Political- 1928.

Legislation, Suggestedetc.,

BUREAU NEEDED AT CAPITOL TO WATCH ALL BILLS

Attempt Should Be Made To Guard Against Unfair Laws Being Passed

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—A need for an investigating bureau to guard against harmful legislation proposed in congress such as the present bill pending to limit the jurisdiction of the District courts of the United States, is seen by Dr. Emmett Scott, member of the advisory committee of the Republican national committee.

Many an innocent-appearing bill is introduced from time to time in both houses of congress having a legal possibility of setting aside some basic privilege or immunity designed for the benefit of a particular group or class of people. It is said that there are nearly 500 national organizations maintained at Washington for the purpose of defeating the introduction of such legislation affecting such groups. The colored people have no such bureau.

Recent Harmful Bills

A short time ago a bill was introduced which would have removed practically every colored employee from the office of the Recorder of Deeds if it had not been discovered by Dr. Scott and warning sent out through newspapers and influential individuals and organizations. By such concerted effort, the bill was defeated.

At present there is a bill before congress to limbit the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States. If passed, it would seriously affect the rights of colored Americans by referring cases affecting the rights of colored people under the Constitution to state courts, the district courts not then having power o try such cases.

Would Permit Peonage

Peonage, for instance, could not be interfered with at all by the federal courts shuold this bill be passed, inasmuch as the litigant would have to seek redress before a jury and judge in the same community where the offense is committed. It is further said that the passage of this bill would mean the breaking down of the present legal bulwark of the colored American.

The bill has already been reported by the judiciary committee of the U. S. Senate, the Reublican members of this body being George W. Norris, of Nebraska; William E. Borah, of Idaho; Charlesc Deneen, of Illinois; Frederick Gillette, of Massachusetts; Guy D. Goff, of West Virginia, Arthur Robinson, of Indiana; John J. Blaine, of Wisconsin; Frederick Steiwer of Oregon and Charles W. Waterman of Colorado.

Dr. Scott has urged that these senators be written to at once and also that letters be sen to other congressmen and influential friends in an effort to have this legislation stopped.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Courier

MAR 14 1928

SENATE DELAYS VOTE ON 2 BILLS

Sterilization, School Superintendents Measures Special Orders.

YOUNG LOSES ON MOTION

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—With two days left of the sixty-day 1928 General Assembly, Senate members today voted to defer action on two of the major measures assigned for their consideration—the Hunter Sterilization bill and the Britton County School Superintendent measure. Both bills were made special orders. The sterilization bill was set for debate at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, while consideration of the superintendents' measure was ordered for 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

William A. Perry, Louisville Democrat, who Monday directed a bitter attack on the sterilization measure when its advocates mustered twenty-one votes to pull it from the Senate committee, asked for the delay to permit a more thorough study of its provisions.

Senate members approved the motion of Clarence Bartlett, Ohio County Republican, to defer consideration of the county superintendents' measure until the afternoon of the last Assembly day, after defeating efforts of Allie W. Young, Rowan County Democrat, to schedule debate on the bill for tomorrow.

Raise Negro Red Cross Fund.

The Senate approved a measure to increase from $5,000 to $10,000 the annual State appropriation for the Negro Red Cross Association of Louisville. Provisions of the bill would require that increase be used to provide at least five additional beds for Negro crippled children of Kentucky.

The body also approved a bill, sponsored by Garth K. Ferguson, Ballard County, which would appropriate $5,000 to be applied to a fund of $20,000 to be raised for the creation of a State park at Columbus, Hickman County, "in commemoration of the Battle of Belmont, the Columbus Military encampment and in honor of the Union and Confederate soldiers of Kentucky."

Under provisions of the bill the appropriation would not be withdrawn from the Treasury until the $20,000 fund was raised. Sponsors of the move also would be required to deed to the State 110 acres of land selected as the park site. The fund would be spent in beautifying the grounds, erecting permanent markers and in preserving trenches, embankments and relics of the historic spot.

Senate members also approved the appropriation of $4,850 to construct power lines to the Jefferson Davis State Park at Fairfield.

License Refund O. K.'d.

Mr. Perry sponsored the successful passage of the bill which would require the State to refund motor license fees when a motor vehicle, for which the license was issued, is burned, destroyed, junked or otherwise made useless to the owner.

Lewis Ryans, Louisville Republican, obtained the Senate approval of a bill which would raise the salaries of the deputy clerk and the stenographer to the Jefferson County Fiscal Court from $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

Frank Dacher, Louisville Democrat, also waged a successful fight on behalf of a measure which would require persons or organizations engaged in selling newspapers, literature, candy, fruit, soft drinks or other articles on railroad trains, steamboats or busses in the State to pay $500 license fee. The fee would be paid to the county clerk of the county where the concern is located or has its principal office.

The Senate passed unanimously a resolution approving the selection of Henry Clay, statesman, and Dr. Ephraim McDowell, pioneer surgeon, as the two representative Kentuckians who busts would be placed in the niches alloted Kentucky in the Hall of Fame at Washington.

Resolution Thanks Bernheim.

The resolution authorized the acceptance of the statues when completed, and extended the thanks of the State to Isaac W. Bernheim, who offered to provide the busts on behalf of Kentucky. The selection of the two representative Kentuckians was made by a committee composed of the presidents of the University of Kentucky, the University of Louisville and Berea College, according to the resolution.

The Senate also went on record as approving "Go to Sunday-school Sunday," May 1, 1928. Hiram Brock, Harlan Republican, offered the resolution, with the explanation that church workers of the State wished to learn the sentiment of the body with regard to the go-to-Sunday-school movement.

Other bills passed by the Senate were:

To enable second class cities to assess a levy of 2 cents on each $100 of taxable property for the creation of a fireman and policeman pension fund.

To fix the State license to take or catch mussels at $10 for residents and $15 for non-residents.

To enable school boards of fourth class cities to issue bonds for school construction on the basis of 4 per cent of the assessed valuation.

To prohibit the running at large of cattle on highways under construction.

LITTLE LEGISLATION AFFECTING NEGRO EXPECTED TO PASS

12/1/28 Pittsburgh Courier

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—Very little or no legislation particularly affecting colored persons is expected to be passed in the short session of the Seventeenth Congress which meets Monday.

Under the rules governing procedure in both the Senate and the House, bills that are undisposed of at the end of one session retain their status at the opening of a subsequent session of the same Congress.

The only bill of peculiar interest to colored persons on the calendar of either the Senate or the House is a bill authorizing Federal appropriations for Howard university. It was passed by the House March 29 and reported to the Senate April 2. The object of this bill is to authorize Federal appropriations for Howard university. Since the establishment of the budget system and the consolidation of all jurisdiction over appropriations in the House com-

mittee on appropriations, items recommended by the Budget Bureau and approved by the appropriations committee have been stricken out in the House on the point of order that such appropriations are not authorized by existing law. Passage of this bill will make invalid such points of order.

The Federal Government has been making appropriations to aid in the construction, development, improvement and maintenance of Howard university since 1879. Whenever items for the university were stricken out in the House, the Senate invariably reinserted them and they were approved in conference.

The President on March 7 recommended legislation authorizing an increase in the salary of the minister resident and consul general to Liberia from $5,000 to $10,000 a year. The Senate referred the message of the President to the committee on foreign relations, but this committee failed to report a bill embodying his recommendation before the adjournment of the Congress on May 29.

William T. Francis of St. Paul, Minn., is the present minister resident and counsul general to Liberia. He is required to perform both diplomatic and consular functions. For this dual service he receives a salary of $5,000 less than any other minister of the United States.

Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist, of Wisconsin, who was defeated in the last election, introduced a bill in the House to punish State and municipal officers who fail to take proper precautions to protect individuals from mob attacks. This bill was referred to the committee on the judiciary. It is still in that committee.

The bill is an anti-lynching measure. It would make any person participating in mob violence guilty of a felony and upon conviction subject to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years or by fine not exceeding $5,000 or by both fine and imprisonment.

Any State or municipal officer who fails to take proper precautions to protect individuals from mob violence would also be guilty of a felony under the provisions of the Berger bill and upon conviction subject to punishment by imprisonment for a term of not less than two years nor more than ten years or by a fine of not exceeding $10,000, or by both fine and imprisonment.

The bill would give the United States district courts jurisdiction to try and punish all persons participating in mob attacks whenever it appeared that local sentiment made it appear that it would be improbable that a fair trial would be had because of sympathy of officials or citizens with the action of the mob.

A county in which a person was lynched or injured by a mob would be subject to the forfeiture of the sum of $10,000 to the family of the person lynched or injured. The Attorney General of the United States would be charged with the duty of enforcing the payment of this forfeiture.

There are several bills pending in both the Senate and House which are inimical to Negroes. The most obnoxious are those introduced by Senator Coleman L. Blease, Democrat, of South Carolina. They are in the committees to which they were referred. Action on them is not likely.

One of the measures introduced by Senator Blease is a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the inter-marriage of the colored and white races. He proposed a twentieth amendment to the Constitution. It would be as follows:

"The marriage of a white person with a Negro or Mulatto shall be unlawful and void. Congress shall provide by law for the punishment of parties attempting to contract such marriage, and for the punishment of the officer of the law, or minister or any other person qualified to perform the marriage ceremony, who shall attempt to or perform such ceremony."

A bill making unlawful any marriage between a white and colored person was also introduced by Senator Blease. It provided that any white and colored persons intermarrying would be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction subject to punishment by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than twelve months. Any clergyman, minister or officer performing a ceremony intermarrying white and colored persons would be subject to a like punishment.

Representative Allard H. Gasque, Democrat, of South Carolina, a similar bill against the intermarriage of white and colored persons in the House.

Senator Blease also introduced a bill to require separate accommodations for white and colored passengers on street cars in the District of Columbia. This bill would make it a misdemeanor for officers or employees of the street car companies to permit white and colored persons to ride in the same car.

Later Senator Blease offered an amendment to this bill providing that in case a white person desires to ride with a colored person, and the colored person does not object, the white person upon request may be allowed to ride with the colored person.

Political - 1928

Legislation Suggested, etc.,

FEDERAL RIGHTS OF NEGROES ARE NOW ENDANGERED

Prompt Action Needed To Defeat Bill Fathered By Senator Norris

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Emmett J. Scott, member of the advisory committee of the Republican National Committee, calls attention to the need of a bureau or organization of some character of here in Washington to point out, when necessity arises, the character of proposed legislation affecting the interest of the twelve million colored people of the United States.

Many a seemingly innocent-appearing bill, he says is introduced from time to time, in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States, having as a legal possibility the setting aside of some basic privilege or immunity designed for the benefit of a particular group or class of people. It is said that there are nearly 300 national organizations maintained at Washington for the purpose of detecting the introduction of such legislation affecting such groups.

Recently a bill was introduced in Congress which would have removed practically every colored employee from the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Washington. Soon it aroused the colored newspapers of the country and influential individuals and organizations, pointing out to them the result of such bill if passed. It was only because of the fact that prompt word was sent to the colored newspapers of the country and to the officers of the leading organizations of one kind and another that the effort was thwarted.

A Dangerous Bill

It now happens that there was introduced in the Senate of the United States on February 13, 1928, a Bill, S 3151 (Report No. 620) "to limit the jurisdiction of District Courts of the United States." While the bill primarily appears to be designed to relieve the heavy dockets of Federal Courts, this bill would seriously affect the rights of the colored people of the United States. If such rights should be in any way infringed and colored Americans should bring suit to enjoin action against city or state legislation or against individuals enforcing such legislation when such legislation violates the Federal Constitution as it affects colored people, jurisdiction will be limited under the terms of this bill and such cases will be referred to State Courts for adjudication.

Every step possible should be taken at once to prevent such legislation.

The Bill has already been reported by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. The Republican members of this committee are as follows: George W. Norris, Nebraska; William E. Borah, Idaho; Charles S. Deneen, Illinois; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; Guy D. Goff, West Virginia; Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana; John J. Blaine, Wisconsin; Frederick Steiwer, Oregon and Charles W. Waterman, Colorado.

It is suggested that these members of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate be communicated with at once and that letters be sent to Congressmen and influential friends of both parties calling attention to the result which would follow insofar as colored Americans are concerned, if this legislation should pass Congress.

Age

4-28-28

New York

N.Y.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Colored Voters' League.

STAR
WILMINGTON, DEL.

SEP 9 1928

First Colored Voters Plan Two-Day Rally

The First Colored Voters' League will hold a barbacue and mass meeting at Shellpot Park, Thursday and Friday of this week in conjunction with a two-days' outing. All of the park's amusements will be open. On Wednesday evening there will be a street parade and demonstration.

The mass meeting will be held Thursday night in the Shellpot Park Arena from 7 until 9 o'clock, at which time various candidates on the Republican ticket will speak. Dancing will be held in the pavilion each evening. Joseph L. Taylor is chairman of the committee in charge.

NORFOLK, VA.

Pilot

SEP 8 1928

VOTERS' LEAGUE MEETS

A meeting was held last night at Tidewater Building, main headquarters of the Colored Voters' League. The meeting was presided over by Theodore Nash in the absence of the president, Thomas H. Reid. This meeting had a large attendance of femals voters. All committees which have been appointed reported progress.

Speeches lauding the candidates on the ticket were made by Jeffrey T. Wilson, C. C. Somerville, Theodore Nash, George H. Walker and Fletcher Howell, social welfare worker, and many others.

Political - 1928
Party Affiliation.

WILMINGTON, DEL. POLICE ARREST COMMUNIST FOR DISTRIBUTING ANTI-LYNCHING LITERATURE

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE POLICE ARRESTS COMMUNISTS FOR DISTRIBUTING ANTI LYNCHING LITERATURE.

(Crusader News Service)

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 19—Police officials of thi scity continued to night the terror launched last night against speakers of the Workers (Communist) Party who dare to advocate race equality in their speeches, before white and colored workers here. This evening, Richard B. Moore, Negro Communist candidate for Congress in the 21st congressional distric, was arrested together with Paul Crouch nd two other white workers, Esther Markizon and Jennie Foanro.

Nnable to secure a hall following the police persecution of the proceeding night, when William Z. Foser, communist candidate for president, was arrested at Pythian Hall for denouncing the hideous crime of lynching, the Workers aPrty was forced to hlod its meeting on the ope nstreets in the colored district of Wilmington.

Police Ban Negro Rights

Foster, who was arrested the night before, from the Chief of Police the admission that he wa sarrested because he advocated full social, political and economic equality for Negroes, and had urged the organization of new industrial unions in which Negro and white workers should unite against the common enemy, the capitalist class. The chief of Police explained that it was his opinion that the discussion of the question of the rights of the Negro would incite Negroes to riot.

The chief of police at the same time threatened G. Newcombe, Workers Communist) Party candidate for governor of Delaware, with bodily injury for distributing the party's anti-lynching leaflets.

The city authorities of Wilmington have ordered the police to arrest anyone caught distributing the Workers (Communist) Party's leaflet entitled "Abolish Lynching." The Chief of Police also makes it clear that any speaker mentioning the suvbject of the lynching of Negro citizens will be "run out of town."

Communists Fight for the Negro Worker

By OTTO HUISWOUD.

Terrorism! This is the answer of the capitalist class to the campaign for the mobilization of the workers for struggle against capitalism by the Workers (Communist) Party. In all sections of the country, the workers are being attacked, meetings broken up, speakers arrested.

The American legion, ku klux klan and other terrorist organizations have united their forces in an attempt to prevent the Communists bringing the message of labor solidarity to the masses, black and white. The forces of reaction are aroused and are leaving no stone unturned to stop the party from reaching the Negro workers with its slogan—"Full economic, political and social equality for the Negro race."

Reaching Negro Masses.

The vicious and brutal attacks launched against our party, particularly in the south and southwest, are indicative of the effectiveness of our campaign in those sections of the country. That the Party is penetrating the "solid south" and is doing effective work among the Negro masses is attested by the fact that every issue of the southern Negro press is filled with news-matter concerning the stand taken by Communists on the race issue.

Not only this, but Negro workers are responding and attending the meetings at which the presidential candidates and other speakers of the Party appear.

In Houston, Texas, where Negro visitors to the democratic convention were cooped up in a wire cage and where Robert Powell was lynched a few days before that convention, a meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party at which its vice-presidential candidate, Benjamin Gitlow, was to speak, was raided by the police. The reason given for this raid was the invitation extended to Negroes to attend the meeting and the fact that they would be seated in the same hall with the white workers. A successful meeting was held, however, in another hall with white and Negro workers present.

The distribution of thousands of leaflets condemning lynching in the south is a nightmare that disturbs

OTTO HUISWOUD.

the peace of mind of the southern bourbons.

Arrests at Wilmington.

In Wilmington, Delaware, William Z. Foster, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for president and four other workers were arrested and their meeting broken up by the police when they exposed the exploitation and subjection of the Negro workers under the rule of the capitalist parties. The reasons given for stopping the meeting was that the Workers Party distributed a leaflet entitled "Abolish Lynching," which was forbidden by the police.

Suppression, violence and persecution are not unknown to the Negro. At the polls he is brutally beaten when he makes a determined attempt to vote. On the plantation he is driven under the lash so that he may give his last drop of blood for the enrichment of the master class.

Killed for "Talking Back."

On the slightest pretext—"talking back to white folks," for instance, he is lynched and burned at the stake. To hold him in abject slavery, to make him a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water," to keep him in a condition of poverty and servitude, to make him a docile slave, this is the program of the ruling class, supported by the republican and democratic parties.

In spite of all these acts of terrorism and violence, resorted to by the lackeys of the ruling class, the Negro workers are more and more lending a willing ear to the Communist program. Meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party throughout the country are drawing ever larger numbers of Negro workers. In Kansas City, 400 Negro workers attended a mass meeting held by the Party. Everywhere Negro workers are drawn into the ranks of the only Party that fights against segregation, disfranchisement, lynching and for the organization of the Negro and white workers on a basis of equality.

Join Us In the Fight!

Negro workers! Your place is within the ranks of the Party that fights your battles. Join in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class. Only through unity of the black and white workers in common struggle can you hope to break the chains of slavery.

Rally to the Workers (Communist) Party! Vote the Communist ticket! Join the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

By A. G. RICHMAN.

A dozen Negro newspapers which have come to our attention give an interesting survey of the reaction of the Negro press to the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. The papers are from as far South as Florida and Texas, as far North as New York. They give a good picture of how the typical Negro newspaper is treating the Communist campaign. Every one of the papers has the point of view of the average Negro editor—a little capitalist interested first of all in advertising and in keeping the bourgeois and petty bourgeois advertisers placated.

Yet the attitude of the two big capitalist parties toward the Negro problem has been so viciously chauvinistic, so reeking with intolerance and race hatred that these petty-bourgeois papers have on the one hand been ready to print material on the Communist campaign, and on the other hand have been forced by pressure of the Negro masses and by the ferment among the race-conscious intellectuals and petty-bourgeoisie, to make some answer to the attacks of the two big parties upon the Negro. They have usually not dared to do so directly in their own name, but by printing statements of the activities and views of the Communist candidates toward the Negro problem, have been able to express their protest to a certain extent.

Typical Case.

Let us take some of the papers and see how the Communist election message has affected them. There is, for example, the "East Tennessee News" of Knoxville, issue of October 4. It is a conservative, typically small town republican paper, backing the white mayor of the city for the senate, praising local business men because they are boosting the city as a good place for manufacturers to come to, and urging the electrocution of a Negro who killed a white policeman.

Yet one of the chief stories on the front page of this paper, in large black headlines reads as follows: "Communists Conducting Aggressive Campaign for Big Colored Vote." This article describes the campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party in Harlem, the large number of Negro candidates on the Communist ticket, the Negro section of the Party program, and Foster's views on the Negro as expressed in his southern speecnes. Another story on the same page; also a release from the Crusader News Service, the left wing Negro news service, exposes the Rockefeller Dunbar Bank in Harlem. A number of other stories from this service are run in the same issue.

A Paper In Texas.

The "Texas Freeman of Houston, Texas (issue of Sept. 29) is a good example of the extent to which Communist propaganda and agitation is reaching the Negro. The chief headlines, running across the page read: "Workers Party Bids for Negro Support on Liberal Platform," and, "Negroes in New York Fill Places on Workers Party Ticket." Of course, "liberal" is hardly correct, but the story makes up for this. It is similar to the one referred to in the "East Tennessee News", but is given as from its own New York correspondent instead of being attributed to the Crusader News Service. It includes, however, the following reference to the Communist Party which is not in the other paper:

"As a result of the aggressive championship of the cause of the Negro workers by the Workers Party of America, observers in the Harlem district and in the Negro communities of Chicago, Baltimore

etc., have been noticing of late a growing trend toward the Workers Party and its candidates. And especially is this the case with Negro voters who previously had adopted a policy of defeatism and pessimism declaring that since both the republican and democratic parties had been proven treacherous to Negro interests it was no use for Negroes to bother to vote in the coming election.

Have Some Hope Now.

"The aggressive campaign of the Workers Party has been instrumental in giving new courage and hope to these Negro voters. Of course they realize that Foster won't be elected, no matter what happens in the case of the local nominees for the assembly and congress. But they have learned something since the time when they could be stampeded into voting for the old parties by the mere statement that any other vote would be a vote thrown away.

". . . . As a result of the independent attitude of a large bloc of Negro voters, the Negro republican and democratic leaders are watching with misgivings the intensive activities of the Workers Party in Negro communities."

From Oregon.

If we take, for instance, the Portland (Oregon) "Advocate" of September 21, we find that the chief first page story has a full page headline which reads: "Communist Flays Both Parties." This is a Crusader News Service story quoting Comrade Richard B. Moore's attack on the indorsement of Smith by a local independent league of Negro voters. The same issue carries an account of the speech by G. Alexander, a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League and the American Negro Labor Congress at an International Youth Day meeting, and a reference to DuBois, article in the October issue of the "Crisis."

This paper, like the others mentioned and like all bourgeois and petty-bourgeois papers, is interested first of all in its advertising, religious and "society" news. The editorials are neutral ones, neither republican nor democratic, just mildly protesting against discrimination and suggesting nothing to stop it. But it is Negro-conscious, and an honest and courageous attack against discrimination and prosecution by the two big capitalist parties can receive a hearing.

Since the Communist Party is the only one that takes a stand in opposition to discrimination and against persecution of the Negro and for full social and political equality with the whites, it is getting this hearing to a rapidly increasing degree.

Another Florida Storm.

The "Tampa" (Florida) "Bulletin" is one of the best examples which has come to our attention of the extent to which Communist and left wing influence has affected the Negro press. Practically the entire first page of the issue of September 22, is full of Crusaders News Service releases and Communist news. This includes an account of G. Alexander's speech against the danger of another world war, Moore's attack on the two big parties, a speech of Foster against lynching and Jim Crowism, the story of Negro workers in the New York district, one on the opening of a Negro headquarters by the Workers (Communist) Party in Harlem, the election of Wm. Boyce, a Negro miner, as vice-president of the new left wing National Miners Union, and his speech in New York, a story of the Negroes in the Textile Mill Committee, etc.

This paper, like the others, is for business first, urging editorially that the Negro must quit advertising for "Negro Patronage." "He must go after business—not colored business, but business. The sooner Negroes see and learn this lesson the sooner will they take their place among the leaders in the world of commerce." Relatively more space is occupied in this paper by "Investment Facts" than by anything else except the local society news.

Increases Tempo.

It may be claimed that Communist agitation and propaganda in a paper like this means nothing, but it must be remembered that the Negro masses read this press in so far as they read any Negro press, there is no other press for them. The "Negro Champion" has a comparatively narrow circle of readers and is not yet a mass paper. Slowly the Negroes are realizing that no political party but the Workers Party is defending their interests and an election year is worth any other four ordinary years in its accelerative effects upon the tempo with which our message reaches the masses.

The effectiveness of the Party's campaign among the Negroes is evidenced by an editorial in the Charlotte (N. C.) "Observer" of October 13, headed, "An Enemy of the Negroes," which refers to the southern tours of Foster and Moore, and says in part: "This party (the Communist Party) is going largely on a single plank designed to secure the Negro vote by advocating 'absolute political, economical and social equality'." It tries to incite the Negroes against the propagator of "Class-hatred." The significance of this editorial is that it shows clearly that it recognizes the Negro problem as one of the chief planks in the Communist election program (not, of course, as the "single plank").

The entire press of the country, Negro and white, recognizes and admits, so far as it is unable to keep entirely silent about the Communist Party, that the Communists are the only Party that has a thoro-going election message for the Negroes, one that goes to the revolutionary root of the problem. The white press, conservative as it is in the main, admits by the treatment in our campaign of the Negro problem, that we are the only friends of the Negro as a race, even though it refuses to take up the class implications of our program.

Must Continue the Work.

In this election campaign the Workers (Communist) Party has done more to approach the Negro working masses and the Negro race than ever before in its entire history and its success has been proportionately greater than at any time in the past. This good work must go on after the election. The new regions penetrated must be given attention and the Party organization, the left wing and the American Labor Negro Congress must be built up there. The biggest opportunity of years, a presidential election campaign in which the Negro problem is to the fore, must continue to be big for the future; for in dealing with the Negro problem, especially in the south, we are dealing with a great social force, with an oppressed group in American society which, when it is made a revolutionary force, will be one of the greatest factors making for a revolutionary overthrowal of American imperialist capitalism.

Political — 1928

Party Affiliation.

Communists Party.

The Party for the Negroes

By OTTO E. HUISWOUD

Since the days of slavery the Negro has consistently supported the republican party. This wholehearted and undivided support arose because of the belief that the republican party was the party of "freedom," the party which, under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln had rescued him from that most brutal and vicious system of exploitation, chattel slavery. Taught by his leaders that he owes a debt of gratitude to the republicans because they "freed" him, he supports the party of big business, thereby unwittingly assisting in his own subjection. Thus assured of the Negro's support, the republican leaders have never worried about the Negro vote. They have counted it before it was cast.

Reward to Lackeys.

Loyal services rendered by the Negro lackeys of the G. O. P. were rewarded with political appointments of one kind or another. A few were "honored" with such political plums as Recorder of Deeds, Collector of Customs, etc. Some, because they had played the game well and delivered the "sheep to the slaughterhouse," were made National Committeemen in the south. These lackeys, of course, practically controlled republican politics in the south because the white south was largely democratic.

They never raised their voice in protest against the brazen manner in which the Negro masses, in a state of peonage, were driven with the lash to pick cotton for the enrichment of the southern Bourbons. Ostrich-like, they hid from the systematic exploitation and debasement of the masses. That lynching, disfranchisement, Jim-crowism and segregation were deliberately fostered to gain a certain end—the division of white and black workers, never concerned them. They sought to explain away these evils by saying that the "poor whites" are responsible for them and that the "better" class of whites, unable to control the mob, is against these practices.

Changing Conditions.

Changing industrial conditions in the south, however, have brought corresponding changes in the political situation. The manufacturing and industrial interests of the north are invading the south. Likewise the political party of the north—the republican party. And as a step in the direction of gaining a foothold and breaking up the "solid south," the republicans are sacrificing their erstwhile loyal Negro supporters, whom they had crowned as leaders —Perry Howard, Ben Davis, Bob Church, etc., in order to supplant Negro political leadership with that of the "lily whites."

Not only is the republican party silent on the burning issues affecting the Negro masses, but it openly caters to the prejudices of the south. Senator George H. Moses, eastern campaign manager of the party, reported at a meeting of the Woman's National Republican Club that Ferdinand Q. Morton (Negro democrat), Civil Service Commissioner of New York, dictates to a white stenographer. "In Washington, there is no colored Civil Service Commissioner who dictates to a white stenographer of the female sex, such as I understand is done right here in New York," he said Catering to the base passions of the south, where Negro women may be ravaged with impunity, while the "sanctity" of white "womanhood" is upheld (against Negroes), the republicans are thus making a bid for southern support.

This campaign of anti-Negro propaganda and villification indulged in, in order to placate the south, is part of the stock in trade of the democratic party also. Not only is the role of the two parties the same—service to the capitalist class, their method of hoodwinking, deceiving and cajoling the working class is alike. On the issue of keeping the Negro in his "place," both parties show complete unity. They are the parties of the K. K. K., the American Legion and other terroristic organizations. In their campaign program not a word is written about the special abuses which is the lot of the Negro in this "democracy," except a few hypocritical words uttered by the republican party about the necessity of a federal law against lynching. This, in spite of the fact that a republican congress more than once defeated the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

In order completely to assure the south that they are safe (in the southern sense) on the Negro question, both presidential candidates are as silent as the Sphinx on this burning issue. The "gentlemen's" agreement that exists between the parties of big business, to keep the Negro at the bottom of capitalist society, to oppress and exploit him, is becoming increasingly evident to intelligent Negro workers. The old game of putting up Negro candidates in large cities, and then knifing them in the back, so that the white candidate of the opposing party will get elected, is being played all over again. In this manner they demonstrate their utter contempt for the Negro masses and their desire for elective representation.

Socialists No Better.

The socialist party is no better than its brother parties of the capitalist class, and their election campaign among the Negro workers is the biggest farce ever staged. The few "lame ducks" comprising the socialist branch in Negro Harlem are disgusted with the treatment meted out to them. They have been left in the cold to shift for themselves. Fighting for admission into "respectable" political circles, the socialist party dares not take up the cudgels for the Negro workers, fearing it may lose its "reputation" of being "safe and sane" for the bosses. Working hand in glove with the reactionary fakers of the American Federation of Labor in order to win the support of the labor aristocrats, who are opposed to the organization of Negro workers in the trade unions, the socialist leaders are just as silent on the Negro question as the two old parties. They can not champion the cause of the Negro workers, for this calls for an open and courageous struggle against the very business interests from which they derive their support.

Confusion of "Leaders."

In this election campaign the Negro leaders are shifting their support from one party to the other. So are the Negro masses. The largest and most influential paper, the "Chicago Defender," has bolted the republican party and is supporting the democrats; the "Baltimore Afro-American" has openly denounced Hoover and the republicans. "The Crisis," official organ of the N. A. A. C. P., "is sitting squarely on the fence, naked and unashamed and without apology." William Pickens, well known as a "liberal," says that "the democratic party should be smashed by the concentration of every Negro vote in support of Herbert Hoover," and that Negro voters should "play practical politics in this election rather than sentimental."

The revolt among the Negro workers against the two capitalist parties is increasing tremendously and is a constant source of worry to the leaders. But no matter what antics they perform, they can not stem the tide. Old campaign promises do not avail now. It is deeds that count.

The Workers (Communist) Party is attracting numbers of Negro workers to its program of militant struggle in their behalf. In all sections of the country Negroes are rallying to the banner of the only Party that will courageously fight their battles, and demands for them, "full economic, political and social equality." They are beginning to realize that the Party has translated into action its program, "In the land of lynch law we will denounce lynching" and "in the home of Jim-crow we will attack segregation." They now see that these are living deeds and not mere promises.

Fear Communists.

As an indication of how effective the Party's campaign among the Negro workers is, one may note the conspiracy of silence on the part of the leading Negro journals, such as "The Crisis" and "Opportunity." While they mention all other parties, not one word is said about the Workers (Communist) Party and its activities among the Negroes. This is no mere accident nor ignorance of the facts.

By their acts the Negro workers will learn the truth about these scribblers and "penny-a-liners." These parasites will be brushed aside like so much debris in the path of social development. These Negro editors are tied to the capitalist chariot, they are dependent upon philanthropy and doles from the master class.

But the Negro masses want equality—not alms!

Negro workers, you are exploited and oppressed as workers and as members of a racial minority. The capitalist class and its two big parties, the republican and democratic, are the parties of lynching, segregation and economic exploitation.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the party that fights for the abolition of these conditions. Your place is within the ranks of this Party. Your duty is to struggle with the class-conscious white workers to abolish this hellish system of slavery. The solidarity of the black and white workers under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party is the only force that can strike a real blow for our final emancipation.

Negro workers, vote the Communist ticket! Join the Workers (Communist) Party!

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Communists Conducting Aggressive Campaign For Big Colored Vote

New York, October 1.—(C. N. S.)—The Workers (Communist) Party of America is carrying on an aggressive campaign in Harlem and other Negro centers to win the Negro voters to its banner. In Harlem a campaign headquarters has been opened at 200 West 135th Street, and is in charge of colored and white members of the party. Three times a week Negro workers are addressed on the streets of Harlem by speakers who point out to them the courageous stand taken by the Workers Party in demanding, in its platform, absolute equality, economic, political and social, for the Negro masses of America.

Many Negroes On Ticket.

The nomination by the Workers Party of a number of Negroes on its ticket, both in this state and in others of the nineteen or more states in which the party has succeeded in putting a ticket in the field, is also stressed. Richard B. Moore, running for Congressman in the 21st Congressional District, is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Workers Party ticket. Moore **is a Negro** and has long been conspicuous for his courage and activities in racial Negro circles. Lovett Fort-Whiteman, another Harlem Negro, is running on the Workers Party ticket for State Comptroller. Edward Welsh is on the same ticket for State assembly.

Platform Winning Negroes.

The platform of the Workers Party makes the following demands for the Negro workers: A Federal law against lynching; protection of the Negro masses in their right to self-defense; abolition of the whole system of race discrimination; full social economic, political equality for the Negro race; abolition of all Jim-Crow laws; abolition of all segregation codes and practices; abolition of all laws which disfrancise the Negro; abolition of discriminatory practices in courts; abolition of Jim Crow distinctions in the army and navy; abolition of all laws and measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.

Presidential Nominee Talks Out.

Moreover, the Workers Party nominee for the presidency, William Z. Foster, has talked out in no uncertain tones against lynching and all discriminatory practices against the Negro. And he talked out before white audiences in the West and Southwest and not just before Negro audiences, which he has not yet addressed but intends to before the end of the campaign.

Young Militant Fined for Giving Leaflets Out to Negro Workers

Nathan Adler, member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, who was arrested Thursday evening after having been beaten up by a thug officer of the Northern New York and Mott Haven Laundries for distributing shop bulletins to the young Negro employes, was yesterday fined $10 by Magistrate Goodman for "disorderly conduct."

He was taken to court at 54th St. and 8th Ave. after his arrest. He was defended by the New York section of the International Labor Defense.

Communist Party.

Communist Candidate Speaks In Atlanta On Racial Equality

Urges White Workers to Wage Militant Struggle In Behalf Of Black Brothers

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18.—Determined to carry the program and platform of the Workers (Communist) party for full racial equality, political, economic, social, William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president, again addressed a white audience on the Negro question.

Speaking to a packed house the Communist candidate declared that only the Workers (Communist) party had a program that demanded full social, racial, economic and political equality for the colored masses. Both the Republican and Democratic parties are equally guilty of the crimes perpetrated in the Southern states against the Negroes, Foster declared. Then he called upon the white workers to wage a militant struggle in behalf of their black brothers an shoulder to shoulder with them put a stop to lynching and other crimes committed against Negroes. It was to the interests of the white workers to wage this fight, he said, since it was a major tactic of the capitalists to keep the w kers divided by race prejudice the better to exploit them.

Southern Wages Terribly Low

"The living conditions of the workers in the South, white as well as black, are extremely bad, but the wage scale and the living standards of the Negroes are uniformly lower than those of the white workers. The Negro workers are being discriminated against economically and socially. The lowest scale of wages and the longest hours of any section of the United States prevail in the South.

"The South is being rapidly industrialized, with the whites from the hills and the Negroes from the farms moving into the industrial centers. A great Negro proletariat is coming into being. It is up to the white workers to fight against the bosses' policy of disseminating prejudice and keeping the workers divided against our own working-class interests."

HARLEM CHEERS RED CAMPAIGN

Over 1,000 Workers at Huge Red Night

Last Friday night Harlem rang with the revolutionary doctrines which form the platform of the Workers (Communist) Party in the election campaign.

Beginning precisely at 8 p. m. at eight different corners in the working class districts of Harlem, the Workers (Communist) Party Red platforms were erected and Communist campaigners expounded the platform of the class struggle to the quickly gathering crowds of workers. At 10 p. m. these meetings were adjourned and the speakers, taking with them a great number of the workers who had for two hours been listening to them, accompanied by two Red trucks and many banners and slogans, marched to 110th St. and Fifth Ave., to participate in the huge wind-up meeting.

Over 1,000 Attend.

The mass attendance, estimated to have been well over a thousand, the many militant slogans held aloft on sticks, and the spontaneous enthusiasm of the workers in the audience, gave the meeting more the aspect of a demonstration. Speaker after speaker was greeted enthusiastically by the crowd. Denunciations of the socialist party's labor treachery were cheered. Hoover and Smith were fully exposed as the tools of Big Business. The class struggle platform of the Workers (Communist) Party was expounded by the Red campaigners.

Many Give Talks.

The speakers at the wind-up meeting were Nat Kaplan and Si Rady of the Young Workers (Communist) League; Joe Cohen, A. Markoff, Rebecca Grecht and Alexander, a Negro worker. A. L. Fishman, of the Harlem section of the Workers (Communist) Party, presided. A collection of over $30 was taken by Rebecca Grecht, state campaign manager of the Red campaign.

At 11 o'clock the meeting adjourned, and a huge torchlight parade formed and marched to the Harlem headquarters at 143 E. 103rd St., singing revolutionary songs. Most of the workers who had been listening joined the parade, illuminated by red torches and made picturesque by the banners and Red slogans. At the Harlem headquarters a short and spontaneous meeting was held by popular demand. A. Markoff and Mania Reiss speaking.

FOSTER SEES BIG COMMUNIST VOTE IN SOUTH

Red Nominee Finds White, Negro Workers Rallying to Communist Program

By PAUL CROUCH

"The campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party in the south marks a new epoch in the history of our Party," declared William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president, in an interview during a few hours spent in New York yesterday. Foster told of the Communist invasion of the centers of reaction with its militant program demanding full rights for Negroes.

"The Communist ticket will poll a large vote in the southern states," Foster predicted, "but it would be much larger if the Negro workers were allowed to vote. The Party is receiving considerable support from the Negroes." Foster told of the change of front on the part of the republican party, which has abandoned all pretense of supporting the rights of the Negroes and has become "lily white."

Discussing the first campaign of the Communists in the "solid south," Foster declared: "The entry of the Workers (Communist) Party is a sign of the new times in the south." He told of the growing industrial development of the southern states. "Wages are much lower than in the north, and there is considerable unemployment."

In Richmond, Va., the labor fakers tried to suppress Foster's meeting by preventing the use of the labor hall, which had been engaged. At the last moment a new hall was obtained and the meeting held.

The meetings of his tour were well attended, Foster declared, "and the overwhelming part of the audiences were proletarian, while the socialist meetings have been poorly attended, with audiences composed largely of petty bourgeois elements.

"One of the outstanding features of the tour was the large number of former socialists who have repudiated the S. P. betrayal policies and are for our Party." Foster told of a worker in Los Angeles who has been a socialist in Switzerland and the United States for 55 years, who is now supporting the ticket of the Workers (Communist) Party. "In almost all cities Thomas received the active support of the labor fakers," Foster said, at the same time pointing out that the reactionary press was a hundred times more critical of LaFollette in 1924 than of Thomas at the present time.

Klan Backs Hoover.

Foster told of desperate efforts of the republicans to carry the south by raising religious issues and assuring the reactionary elements that they are as much for "white supremacy" as the democrats. He said that this campaign is meeting with considerable success and that they have a chance to carry a number of the southern states, especially Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina. The Klan elements are supporting Hoover.

In the efforts to carry the south, Foster declared, the republican party is dispelling all illusions that it stands for the rights of the Negro, and the more intelligent Negroes are rallying around the Workers (Communist) Party.

"There is practically no trade union movement in the south except among the railroad workers, printers and building trades, and even the building trades are poorly organized," Foster said.

Predicts Gains for Party.

The Communist candidate predicted considerable gains by the Workers (Communist) Party, declaring that at the present time the "LaFollette illusion is not as great as in 1924, and the retreat to the ranks of the republican party is breaking these illusions." He predicted that the more advanced proletarian elements will support the Communist Party.

Foster said that he found considerable unemployment elsewhere in the country during his tour and that there is a tremendous displacement of workers, together with the introduction of the speed-up system, throwing larger and larger numbers of workers out of employment.

"Very few Negroes are permitted to vote in the south," Foster stated, and he described the elaborate technical methods to prevent the Negro worker from registering and voting. He said that the Rev. Norman Thomas did not deal with the Negro and labor problems during his tour of the south, and that the socialist candidate only talked "liberalism."

This evening Foster will speak in Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington, Del., Police Arrests Communists for Advocating Race Equality

Ignoring jim-crowism and forbidding inter-marriage.

WILMINGTON, Del., October 9.—(C. N. S.)—Police officials of this city continued tonight the terror launched last night against speakers of the Workers (Communist) Party who dare to advocate race equality in their speeches before white and colored workers here. This evening Richard B. Moore, Negro Communist candidate for Congress in the 21st Congressional District, was arrested together with Paul Crouch and two other white workers, Esther Markizon and Jennie Forano.

Unable to secure a half following the police persecution of the preceding night, when William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president, was arrested at Pythian Castle for denouncing the hideous crime of lynching, the Workers Party was forced to hold its meeting on the open streets in the colored district of Wilmington.

Fear Felt Concerning Prisoners.

Moore was presenting to the large crowd, most of whom were Negro workers, the demands for equality for Negroes issued by the Workers (Communist) Party when the police seized him together with his white companions.

The arrested men and women were hustled off to the police station where no further word has been heard from them. Grave fears are felt for their safety on account of threats made by the chief of police as to what he would do to those advocating the abolition of lynching and of laws for-

Police Ban Negro Rights.

Foster, who was arrested the night before, forced from the Chief of Police the admission that he was arrested because he advocated full social, political and economic equality for Negroes, and had urged the organization of new industrial unions in which Negro and white workers should unite against the common enemy, the capitalist class. The Chief of Police explained that it was his opinion that the discussion of the question of the rights of the Negro would incite Negroes to riot.

The Chief of Police at the same time threatened G. Newcombe, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor of Delaware, with bodily injury for distributing the party's anti-lynching leaflets.

"As for you," he shouted at Newcombe, "if you distribute any more of these leaflets favoring the abolition of laws forbidding inter-marriage, your white hair will not save you. You will be taught a lesson you will never forget."

NEWS
WILMINGTON, DEL.

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A rally of the Workers' Communist Party during which speakers last night appealed to a gathering of nearly a hundred negroes to band together for the "abolition of capital" and adoption of aggressive measures for the "emancipation of the doubly oppressed and exploited negro masses," ended when police arrested Richard B. Moore, negro Congressional candidate of the party from the Twenty-first New York district, as he stepped down from the chair on which he had addressed the crowd, at an open-air meeting at Eleventh and Walnut streets.

Concluded Speech

Police were on hand when the meeting opened, and no attempt was made to halt the speaking until Moore in stepping down from his chair concluded his attack on "capital" with a bitter criticism of what he termed the failure of both the Republican and Democratic parties to properly provide against discrimination directed toward the masses and especially negroes and a charge directed at the police for what he declared to be a laxity in preventing lynchings.

Sergeants Devinney and Cook, Patrolmen Fleming and Purnell and Deteceives Kempski and McDaniel were detailed to handle any disturbance which might arise, but the crowd showed no disposition to disorder, save for the applause of a half dozen party workers.

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NEWS
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Political - 1928.

Workers Communist Party

Party Affiliation.

What Party Fights for Negroes?

Communist Candidate Challenges a Negro Minister to Make Good His Promise

Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of a Negro church (one must remember that white Christians compel Negro Christians to accept the Jim Crow system of segregation), recently published a statement to the effect that both the democratic and the republican parties are enemies of the Negro people and offering a donation of $200 to the campaign fund of any Negro candidate nominated for public office—presumably meaning one truly representing the cause of emancipation of the Negro masses.

Richard B. Moore, candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for congress in the 21st congressional district of New York, answered the challenge of the minister, pointing out that the Workers (Communist) Party is the only party that qualifies as the champion of the Negro masses and that it has numerous Negro candidates for office on its tickets in this election. Moore therefore demands that the preacher make good on his offer by contributing the fund to the Communist campaign and by giving the other forms of aid promised to a genuine campaign for Negro rights.

8-29-28

New York, N.Y.

The full text of the letter of the Communist candidate to the Rev. Harten, recently quoted in part in our news columns, is as follows:

Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten,
Pastor, Holy Trinity Baptist Church,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Harten:

Your statement published in the New York Amsterdam News of August 8 with respect to the present political campaign and the interests of the Negro, is quite a challenging one. You are quite right when you say:

"Today it seems that the great principles of human rights are forgotten by the Grand Old Party, while a few of our Negro leaders play to the howling mob without making the proper demand for our citizenship rights. On the other hand the democratic party . . . is just as much opposed today to the Negro receiving his citizenship rights as it was sixty years ago."

Surely any man who is at all interested in the emancipation of his race and whose eyes are open to the actual situation, to the brazen and open rebuffs to the Negro by both these parties, can come to no other conclusion.

We are indeed glad to find that you are taking a definite and militant stand in this present campaign. We bear in mind the militant struggle which you have waged in Brooklyn in many instances for the defense of the oppressed Negro race. And we are hoping that your entry into the political campaign will be characterized by the same uncompromising and militant spirit.

We are at one with you in your opposition to Governor Smith and to the democratic party, because we know that the democratic party is not only the party of the Solid South but also the party of big business, the party of the wealthy oppressors who profit from the degradation and exploitation of the black and white workers of this country.

"Black Man Without a Party?"

The republican party is also the party of big business and the party of racial oppression. Only a blind man can hope for anything from these parties for the oppressed Negroes.

Will the beneficiaries of a system do anything to abolish that system? Will the parties of the oppressors do anything to abolish oppression? Of course not! You seem to be conscious of this when you say:

"Today the black man is without a party. During political campaigns, the candidate comes, delivers flattering speeches and makes great promises, which only last until election day. In fact, the present republican administration stood by and held the coats of the southern democrats while they stoned us; in other words, they have held their peace while the democrats violated the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, while sending up a mighty howl about the Eighteenth.

"To my mind, it will not pay the Negro to lose friendship over Mr. Smith nor Mr. Hoover, but our only salvation lies in selecting some real men of our race, not only in Harlem but throughout the country, and send them to congress, to the state legislature, and elect them judges."

Yes, in respect to the republican and democratic parties, it is absolutely correct and indisputable to affirm that "today the black man is without a party." But fortunately for the oppressed Negro race, there is a growing militant and powerful party of the oppressed Negro and other workers of America, the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

The Workers Party stands forth today as the champion of the oppressed Negro race and of all other oppressed groups in the country. Unlike the republican and democratic parties, which segregated and excluded Negroes at their national conventions, the Workers (Communist) Party welcomed and seated 24 Negro delegates. These delegates participated on all important committees, many serving as chairmen of sessions, and helped to draft a program of action for the complete emancipation of the oppressed masses of America.

Only Party for Negroes.

This platform is a historic document. It is the first time in the political history of America that a party has taken such an unequivocal uncompromising and militant stand upon the Negro question. I ask that you give it your careful consideration, and that you especially note the section dealing with the oppression of the Negroes. I feel confident knowing your militant attitude, that when you have read this, and when you have become fully acquainted with the record of the Workers Party, you will conclude that this is the only party in America which today offers any opportunity to the Negro masses and is therefore the only party which deserves their support.

The Workers Party, in accordance with its stand for the complete emancipation of the Negro race, nominated three Negro candidates on its state ticket—Lovett Fort-Whiteman for State Comptroller; Richard B. Moore for Congress from the 21st Congressional District, and Edward Welsh for Assembly from the 21st Assembly District. These candidates, standing as they do upon a platform which demands the abolition of the whole system of racial discrimination, will be compelled to wage a militant struggle in the legislative offices and will have the support of their party.

Not Question of Individuals.

I am sure you will agree that it is not enough to have individuals who are sympathetically disposed toward the Negro race, or even Negro candidates in office, if they lack the clear understanding of the true situation and the spirit of militancy and struggle. It is also necessary—in fact, it is absolutely essential—to have a party back of these candidates which will compel them to toe the mark and will stand back of them with its support.

A Negro who is bound hand and foot by the corrupt and oppressive democratic and republican machines will be unable to fight militantly for the interests of his race. But even if he had the desire to do so, he would be completely blocked by his party. We know what happens to men who break the discipline of their political machine. We know how Governor Sulzer was impeached by the democratic machine and how Theodore Roosevelt was broken by the republican plunderbund. These instances are conclusive. If Tammany Hall did not hesitate to impeach a governor, what would it not do to a Negro who did not obey its mandates? If the republican party did not hesitate to crush the most influential single figure in American political life, what will it not do to a Negro? Both republican and democratic parties have given evidence in this connection. If the republican party will indict and jail its most faithful Negro henchmen, such as Perry Howard and Warner, what would it not do to a militant Negro who broke its discipline fighting for the interests of his oppressed race? All this convinces us of the necessity of supporting a party which actually supports our cause.

Answers Challenge.

I am, therefore, led to hope confidently for your support. I feel that this Party and its candidates have the only real claim upon the offer of support which you so generously make. I therefore claim your support for the Workers Party and for its candidates.

Your offer is quoted thus:

"I will pledge $200 from this church for the campaign of any colored man who is nominated, and I believe there are a number of other churches that will give as much or more. Then I will take over from Brooklyn a number of intelligent men and women who will make a house-to-house canvass helping to register the Negro vote without any charges. I will give both my time and money to help."

I invite you and your co-workers to membership in the Negro Campaign Committee for the Workers Party which is now being formed by the militant and far-visioned fighters of the race.

This campaign is not only an opportunity but a challenge and a test to our race.

Should we fail to support the Party which champions our cause, we will write our race down as a group which neither thinks nor cares about its freedom.

This must not be.

Our race for its own self-protection must now realize what its true interests are, who its true allies are, and must take a stand as intelligent and free-spirited militants.

I look forward to receiving your support and active co-operation in the present political struggle for the enfranchisement and emancipation of our people.

Cordially yours,
RICHARD B. MOORE.
Candidate for Congress, 21st Congressional District, on the Workers Party ticket

THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY DEMANDS:

1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political, and social equality for the Negro race.

2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.

3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.

4. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

5. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit or in practice prevent Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.

6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels and theatres.

7. A federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self defense.

8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes. No discrimination in jury service.

9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain gang.

10. Abolition of all Jim Crow distinctions in the army, navy and civil service.

11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.

12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours, and working conditions for Negro and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers.

property restriction clauses and various legal subterfuges, he is denied the right to own property in many places. He is denied admittance to labor unions and the right to work at many skilled occupations.

"The Workers (Communist) Party stands for the complete abolition of all social, political, and economic restrictions which prevent the Negro from enjoying all the rights and privleges which are enjoyed by all other citizens."

pleasant trip. They are two of Oxford's most efficient teachers.

"VOTE COMMUNIST" IS SLOGAN OF REDS APPEALING FOR NEGRO VOTE

Workers Communist Party Run William Z. Foster For President Against Hoover And Smith And Benjamin Gitlow For Vice President.

One Party Has Been Found Which Is Willing To Make protection promises to the Negro. The only trouble is, these candidates sometimes called, "the reds," or "the communists" hasn't a chance of being elected.

Twenty-four colored delegates sat in the national nominating convention of the Workers Party, participatde on all important committees and helped draft a program of action for the oppressed masses of American, black and white.

The campaign literature of the party states:

Only The Working Class Can Abolish Lynching

The brutal and atrocious treatment of the Negro masses, of which lynching, cold blooded and horrible, is an expression, is a characteristic of United States imperialism which oppresses with bayonet and gun the peoples of Haiti, Latin America and the Philippines and crushes with murderous cruelty every attempt of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, to free themselves from the oppression and exploitation of their imperialist masters.

Only the victorious party of the workers can abolish lynching. Only this party champions the Negro masses in their right of self-defense and only this party fights with them against mob violence and terrorism.

The Workers Party Fights The Lynching System

The Communist Party considers as its historic duty to unite all workers regardless of their color, against the common enemy, against the master class. The Negro race must understand that capitalism means racial oppression, and communism means social equality.

Demands

The following are the demands of the Workers (Communist) Party for which it will fight with all its vigor and determination. It calls upon the workers and poor farmers, black and white, to organize their might to put these demands into effect.

1. A Federal law against lynching, and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.

2. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political and social equality for the Negro race.

3. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim-Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.

4. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.

5. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

6. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.

7. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, trains, restaurants, hotels and theatres.

8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes No discrimination in jury service.

9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain gang.

10. Abolition of all Jim-Crow distinctions in the army, navy and civil service.

11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.

12. Equal opportunities for employment, wages, hours and working conditions for Negro workers and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for black and white workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the Negro and white workers to fight against the lynching system, to vote against the lynching system by voting against the parties which uphold that system, by supporting the only party which can and does fight against the system of lynching and oppression.

UNITE AGAINST THE LYNCHERS AND EXPLOITERS!

ORGANIZE FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY .....

TION OF THE SYSTEM OF LYNCHING AND EXPLOITATION!

Nominates Three

The Workers Party, in accordance with its stand for the complete emancipation of the Negro race, has nominated three Negro candidates on its state ticket — Lovett Fort-Whiteman for State Comptroller; Richard B. Moore for Congress from the 21st Congressional District, and Edward Welsh for Assembly from the 21st Assembly District. These candidates, standing upon a platform which demands the abolition of the whole system of racial discrimination, will be compelled to wage a militant struggle in the legislative offices and will have the support of their party.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE STANDS UP FOUR-SQUARE FOR NEGRO MASSES

(Crusader Service.)

New York.—William Z. Foster, presidential candidate of the Workers (Communist) party, interviewed by reporters from all the metropolitan papers, answered questions on the Kellogg peace pact, the Socialist party, the Negro, prohibition, the present plight of the farmers, the new miners union and the New Bedford textile strike.

On the Negro question he was outspokenly frank, declaring that his party was the party of the working class and that the Negro masses belonged to this class. "Our party is a party of the working class," he told the reporters. "The Negroes being among the most exploited of the American workers, we, of course, put special emphasis on our campaign among them."

Tells of Party's Platform.

While the shocked white reporters listened, the Communist candidate for President, went on to tell them of the inclusion in his party's platform of such outspoken planks as the following:

1. A Federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.

2. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political and social equality for the Negro race.

3. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid discrimination against Negroes in selling, buying or renting.

4. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.

5. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

6. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children of youth from attending general public schools or universities.

7. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, trains, restaurants, hotels and theatres.

8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes. No discrimination in jury service.

9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain gang.

10. Abolition of all Jim-Crow distinctions in the army, navy and civil service.

11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.

12. Equal opportunities for employment, wages, hours and working conditions for Negro workers and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for black and white workers.

WORKERS' PARTY PLATFORM HAS NEGRO PLANK

In Forceful Language, Asks For Abolition Of Racial Restrictions

By the Associated Negro Press

San Francisco, Cal., Aug 29—The Workers (Communist) Party, which recently concluded its state nominating convention in San Francisco, placed in its party platform a strong plank on the Negro question. This is in marked contrast to the Republican and Democratic parties which have persistently refused to recognize the many wrongs and disabilities under which the Negro group labors.

John H. Owens, a Negro delegate from the cotton belt of California submitted the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"The group represents the most exploited section of the American working class. He is frequently discriminated against in public places of amusement, theatres, hotels, and restaurants. He is restricted as to residence localities in various cities throughout the state, and through

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Birmingham, Ala., News
Saturday, September 29, 1928

HOPES TO LIVE TO VOTE FOR SMITH

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

I am now an old man, having raised a large family of eight pulling the bell cord over old Bock many a long hot Summer's day.

Having always been a Democrat, I hope to die loyal to the Democratic party.

I am a Southern white man and remember something of the sufferings and cruel injustice of the old reconstruction days, of the carpetbagger and Negro rule following our Civil War.

It is because I do remember that I pray the good Lord to spare me a little longer to vote for Alfred E. Smith in November—regardless of his religious affiliations.

We are told by our Republican friends and a few bolters that the Negro bugaboo is 50-year-old political bunk. For sake of argument only we might agree.

But Mr. Hoover's anti-segregation (equality) order in the Department of Commerce, where white women have to (ordered to) work side by side, rubbing shoulders and using the same lavatories with Negroes, is not 50-year-old bunk. It is a 1928 stern fact, which is the greatest challenge to the South in the history of our nation.

All this is for the sake of a few Negro votes at the North.

Mr. Editor, I don't get much mail and probably won't be spared here on earth much longer, but what little mail I do get in my declining years I most assuredly would like to receive it from white postmasters. For this reason, even if I did not remember the old, dark reconstruction days, I would vote for Al Smith in November.

Regardless of what is being whispered secretly around about Al Smith's religion, I am fully convinced in my own mind that America will be safe in his keeping. M. ROBINSON.

Jemison, Ala., Sept. 24.

COLUMBUS, O.

Dispatch

SEP 27 1928

Mrs. Willebrandt Is Attacked by McCoy

Democratic Chairman Says She Is Damaging Republican Cause.

Nathan A. McCoy, chairman of the Franklin county Democratic organization, told the Smith-for-President club at the Neil House, Wednesday evening, that Mabel Walker Willebrandt was doing her party more harm that good and that "it would be better to spend $5000 to keep her in this county than 10 cents to keep her out."

"Because the Republican party has its back to the wall, it camouflages the real issues which should be presented to the electorate and instead introduces mere personalities," Peter A. Albietz, another speaker, told the 300 members present at the meeting.

"It is better to elect a man with the courage, honesty and the will to do his duty than one who merely believes in the laws as they are," declared Ralph Bartlett, Democratic candidate for county prosecutor.

Henry Brunner, Democratic state chairman, was another speaker. In the absence of Mrs. C. D. Cussins, president, Mrs. William P. Anawalt, vice chairman of the new club, presided.

THIRD WARD MEETING.

The Third Ward Republican club will meet, Friday, at 8 p. m., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bayha, 1198 Wilson avenue. Speaking and music is on the program. All candidates are invited. Mrs. J. A. Wright is chairman.

13TH WARD MEETING.

Mrs. M. V. Brown will entertain a meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Democratic colored women at her home, 229 Jefferson avenue, Friday, at 8 p. m.

ORGANIZE NEGROES.

"From Smith to Smith in Franklin County," was the slogan adopted by county colored Democrats who formed an organization, Wednesday evening, at 118½ South High street. Roy White was elected chairman.

Fifteen persons attended the meeting which was addressed by Nate McCoy, and Mrs. Lena Brown, Cleveland, national worker. Other officers elected are: J. E. Bowman, vice president; N. E. White, secretary; Earl Hood, treasurer; Fred E. Johnson, corresponding secretary, and a board of advisors consisting of B. F. Stewart, Mrs. Belle Boyce, Rev. E. C. West, J. C. Burroughs and Fred Forbush.

COLUMBUS, O.

Journal

SEP 27 1928

Roy White to Head Colored Democrats

Colored Democrats of Franklin County organized Wednesday night at 118½ S. High St., adopting the slogan, "From Smith to Smith in Franklin County." Fifteen persons attended the meeting, which was addressed by Nathan A. McCoy, Democratic county chairman, and Mrs. Lena G. Brown, Cleveland, national worker.

Officers elected were Roy White, chairman; J. E. Bowman, vice chairman; N. E. White, secretary; Earl Hood, treasurer; Fred E. Johnson, corresponding secretary; B. F. Stewart, Mrs. Belle Boyce, Rev. E. C. West, J. C. Burroughs and Fred Forbush, board of advisers.

Democratic.

WEST VIRGINIAN
FAIRMONT, W. VA.

SEP 26 1928

SMITH ARRANGES MASS MEETING OF COLORED VOTERS

First of Series of Rallies to Be Held in Courthouse Friday, October 5

PROMINENT SPEAKERS WILL ADDRESS MEETING

Members of Staff of County Bureau Announced This Morning by Chairman

A mass meeting for the colored voters of Marion County has been arranged for Friday night, October 5, in the Marion County courthouse, and several prominent speakers will come here to make addresses, it was announced this morning by State Senator Ira L. Smith, chairman of the Republican county speakers' bureau.

This will be the first of a series of mass meetings and rallies to be held in the courthouse, a meeting having been arranged for each Friday night in October and the Saturday night before election day. Senator Smith received word from T. Edward Hill, in charge of the state colored voters' bureau, that T. G. Nutter of Charleston, widely known as an eloquent and forceful orator, has been assigned to the meeting here Friday night of next week and that he will be accompanied by Arthur G. Froe, also a well known and popular speaker, or Professor W. W. Sanders.

After a conference with County Chairman J. G. Prichard yesterday evening, Senator Smith announced the staff of the county speakers' bureau, which will be composed of Carter Jones, Howard Wadsworth, J. Worley Powell, William Layman, R. W. Putnam, Lorenz Steele, Joseph G. Conley, Jamison Meredith, Richard W. Tompkins and Russell Furbee. A meeting of this staff will be held at 8 o'clock this evening in the Republican headquarters in Adams street, when a vice-chairman and a secretary will be named and a program made up as nearly complete as possible.

It is the intention of the speakers' bureau to hold meetings in as many precincts of the county as possible before election day. The members of the staff will be subject to call upon any occasion when there is need for a speaker, and an auxiliary list of speakers will be made up, to be composed of some of the older and more prominent members of the Marion County Bar, who will be assigned to such meetings and rallies as they may be able to attend.

It is the intention of Senator Smith to confer with officers of the Republican Women's Club with a view to arranging a joint rally, at which some prominent speaker selected from the list of those available submitted by the State Speakers' Bureau and a prominent woman to be supplied by the club will speak. Plans for this meeting will be worked out in the near future.

Mrs. Lillian M. Fisher, county vice-chairman, this morning reported a splendid spirit of cooperation and lots of enthusiasm at a conference with woman precinct leaders of part of Lincoln District in Farmington last night. Considerable progress was made in organization work at the meeting, and a number of workers from Downs were present and received assignments for campaign duties. Mrs. Fisher will meet the woman leaders of other precincts in Lincoln District at a conference in Worthington this evening.

A number of communities near Fairview will be visited tomorrow afternoon by the county vice-chairman and some of the woman leaders of Paw Paw District, and a conference of Millersville women will be held in that community tomorrow evening. A conference is scheduled for Barrackville on Friday afternoon.

Two meetings with woman leaders have been arranged for next week by Mrs. Fisher. Monday evening, some of the women of Union District will meet in the home of Mrs. E. L. Gilhart in Fairfax street, and Tuesday evening Mrs. Fisher will meet with the leaders of Rivesville and vicinity in Rivesville.

Nashville, Tenn., Morn. Tennessean
Wednesday, September 26, 1928

Negro Democrats to Be Organized in State

Organization of negro Democrats in Tennessee has been started by one of the outstanding negro political leaders of the country, Dr. William J. Thompkins, assistant health commissioner of Kansas City, who was in Nashville last week perfecting the organization here.

According to the organizer there will be many negroes throughout Tennessee who will give their support to the Democratic candidates. The support of the ticket by negroes will be widespread throughout the country, said Dr. Thompkins, who was a prominent worker in the negro division of the Democratic party in 1924, lending support to John W. Davis.

The "Smith for President Colored League" in Tennessee, organized by Dr. Thompkins, will have headquarters in the Morris Memorial Building here and will carry on an extensive campaign among negro voters of the state. The Rev. W. S. Carpenter, pastor of St. Paul's A. M. E. church, will head the Nashville organization and will be in charge of the Morris Memorial office. Many prominent negro Democrats are expected to speak in Tennessee during the campaign.

NEW YORK HERALD

OCT 2 1928

Democrats Need Negro Vote to Win Kentucky

With Strongest Organization in 20 Years They Admit Hoover Has Even Chance

Real Test in Louisville

Closing of 100 Mines, Laid to Mellon, Hurts Ticket

By Carter Field

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.—Despite a Democratic organization united to an extent never attained at any time in the last twenty years, and despite serious defections in the heavily Republican mountain country and among the Negroes in Louisville, Kentucky seems strongly inclined to cast its thirteen electoral votes for Hoover.

Not a Democratic leader but what privately admits that the betting odds ought to be even money. In fact all the Democratic talk is based on winning enough of the anti-Smith Democrats back to give them this even chance. They say they are doing it, but they conclude by admitting that it is anybody's fight.

Mr. Hoover beyond question was the strongest candidate the Republicans could have put up so far as Kentucky is concerned, whereas Governor Smith has to contend against the extreme aridity of the very portions of the state where most of the Democratic votes are in the section west of Louisville and in the Blue Grass—and against a population very largely anti-Catholic, as evidenced by the wholehearted support it gave the Ku-Klux Klan movement at its height.

Louisville itself will be the real test of the state, in the opinion of most of the leaders on both sides. This city is normally Republican by a rather narrow margin. For years it was heavily Democratic, until the organization built up by the late A. T. (Tobe) Hert began functioning. Swager Sherley represented this district in the House of Representatives so long that he attained the much coveted chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations during the Wilson Administration through seniority. Then the Republicans began functioning and they beat Sherley, despite all his prestige.

But Three Republican Districts

Gradually since then the Republican strength here has increased until the 5th District, which includes Louisville, is no longer regarded as doubtful There are only three districts now held by Republicans and which can be considered as normally Republican, of the eleven in the state. The other two are the mountain districts, the 10th and the 11th.

The Democrats are making no claims that they will win the 5th District, Louisville. All they hope for is to cut down the Republican majority. They do not even like to talk about Louisville, and the reason for that is obvious. Down in their hearts they are hoping to poll a tremendous percentage of the Negro vote in this city. If they succeed in that they will carry the town and in all human probability will carry the state as well. There are 40,000 Negro votes in Louisville, and very few of them fail to be cast on Election Day.

The Negro newspaper here, "The Louisville News," edited by William Warley, is strongly supporting Smith. All the evidence is that the Negroes are for Smith. They sympathize with him because the Ku-Klux Klan, which they hate, is against him. They have heard many tales of his treatment of Negroes in New York and they are unmoved by the statement by Senator Millard Tydings, of Maryland, that Smith's Negro appointments in New York were only to menial positions. They regard that as mere campaign propaganda leveled at the South. Their newspapers and their leaders tell them different, and they believe different.

Louisville Will Decide Result

The normal political line-up of the state is an enormous majority, running up to 40,000 in the 11th District and 10,000 to 15,000 in the 10th District, to almost balance the solidly Democratic vote in the Blue Grass and western end of the state. Louisville just about completes the balance, making Kentucky one of the closest states in the Union—which closeness has come about since the building up of a strong Republican machine in Louisville.

This year there are serious defections in the mountains from the Republicans and serious defections in the lowlands outside of Louisiana from the Democrats. They might balance and they might not, but Louisville will tell the story.

Germans Solidly for Smith

But the normal Republican majority of Louisville is less than 10,000 which can be attained only when these 40,000 Negro votes go solidly Republican. On top of that a large percentage of the Catholic population of the state resides in this city, and a majority of the Germans. There are a few at Covington, in the 3d District, and a few in small towns in the western end of the state, but most of them are in Louisville.

Kentucky is overwhelmingly dry. Louisville, Covington and, to a lesser extent, Lexington are wet, while the mountains always had their moonshine and never did worry much about legal liquor. In fact, of course, the moonshiners have profited by the price of ordinary liquor being put on a bootleg basis. Moreover, Kentucky is fairly well satisfied with prohibition conditions.

Smith is keeping the liquor question wide open with his speeches, which all Democratic leaders admit are doing no good, as they are listened to over the radio by most of the dry Democrats of the state. They claim that his references to religious intolerance, especially his Oklahoma City speech, are beneficial and are "shaming the bigots."

"Fellowship Forum," Klan paper of Washington, is being sold on the streets at five cents a copy by men who hold it up so that the screaming headlines "A Vote for Al Smith Is a Vote for the Pope," and "Wake Up Protestants, American Is at the Crossroads," can be read by all who pass.

Aside from the threats in Louisville already described, the most serious Republican trouuble is the mountains. Mine owners and operators alike are incensed at the Interstate Commerce Commission's ruling giving the Pennsylvania mines a railroad rate differential against Kentucky and West Virginia mines. This is on coal going to the local lakes.

One hundred mines, it is said here, are closed down as a result, and others are threatening to do so. The blame is put on the Republican Administration in general and on Secretary Mellon in particular. Mr. Mellon acted, the Democrats charge, in behalf of the mines of his own state.

"If Hoover only carries Louisville by less than 5,000, we will carry the state for Smith," one Democratic leader said.

Which shows again how everything depends on Louisville, how much frightened the Democrats are by their own defections in the lowlands, and how little confidence they really have in reversing the normal vote in the mountains.

Charleston, W. Va., Gazette
Thursday, September 13, 1928

TO FORM NEW AL SMITH CLUB

Colored Women to Be Organized Tonight at Meeting in Union Labor Temple, Alderson Street.

At the request of many of the colored women of Charleston, Mrs. T. O. Timberlake, chairman of the Organization committee of the Al Smith Woman's club, will organize a Smith club of colored women tonight at eight o'clock at the Union Labor Temple at 1 1-2 Alderson street.

A great deal of enthusiasm for Governor Smith has been shown by the colored voters of this city, both men and women, and the women of the Al Smith club are glad to help them perfect their own organization, they state, holding this bespeaks a commendable independence of action among colored women, and is one of hopeful signs of better politics in Charleston.

The meeting will not be limited to women. The colored men who organized some time ago will help with the organization. Speakers for the evening will include prominent Democrats of the city who will make short talks, but the chief address will be made by Blackburn Watt, candidate for prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county.

Every colored voter who favors Governor Al Smith for president is invited to attend.

Plans have practically been completed, it is said, for the formation of such an organization at Cabin Creek and it is proposed to form similar clubs all over the county.

Montgomery, Ala., Journal
Monday, October 1, 1928

NEGRO ISSUE IN CAMPAIGN

To the Editor, The Journal and Times:

Will you kindly publish the enclosed letter to Senator Pat Harrison? I believe it will interest your readers. Yours very truly.

ARTHUR B. CHILTON

Senator Pat Harrison, Care Democratic National Headquarters, New York City

Dear Sir: A press dispatch has just come to my notice in which it is stated that you will appreciate it if any democrat in the south aware of the activities of negroes doing organization work for Al Smith would notify you at headquarters. I assume, of course, that you are serious, and am therefore relating what I saw in the Nashville Banner of September 24, 1928. I would appreciate it, on my part, if you will advise the democratic party—north and south—just what connection may exist between the party and this negro Thompkins. Please be sure to let both sections of the democratic party (i. e. Tammany democrats and southern democrats) have authentic information on this subject. The article referred to reads:

"That there will be a large deflection of negro republican votes in the 'border' states into the democratic ranks in the November presidential election is the opinion of Dr. William J. Thompkins, assistant health commissioner of Kansas City and one of the outstanding negro democratic leaders in the country, who as regional director of the 'Smith for President Colored league' has just completed a survey of the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Nebraska.

"Dr. Thompkins was in Nashville last week to aid in the organization of the league in Tennessee, which he declared to have been perfected as he prepared to return to his headquarters in St. Louis Saturday night.

"Four years ago he was director of the negro national division of the democratic party and aided in mustering negro support for John W. Davis. . . .

"Declaring that the league was conducting a vigorous campaign for the democratic nominee among negroes, Dr. Thompkins insisted that the best negro oratorical talent in the nation had been enlisted in the cause. Among these some of whom are scheduled to speak in Nashville are Bishop R. C. Ransom, of the African Methodist church; Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner of New York; Julian D. Rainey, of Boston; Alice Dunbar Nelson, of Delaware; Earl Dickerson, assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, and O. B. Jefferson, of Oklahoma.

"Regarding the general situation among the negro voters of the nation in the present presidential election Dr. Thompkins said: 'There are more than 1,850,000 negro voters in what are known as the border states. This vote holds the balance of power and is going to be a deciding factor in the politics of these states in the November election. From my observations in my survey of these states just completed, I am confident that there will be a large deflection of this vote which is traditionally republican, into the democratic ranks.

"'I would cite specifically the unseating of the national committeeman, 'Gooseneck' Bill McDonald, of Fort Worth, Texas; similar action taken toward Walter Cohen, of Louisiana; the threatened unseating of Perry Howard, of Mississippi; the failure to confirm the election of Ben Davis as national committeeman from Georgia, and the fight on Bob Church, in Tennessee—all within the past 90 days. If the republican party, after its moral insults to the negroes at the Kansas City convention in deposing virtually every negro party representative in the south, can succeed at the polls in November, then the swan song of the negro has been sung, insofar as the republican leadership in the south is concerned.'"

Now, dear senator, in all good faith, we southern democrats who believe in "white supremacy," and who are being told that this is the paramount issue in the campaign, want to know the truth about this matter, and since you have invited the information, please favor us with a statement.

And since they tell us that "White Supremacy" is the dominant issue, will you tell us what Candidate Smith's views are on this vital issue; what does he think of the "Anti-lynching bill," and of the 15th amendment? Will he appeal for the negro vote in Harlem on the basis of the promised enforcement of the 15th amendment, as John W. Davis did on October 29, 1924?

I have never voted any ticket except the democratic ticket—so far.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR B. CHILTON

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS MEET

In order to break the traditional chain which has bound the colored voters to the Republican party for two generations, the Smith-for-President Colored Club of Maryland held a meeting at the Lafayette Hall, in Baltimore.

Mr. Bernard Flynn, supervisor of the Board of Elections for the State of Maryland was the principal speaker of the evening. He instructed the workers and the judges as to their duty on the registration and election day. His talk was very interesting and helpful not only to the new workers but to the old ones also.

Mr. Flynn's remarks were followed by Mr. Josiah Henry, a brilliant young lawyer of Baltimore, who stated that never in the history of the State of Maryland have there been such restlessness and dissatisfaction among the colored people of Maryland towards the Republican party.

Mr. Thomas Calloway, of Lanham, Md., and Prof. Don S. S. Goodlow, of Bowie, Md., formerly principal of the Bowie Normal and Industrial School, also spoke.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. Steward Davis, State Chairman of Maryland. The well known Baltimorean Thomas Smith, was present.

Political-1928

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

NEWS
OMAHA, NEB.

OCT 5 1928

OMAHA NEGROES HIT DEMOCRATS

Scoring the Democratic party for its attitude in regard to the colored race, and its anti-Negro legislation in many states, the Negro executive committee of the Douglas county Republican central committee, meeting Thursday, passed a resolution to the effect that all Negro votes should go for Herbert Hoover.

The resolution, introduced by Rev. Z. E. McGee, pastor of the Pleasant Green Baptist church, was inspired by the recent Omaha speech of Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro lawyer of Washington, D. C.

The resolution follows:

The Democratic party, as such, never encourages or sympathizes with the Negro race by enacting laws or making provisions for their benefit politically. On the contrary, the Democratic party has always been on record as denying any recognition of the civil or political rights of the race. Every disfranchising law, every law denying or abridging the civil rights of the race, every Jim Crow car law, every segregation law has been enacted by a Democratic legislation or city council. Is it reasonable to expect the Negro, under these conditions, to support the Democratic party and its candidates? This party has done nothing to benefit or aid the race in its effort to become citizens and exercise civil and political rights, and no colored citizen should vote either to place the Democratic party in power or to keep it in power. The Negro is not welcomed into the Democratic party, and he ought not to seek recognition politically where he is not wanted. Every reason, therefore, demands that every citizen should vote for Hoover, because when elected, he can be depended upon to accord every citizen the full enjoyment of his rights and privileges under the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the American constitution.

NEW YORK WORLD

OCT 10 1928

NEGROES ARE TOLD SMITH WOULD HANG THEM ALL

Special to The World

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 9.—An official of the Wheeler Insulated Wire Company, a Republican, said to-day that there had come to his attention a report that Negroes of this city are being solicited for contributions to buy a steamship for the purpose of transporting all Negroes to Africa in the event of the election of Gov. Smith.

The Negroes are being told, the wire company official (who refused to authorize the use of his name) said, that Gov. Smith, if elected, would order that all Negroes then in the country be hanged.

It is believed some one is attempting to defraud the more credulous of the Negroes by playing on their fears.

Dem. Leaders For Negro Equality Helfin Asserts

Alabaman Hurls Charges At Smith and Tammany.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 24.—United States Senator J. Thomas Heflin today delivered another verbal broadside at Gov. Alfred E Smith in an open letter to E. W. Pettus of Selma, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, in which he refused the latter's invitation to a place on the state Democratic campaign committee.

Senator Heflin brought the race question sharply to the fore in comparing "the Democratic party of the south" with that of the "Smith-Raskob-Tammany crowd," charging the nominee and national committee chairman with indorsing the practice of "social equality" as against "white supremacy," which he said has the support of southern Democrats.

After refusing at the outset to take a part in having Alabama's electorial votes to go to the support of the New York governor, Senator Heflin's letter launched into a comparison of "southern" and "Tammany" Democracy.

"The party Democrats of the south stand for the Eighteenth Amendment and prohibition law enforcement. We know how dangerous it would be to stir gasoline and whiskey with our ever present negro problem.

"The Democratic party of the south stand for white supremacy. The Smith-Raskob-Tammany aggregation favors and puts into practice social equality.

"The Democratic party of th south stands for separate school and churches for whites and ne groes. The Smith-Raskob-Tam many regime stands for mixe schools and churches, where ne gro children and white childre sit side by side in the same roo and where negro Catholics an white Catholics worship togethe in the same Catholic church.

"The Democratic party of th south believes in the rule of the white race. It is opposed to plac ing the negroes in offices ove white people. The Smith-Raskob Tammany group has placed in of fice and now has in office in New York negroes who are in authori ty over white men and women.

"The Democratic party of the south believes in having separate hotels and restaurants for whites and negroes, but the Smith-Raskob-Tammany crowd favors and provided by an act of the Legislature of New York state that whites and negroes shall be served in all hotels and restaurants in New York and they have provided punishment for hotel proprietors who refuse to admit negroes and whites in the same hotel on equal terms. Governor Smith voted the bill."

THIS CLIPPING FROM THE

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

OCT 4 1928

NEGROES CHEER AS DEMOCRATS ATTACK HOOVER

Hail Smith in Heart of Black Belt.

An audience that was 95 per cent Negroes last night packed to the doors the auditorium of the Wendell Phillips High school at 39th street and Prairie avenue, and cheered roundly as the candidates on the Democratic county ticket invaded the heart of the black belt to open the final phases of their local campaign. It was estimated that 1,500 to 2,000 men and women crowded the hall.

The name of Herbert Hoover was received in silence except when he and the Republican party were attacked, and then there were loud cheers of approval. This was particularly true when the speakers referred to an article in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning concerning Hoover's avowed intention of making the Republican party "lily white" in the south.

Cheer Al Smith.

Gov. Alfred E. Smith's name, on the other hand, was received with an enthusiasm that now and then bordered on a slight hysteria. Round after round of applause swept the hall when his name was mentioned.

Among those who spoke were Judge William J. Lindsay, candidate for state's attorney; John E. Traeger, candidate for sheriff; Charles Brown, candidate for congressman at large; Ald. William D. Meyering, candidate for secretary of state; Thomas D. Nash, candidate for the board of review; Ald. Ross Woodhull and Henry A. Berger, candidates for trustees of the sanitary district, and Ald. Donald S. McKinlay and Thomas A. Green, candidates for judge if the Municipal court.

Mr. Brown told the audience that he stood for the repeal of the 18th amendment because he believed with a well known journalist that "prohibition is the most monumental fraud every perpetrated on any people in any time in the world."

"Every time they try to enforce it they violate the rights guaranteed us in the constitution," he said. "It is possible to enforce it only in the most remote spots and then only doubtfully so."

He was applauded on that and there was another round of applause when he told them that Hoover lived 25 years in London, and that he didn't register until he was more than 45 years old.

"In 1920, when Hoover was a Democrat," he said, "Borah said Hoover was a menace to the country. Now Borah says he's all right."

Judge Lindsay was the first of the speakers to refer to the Hoover intention to make the south "lily white."

"The Republicans want to do that where they figure the black man won't do them any particular good anyway," the judge said. "Up here in the north, however, they want you. And let me remind those of you who have made a success, who have homes, that nothing you have acquired has been the gift of the Republican party."

Pledges War on Grafters.

Judge Lindsay pledged himself to go after the tax grafters. He said these will be the first to "feel the heavy hand of the state's attorney, if and when he is elected. He promised to make an honest effort to annihilate racketeering in Chicago and to put well known gunmen behind the bars.

"I will not be dictated to by any group of reformers," he said, "but I will follow the law."

J. Gray Lucas, a colored lawyer, the only speaker who was not a candidate, told the men and women gathered:

Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal
Saturday, October 6, 1928

CATHOLICS AND THE NEGROES.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

In your publication of October 2 there appears on the editorial page an article entitled "A Gem of Purest Ray Serene," in which you give an excerpt from a letter written by Mrs. Dumas of Ashland, Ky. I quote from her: "And should not our Democratic speakers first attend to the colored man in the South and properly enfranchise him, and then make the plea to the voters for tolerance?"

It is probable that Mrs. Dumas is not aware of the fact that the Roman Catholic Church for many years, even before Alfred E. Smith was born, has been building and maintaining schools and churches for the especial benefit of the colored population of the South; that these schools and churches are supported by annual collections from each diocese of the Catholic Church, and are familiar to all Catholics, as the Negro and Indian Missions; that the product of these schools and churches are noted for their intelligent living; that from his boyhood to the present time Gov. Alfred Smith has been a faithful and a cheerful contributor to this fund for the benefit of the education and uplift of his less fortunate fellowmen, the Indians and Negroes. Could greater proof of tolerance be given than this?

L. R.

Louisville.

AN UNUSUAL POLITICAL MESSAGE

We listened Monday night with intense interest to Dr. John Roach Stratton, pastor of Calvary Baptis Church, New York City. The message was an exposure of the viewpoint o the speaker on the Democratic standard bearer, Governor Alfred Smith The thought was well marshalled and many such exposures from characters like Dr. Stratton could but weaken the interest of the Democratic standard bearer and make clear the way for the election of a Republican President.

The speech was delivered in the city auditorium of Birmingham and went a long way in exposing the character and life work of Governor Smith. As we recall, the speaker said that the nation had had but three presidents, and the Democratic Party had two of them. One was Grover Cleveland, the second, Theodore Roosevelt and the third, Woodrow Wilson.

The kind utterances on the Race question moved us to sympathize much with what he had to say. He complimented the Negro for his faithfulness, his honesty, and his devotion to his country. He asked of an audience of more than 10,000 perhaps, to leave the Race question with the men of character and influence of both races, particularly the ministers of these races. Dr. Stratton could not have uttered a more beneficial benediction than when he made this clear, that there could come no fear of Negro domination, social equality or social intermingling of the races. This position is so different from that of other outstanding politicians on both sides of the fight.

The Doctor's words are worth consideration. They are clear and sound. He was born in Georgia and partly reared and educated in the State of Alabama. At a time like this such a statement on the loyalty of the Negro is indeed a refreshing note.

DIXIE PREACHMENTS AND PRACTICES!

Our Southern Democrats—those who are supporting the presidential candidacy of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York—are busy injecting the eternal "Negro issue" into the campaign, and are making base appeals to Dixie Democrats to oppose Nominee Herbert Hoover, Republican presidential nominee, because Mr. Hoover is alleged to have abolished racial segregation in his department at Washington, and because of the Republican party's reputed friendly attitude towards the Negro group.

A group of Smith-Democrats held a political rally here a few nights ago and the newspaper accounts of the meeting recounted many intemperate speeches made by certain leading Democrats, touching upon "social equality" and the "Negro question."

One speaker, in the heat of his oration, is reported to have said that he would much rather support and vote for a "black Republican for any office in the country than to vote for any Negro-loving white Republican;" that Secretary Hoover had Southern white women and girls taking dictations from Negro men, and that Mr. Hoover's election to the presidency would mean "social equality" throughout the republic.

Another speaker is reported to have contended that they have as much right to inject the "Negro question" into the presidential campaign as the Republicans have to raise the "religious issue" against Governor Smith, who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The partisan solidity of the South has not only been predicated upon the Negro, but its maintenance and grip on the residents of the Souhland is attributable wholly and solely to this fact.

While the Dixie Democrats, backing Nominee Smith, the wet champion and protege of Tammany Hall, are appealing for support of their presidential ticket because of the traditional policy of the party in opposing Negroes exercising and enjoying their full elective franchise rights, leaders of the same jackass party in other sections of the country (and even in some of the Southern states) are courting and flirting with colored voters in an unprecedented manner.

In other sections of the country, the Smith-Democrats are "pointing with pride" to the governor's friendly and fair attitude towards the colored race, and attention is being cited daily to the fact that under Tammany Hall and Governor Smith Gotham blacks have received their share of political preferment and emoluments.

Though elected governor of the Empire State on four different occasions, and, despite the fact that he was formerly a member of the New York assembly (having served as speaker of the state body), Governor Smith has never sponsored, proposed or supported any legislation inimicable to the Negro race as a group; but on the other hand he has always advocated and supported measures which had for their objective conferring, bestowing and guaranteeing to Negroes of that state the same rights and privileges warranted and vouchsafed to all citizens of that commonwealth.

Either our Dixie Smith supporters are ignorant of their candidate's record as it relates to the "Negro question," or they are too steeped in racial prejudice, bigotry and intolerance to demonstrate the least semblance of intelligence, fairness, consistency and honesty!

If these Dixie Democrats would be fair, consistent and honest, they would either soft pedal this "race issue," or oppose Governor Smith because of his alleged long friendly attitude towards colored New Yorkers.

How can they consistently, honestly and conscientiously oppose Nominee Hoover because of the abolition of racial segregation in the United States Department of Commerce at the national capital on one hand, and then support Governor Smith on the other, when his pro-Negro position and record are so well known to every intelligent, reading American citizen?

Notwithstanding the fact that the Dixie Democratic demagogues raise the ever-recurrent "Negro issue" every quadrennium, that party has been able to elect only two presidents since 1860, and a schism in the Republican ranks played an important part in making possible such political triumphs.

The destiny of this nation should never be entrusted to a two-faced political party; for any person or party possessed with two faces has all the elements of a double-dealing and double-cross-big person or party; and the ship of state will certainly drift upon dangerous and destructive shoals with such a partisan pilot at its helm.

While preaching themselves hoarse on Nominee Hoover, the Republican party, the "Negro issue" and "social equality," The Informer would like for these Dixie Democrats to give the cause for the large colony of mulatto Negroes in the South, and to explain who has been practicing "social equality" to make possible this shameful and shocking interracial condition brought about by illicit and clandestine relations between certain members of the two races!

If Negroes are such "beasts" and so unworthy of the same considerations accorded other American citizens, why it is next to impossible for a decent-looking colored girl or woman to appear on the streets of the average Southern city without being insulted, accosted or molested by some of our anti-Negro Dixie Democrats of Caucasian lineage?

If the Negro is such a "cuss" and pest as so many of our Dixie Democrats would lead one to believe, why do so many of these same Nordic Southerners place Negroes in responsible positions in their homes and businesses?

After all is said and done, is the Negro the "issue" in the present presidential campaign, or must these Southern partisans resort to such prejudicial and inciting appeals in order to keep the "solid South" in the perennial, asinine role of voting blindly and ignorantly for party label?

With such pre-election propaganda, and with the "solid South" again in the national saddle in event of Governor Smith's and Senator Robinson's election, the plight of the American Negro will be something awful and direful; and The Informer urges that colored voters, both in Texxas and other states of the union, march to the polls Tuesday, November 6, 1928, and bury the Democratic presidential ticket under such an avalanche of votes that its resurrection and revival will be a political impossibility.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

HERALD

Hallettsville - Tex

JUL 10 1928

Alvin Owsley, candidate for the United States Senate, continues his attack on the legislative records of his three opponents: Connally, Mayfield and Blanton and says that Connally's farm relief bill would penalize the Southern cotton producer: Assailing Senator Mayfield because he sends out at Government expense his campaign literature and that Blanton and Connally both are using the franking privilege to scatter their campaign literature throughout Texas.

Appeals for economy by other candidates is a joke because the last congress appropriated more money than any peace time Congress in history. Mayfield, Connally and Blanton were all members of Congress and why didn't they stop it. If they were such good representatives why didn't they make a fight for economy?

Connaly's proposed export law, Owsley said, would put a tax not on the exporter but on the producer. He charges that Connally had sought to create another Federal Bureau in the bill and put the Secretary of Agriculture in control of that Board. The Secretary of Agriculture, Jardine, is unfriendly to the Southern cotton farmer, was proven by his crop estimates and statements, which so adversely affected the cotton price last year.

Paying his respects to the Republicans, Owsley said: "I am opposed to the Republican party, and therefore its nominees, because that party and its nominees stand for the privileged few, it stands against equal rights to all, it stands against giving to the people an equal opportunity before the Government.

"I am proud of my Democratic heritage. I am proud that Texas is a Democratic State, that it glorifies in the solid support which it has always given to the party of Thomas Jefferson, Hickory, Jackson, Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson.

"There is no such a thing as a Hoover Democrat. No man can be a Democrat and vote for Herbert Hoover. Why? Because no Democrat believes in a Government administered for the benefit of the favored few. A Democrat does not believe in a party which is bossed, and Andy Mellon, the boss of the Republican party dictated the nomination of Herbert Hoover. Who is Andy Mellon? He is the world's richest man. How did he get it? In oil, in steel, and in whiskey.

"Do you mean to tell me that the women of Texas are going to vote for a man whose nomination was dictated by a Republican boss?

"Look at the Republican platform. In it is a plank demanding that a law be passed which provides that anybody who is accused of participating in the lynching of a negro must be tried in the Federal Courts. Such a law was proposed by Congressman L. C. Dyer of Missouri, a Republican representing a district composed mostly of St. Louis negroes, and in that he would have the Federal Government take $10,000.00 from the county treasury of any county in which a lynching occurred. The Republican platform on which Herbert Hoover is running demands a law that would place Texans on trial in a Federal Court on a Federal indictment charging them with having participated in a lynching of a negro.

"Tell me that the people of Texas would desert the party of Jefferson and Wilson and vote for a party which has nominated, in the city of Chicago, a negro as a candidate for Congress. If he is elected he will claim the right to sit in Congress.

"Right after Herbert Hoover announced as a candidate for President he received a group of negro political bosses. At their suggestion he is-

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sued an order esta[illegible] ality between the negroes [illegible] the whites in the Department of Commerce, and by that order sought to give the negroes on an equality with our white women, working in the department. I denounce any white man who tries to put negroes on an equality with our white women. We Texans shall never forget that the only stain that blotches the Lone Star Flag of Texas was under the Republican carpet bagger administration of E. J. Davis and Texas will never go Republican.

Birmingham, Ala., News
Saturday, July 21, 1928

A Belated Gesture In Political Purity

A bit belated yet not unacceptable is this posture of righteousness now assumed by Republican leaders respecting the situation developed in Mississippi touching the traffic plied in federal offices by recognized leaders of the G. O. P. in that state. Unexpected celerity in action marks the conduct of one assistant attorney general. Grand jury findings are prompt and definite. Perry Howard, a Negro who long has served as Republican national committeeman, is indicted and straightway suspended from his office as special assistant to the attorney general at Washington. Administration officials affect to be astounded by revelations of the grand jury's investigations. For once, action by the federal government, unprompted by senatorial investigation, is insured under the Coolidge administration. For this exceptional spasm of righteousness, the country should be thankful.

Yet suspicion lurks that the G. O. P. is prompted to take the initiative in this Mississippi business by a sense of political prudence rather than by any rigorous sense of civic purity. Almost every move in the prosecution of official corruption that has been taken by the administration at Washington within the last seven years has resulted from congressional investigation—investigation that has been made possible by resolutions introduced into either House or Senate by Democrats. Walsh, Wheeler and Reed—all Democrats—are the men who blew the lid off Teapot Dome and the Veterans Bureau and the alien property custodian's office. But for their initiative and courage hands of the Republican looters would not have been stayed. It was Senator George of Georgia who drew to public attention conditions in his state that resulted in the appointment of the Brookhart committee recently in session at Atlanta.

It is now hinted that what has come to pass in Mississippi was undertaken by administration authorities for fear that the situation there might become the subject of investigation by a Senate committee. This report is not incredible. The Republican strategy seems to be plain. Having used Negro leaders like Howard to insure Mr. Hoover's nomination, Republican strategists now resolve to turn Howard up. The plan evidently is to induce the South to believe that this section is to be purged of Negro Republican leadership like Howard's. All of which brings to mind a saying of Philip Sydney's—"No man ever became suddenly very good or suddenly very bad." While it is not impossible that the G. O. P. has "seen a great light," and, like Saul's of Tarsus, its conversion has been a sudden one, yet sincerity in this latest gesture of the G. O. P.'s might have been strengthened in case the Department of Justice at Washington had moved in this matter before rather than after the Negro, Howard, had delivered to Mr. Hoover the Mississippi delegation at Kansas City.

AN INSULT TO SOUTHERN WOMANHOOD

Every self-respecting citizen of the State should resent the plain statement and implications in recent editorials of the Macon Telegraph to the effect that that part of Georgia womanhood represented by the Womans Christian Temperance Union is disregarding the character of, an affiliating with the Negro voters and bootleggers when they oppose Al Smith for president.

This not only, but the Telegroph tenders a deeper insult. It invites the white women of Georgia to use the Atlanta Independant, a Negro newspaper of Atlanta, as their official organ and save themselves the cost of printing their own paper.

Not satisfied with the morbid hue with which it had painted the women of Georgia who are contending for reighteousness and temperance and the insult it had thrown at the feet of the white women of Georgia, it further rapes the good name of the State by suggesting that there are Georgians who will spend their "blood" to "prevent the consumation" of the plans with which the Telegraph alleges our mothers and sisters are asociating themselves, and believes that they should forget every other consideration, (righteouesness, morality, temperence, must be understood to be included,) in doing so.

On behalf of Southern womanhood and the forces of righteousness that will express themselves by solemnly casting a sacred ballot against Al Smith next November, the Progress does deny and resent the statements and implications of the Telegraph, and charges that the Telegraph is unscrupulous and indiscriminate in the logic it employes with threats and deliberate intent to keep Georgians from answering their conscience at the polls.

The Telegraph through its news and editorial columns has propagated the idea that Democrats should be consistent, that they should stay with the party and take their medicine without complaint or objection. But the Telegraph forgets that the handpicked Democratic Convention at Houston was that inconsistent that it adopted the dryest kind of platform and nominated the wettest man in the party. In the face of this the Telegraph and other papers of the State are advocating that Democrats should be consistent. How can the Telegraph rise up in platitudes for a wet candidate and a dry platform? How can the Telegraph swallow that platform anyway? Not only is the Telegraph wet in principle, but according to the best information in hand, it is extremely wet in practice. Yet, it has the timerity to charge the white women of Georgia with affiliating themselves with bootleggers and Negroes.

The Telegraph is not the least careful of facts so long as it can frighten someone into voting for Al Smith. It is glaringly unscrupulous in that while it warns Georgians against voting with the Negroes of the State, it fails to mention the fact that there are probably more Negroes in New York state alone who will vote for Al Smith, the Democrat, than the number of Negroes who will vote in ten Southern states. And it is timely to remind that we white people of the South prefer that whatever racial contact must come shall be with our Negroes of the South rather than the more sophisticated and corrupt Negroes of the North. Voting with the Negroes may be even preferable to voting with the scum and foreign born population of the big cities of the North and East upon which Al Smith has had to rely for election as governor of New York state and on whom he is depending for election to the presidency of the United States. While the majority of the better classes of the South are in the Democratic party, when one considers the country as a whole, the Hoover supporters constitute a higher average of citizenship than the followers of Smith. The Telegraph knows this to be true, but it would suspend publication before it would admit it, for it would make Southern people do some thinging on their own account and cost Al Smith many thousands of votes.

The Telegraph has a way of defeating its own candidates by the untactful extremities to which it goes in support of them. There is no question but what if given enough time to exercise itself, the Telegraph would alone be sufficient to put the State in the Republican column, but if the Telegraph should fail to have that much influence exerted by November, Georgians in general may see to the matter satisfactorily.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 30 1928

A DANGEROUS MOVEMENT.

That Headed by Bishop Cannon and Dr. Barton Called Full of Menace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The staff correspondent of THE TIMES in his account of the recent dry conference at Asheville is in error in stating that North Carolina was carried by the Republicans in 1896. In that year the State was carried by the Bryan electors by something less than 20,000 votes.

At the same time it is perfectly true, as pointed out in your editorial of July 19 on "The Negro in the South," that the movement headed by Bishop Cannon and Dr. Barton for the purpose of bringing about a breach in the ranks of the Southern Democracy, and thereby insuring the defeat of Governor Smith, is fraught with menace, not so much to the perpetuity of white supremacy, but to the undoing of the patient work of years by sane leaders of both races for the furtherance of the economic and educational betterment of the negro, and cultivating harmonious relations between the two races.

So far as the State of Louisiana is concerned, it is highly improbable that any considerable number of negroes will make any effort to get their names on the registration books. And this despite the fact that the only qualifications for voting are two years' residence and payment of poll taxes for the two past years. In this connection it may be noted that the adoption of the famous "grandfather clause" was an act of self-abnegation on the part of the political leaders of the State at a time when Populism had made such inroads on the Democratic Party that the possibility was presented of one faction, by allying with the negro vote, controlling the State.

For Bishop Cannon to assert that the only way to preserve the ideals of the Democratic Party in the South is by encompassing the defeat of the distinguished nominee of that party is simply grotesque. For every one knows that the chief raison d'être of the Republican organization in the South is to serve behind the Federal pie counter, ever and anon knocking down a postoffice or some other job to the highest bidder.

J. E. WINSTON.

New Orleans, La., July 25, 1928.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Daily Worker 7-18-28

Capitalist Democracy's "Niggers"

Negroes as Negroes, and purely on the ground that they are Negroes, can be barred from voting in the democratic party primaries in Texas, a federal district court decides at Houston. The noble judge reaches this conclusion on the ground that the sacred liberties guaranteed by our democratic form of government must be maintained. A Negro appealed to the federal court which held:

> "The action complained of by plaintiffs, being purely party action as to which the holding is universal that, like other voluntary associations they have complete delectus personarum and may select or reject as members whom they will, it is unnecessary to decide the second point, whether, if the plaintiff's rights had been invaded, equity could grant relief, other than to say that the point is greatly in doubt, the books being full of cases declaring the doctrine that equity is concerned only with matters of property and the maintenance of civil rights and will not interfere for the protection of rights which are merely political."

And that:

> "This view finds support, not only in the law, but in the history of this country and always will find support while free institutions are maintained."

With the mighty words "delectus personarum" ringing in his ears the Negro can go off and think it over. The ruling class thinks by such methods to keep its slaves in a condition of complete subjection without civil rights of any sort.

But can anyone figure out why a Negro wants to vote for the democratic party? We do not offer this as an excuse for accepting the action of the court in its consequences. On the contrary, we say the decision is a challenge that must be met with a ringing answer. But the answer cannot be written on a ballot supporting the democratic party—the party of slavery. Nor a ballot supporting the republican party, which is of exactly the same character.

The answer of the Negro masses should be, and one day will be, to support the party of their own class, the party which will overturn the whole system of capitalist "democracy" in which the exploited masses are "democratized" out of all rights.

Some three-quarters of a century ago the United States supreme court made a little decision by which a Negro slave, Dred Scott, was returned to his master. This decision was to stand "for all time." Where is it now? But it took the most terrific class struggle the country had ever seen to overthrow the Dred Scott decision and the system it upheld.

Let the Negro masses understand that their present enslavement, exploitation and deprivation of civil rights can be upheld by a thousand courts, but will come to an end in a social upheaval bigger than that of 1861.

However, their freedom can come only with their loyal support of their own cause.

Negro workers and farmers! To hell with the democratic primaries, and the republican too!

Vote for your own working class party—the Workers (Communist) Party. With its program, through struggles mightier than those that Lincoln led, you will be freed.

Join the party of your class, not the parties of slavery.

Democratic

REJECTS HOOVER AS THE FARMER'S FRIEND

Editor The Advertiser:

How any Alabama Democrat can vote for Herbert Hoover is beyond the conception of this old farmer. Any man who has lived through the Reconstruction days, and remembers how necessary it was to go around loaded with a revolver, not knowing at what minute you would have to kill or be killed, by some arrogant, insulting carpet-bagger or scalawag; then think of the recent effort of one Mr. Hoover, for political purposes, that he might get a delegate from the negro contingent in the State of Ohio, promulgate an order to mix negro and white employes indiscriminately in his department, hoping by this act to please the negro politicians; shows conclusively to the mind of the writer that Mr. Hoover would not hesitate one minute to bring back the condition that existed in the South just after the War Between the States, if by so doing he could advance his own private interests.

We call the farmers' attention to the fact when we were unable to sell our cotton, and the "buy a bale" propaganda was heard throughout the country, seeking to relieve the farmer who could not sell his cotton at any price, gladly taking six cents per pound for cotton from wherever a buyer could be found, Mr. Hoover goes to the speculators in cotton, guaranteeing them fourteen cents per pound at American ports. Doing this under cover of "assisting the allies," who were needing cotton for munitions, and other purposes. The records at Washington show that fourteen cents per pound was paid for two shiploads sunk in the English Channel by mines or German submarines. Mr. Hoover not only guaranteed the fourteen cents per pound for cotton, but guaranteed transportation, as well. If the government could handle cotton for the speculator—why could not this have been done for the farmer? Why did Mr. Hoover tell the farmers all over the land that it was necessary for them to grow food crops for the nations; then cut the price of wheat fifty per cent below the price farmers were receiving for all the wheat they could grow? Is it any wonder that the Hoover-controlled convention at Kansas City gave the farmers a cold shoulder? What is there to hope for with Mr. Hoover in the White House, in full control of the government?

The writer was opposed to Mr. Hoover, not especially because he was a Republican, but especially because of his unfriendliness to the farmer. Any honest man, who is posted, knows that agriculture is the paramount issue of the country; prohibition fanatics to the contrary nevertheless. The Anti-Saloon League has no excuse for its existence, except as a means to milk the public, and give a lot of grafters jobs and fanatics something to talk about. Gov. Alfred E. Smith is absolutely right: the present method of enforcing the prohibition law is a failure.

There must be some sane way found to enforce this law. The present fanatical method is making thieves and perjurers of our citizens. The enforcement bunch is the most dishonest class to be found in the country—not one man here and there found to be dishonest—but by the scores and hundreds do we find the enforcement crowd conspiring to defraud the government. Sheriffs, deputies and other county and State officials are being corrupted, and no longer is there faith in the justice of our courts—the man who has money can get by, but the man without friends or money is "in stuque' with its modern meaning ("hell of a fix").

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The writer, like many Klansmen, has said he would not vote for Gov. Smith, but this is no time to be consistent. Someone has said, "Consistency is but the virtue of feeble minds." We all know that a gate is the logical place to get out of an enclosure—but Lush B. was in an enclosure at Shelbyville, Tenn., during the Civil War, when a regiment of Yankees came down the street; some friend called to Lush "the gate is down here." "Oh, hell," was the reply, "this is no time to hunt gates."

Boys, this is no time to think about consistency; let's not take any chances of the peaceful relations of the white and colored races being disturbed by a political demagogue who cares not one penny for the finer sensibilities of our wives and daughters, nor how much the South is humiliated by Federal officers. Look what is now being uncovered by the Senate committee investigating Federal office holders in our sister States—Georgia and Mississippi: Negro politicians demanding of white men money to keep said negro politicians in luxury at a big salary; not to pay the money meant to the white man—the loss of his job. No white man with a spark of pride wants the South Hooverized. Vote for Gov. Smith and we will have a friend at Washington who will always listen to the advice of our best citizens in the South.

G. T. McELDERRY.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

Capitalist Democracy's "Niggers"

Negroes as Negroes, and purely on the ground that they are Negroes, can be barred from voting in the democratic party primaries in Texas, a federal district court decides at Houston. The noble judge reaches this conclusion on the ground that the sacred liberties guaranteed by our democratic form of government must be maintained. A Negro appealed to the federal court which held:

Daily Worker 7-18-28

"The action complained of by plaintiffs, being purely party action as to which the holding is universal that, like other voluntary associations they have complete delectus personarum and may select or reject as members whom they will, it is unnecessary to decide the second point, whether, if the plaintiff's rights had been invaded, equity could grant relief, other than to say that the point is greatly in doubt, the books being full of cases declaring the doctrine that equity is concerned only with matters of property and the maintenance of civil rights and will not interfere for the protection of rights which are merely political."

And that:

"This view finds support, not only in the law, but in the history of this country and always will find support while free institutions are maintained."

With the mighty words "delectus personarum" ringing in his ears the Negro can go off and think it over. The ruling class thinks by such methods to keep its slaves in a condition of complete subjection without civil rights of any sort.

But can anyone figure out why a Negro wants to vote for the democratic party? We do not offer this as an excuse for accepting the action of the court in its consequences. On the contrary, we say the decision is a challenge that must be met with a ringing answer. But the answer cannot be written on a ballot supporting the democratic party—the party of slavery. Nor a ballot supporting the republican party, which is of exactly the same character.

The answer of the Negro masses should be, and one day will be, to support the party of their own class, the party which will overturn the whole system of capitalist "democracy" in which the exploited masses are "democratized" out of all rights.

Some three-quarters of a century ago the United States supreme court made a little decision by which a Negro slave, Dred Scott, was returned to his master. This decision was to stand "for all time." Where is it now? But it took the most terrific class struggle the country had ever seen to overthrow the Dred Scott decision and the system it upheld.

Let the Negro masses understand that their present enslavement, exploitation and deprivation of civil rights can be upheld by a thousand courts, but will come to an end in a social upheaval bigger than that of 1861.

However, their freedom can come only with their loyal support of their own cause.

Negro workers and farmers! To hell with the democratic primaries, and the republican too!

Vote for your own working class party—the Workers (Communist) Party. With its program, through struggles mightier than those that Lincoln led, you will be freed.

Join the party of your class, not the parties of slavery.

REJECTS HOOVER AS THE FARMER'S FRIEND

Editor The Advertiser:

How any Alabama Democrat can vote for Herbert Hoover is beyond the conception of this old farmer. Any man who has lived through the Reconstruction days, and remembers how necessary it was to go around loaded with a revolver, not knowing at what minute you would have to kill or be killed, by some arrogant, insulting carpet-bagger or scalawag; then think of the recent effort of our Mr. Hoover, for political purposes, that he might get a delegate from the negro contingent in the State of Ohio, promulgate an order to mix negro and white employes indiscriminately in his department, hoping by this act to please the negro politicians; shows conclusively to the mind of the writer that Mr. Hoover would not hesitate one minute to bring back the condition that existed in the South just after the War Between the States, if by so doing he could advance his own private interests.

We call the farmers' attention to the fact, when we were unable to sell our cotton, and the "buy a bale" propaganda was heard throughout the country, seeking to relieve the farmer who could not sell his cotton at any price, gladly taking six cents per pound for cotton from wherever a buyer could be found, Mr. Hoover goes to the speculators in cotton, guaranteeing them fourteen cents per pound at American ports. Doing this under cover of "assisting the allies," who were needing cotton for munitions, and other purposes. The records at Washington show that fourteen cents per pound was paid for two shiploads sunk in the English Channel by mines or German submarines. Mr. Hoover not only guaranteed the fourteen cents per pound for cotton, but guaranteed transportation, as well. If the government could handle cotton for the speculator—why could not this have been done for the farmer? Why did Mr. Hoover tell the farmers all over the land that it was necessary for them to grow food crops for the nations; then cut the price of wheat fifty per cent below the price farmers were receiving for all the wheat they could grow? Is it any wonder that the Hoover-controlled convention at Kansas City gave the farmers a cold shoulder? What is there to hope for with Mr. Hoover in the White House, in full control of the government?

The writer was opposed to Mr. Hoover, not especially because he was a Republican, but especially because of his unfriendliness to the farmer. Any honest man, who is posted, knows that agriculture is the paramount issue of the country; prohibition fanatics to the contrary nevertheless. The Anti-Saloon League has no excuse for its existence, except as a means to milk the public, and give a lot of grafters jobs and fanatics something to talk about. Gov. Alfred E. Smith is absolutely right: the present method of enforcing the prohibition law is a failure.

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G. T. McELDERRY.

MD. WOMAN ASKS SMITH TO DENY RACE EQUALITY

Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, White, Tells Afro-American She Will Oppose Candidate

SAY FRIENDS DENY HIS RESPONSIBILITY

Taking full responsibilty for her stand as head of the National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League, Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, white, told the "Afro" that Governor Smith's belief in the equality of the races made him unacceptable to Southern white women.

MARYLAND WOMAN ASKS—36 Pt. 1st Paragraph—10 Pt.

She added that she would strenuously oppose his election as president of the United States.

When Mrs. Nicholson's attention was called to a published statement she had written a letter to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, white, asking her to obtain a denial from the Governor that he favored racial equality, she admitted that she had taken this stand and quoted part of a speech she will make at Battery Park Hotel in Ashville, N. C., this week.

"Nigger Heaven"

In her speech, she will call attention to the mixed schools in Harlem "often referred to as 'nigger heaven' and the general opinion that the Smith campaign managers are counting on the votes of colored people to the ground that he is not only friendly to them but believes in equality of the race.

Smith's Friends Deny

Although she stated that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt denied that the Governor favored equality of races and mixed schools, she declared that the matter was too important to Southern women to take the denial of friends, and that in that Smith himself had made no denial, she would oppose him in the campaign.

Prohibiiton

Smith's stand on the prohibition question was given as another reason why she would oppose him.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 19 1928

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

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Will Contest Legality Of Oath Required By Dem. Party Rule

Greenville, S. C., July 17.—(AP)—The legality of the oath required by democratic party rule No. 32 is to be contested by former Governor John Gary Evans, of Spartanburg, he told Fred V. Johnson, an official of the Greenville Hoover-for-president club, in correspondence made public here today. Rule 32 requires that democrats support all party nominees.

"The oath required by legislative act of 1915 is all the managers can require," former Governor Evans wrote. "The managers of elections who deny a citizen the right to vote may also be sued for damages."

Former Governor Evans attended the recent meeting of the democratic national committee in New York, serving in the place of Governor Richards as South Carolina's representative.

Mr. Johnson, who heretofore has been a democrat, but who says he feels impelled to vote as an independent this year, said it was his information that any boxes at which voters declining to take the rule 32 oath were barred from voting could be thrown out.

Mr. Evans did not disclose what steps he proposed to take.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 23 1928

NEGRO SUFFRAGE STRESSED AS ISSUE

Member of Bronx Group Puts Enforcement of 14th and 15th Amendments on Par With 18th.

QUESTIONS BISHOP CANNON

Asks Regarding the Violation of These Measures In the Southern States.

The enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution, which give to negroes the rights of citizenship and suffrage, were declared yesterday to be as important as the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment by Eugene McIntosh, executive member of the Bronx Colored Voters' Democratic Progressive Association, of 360 East 165th Street. Mr. McIntosh directed this expression of his views to Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. Rrthur J. Barton of Atlanta, leaders at the recent Asheville, N. C., conference of dry Southern Democrats, which declared for Herbert Hoover for President and against Governor Smith.

Mr. McIntosh's letter to these clergymen read:

"As you are organizing the Southern States against Governor Smith because of his views on prohibition, I want to ask whether you consider prohibition the chief issue in the coming campaign.

"If you do, then surely you are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel so long as you say nothing about the violation of the spirit of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by the Southern States.

"Prohibition may be a good thing but the Eighteenth Amendment cannot be a major issue in this campaign while the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution remain unenforced."

HERALD-POST
LOUISVILLE, KY.

JUL 19 1928

TEXAS IN G. O. P. COLUMN.

ANTI-SMITH DEMOCRATS in Texas are talking about rolling up 300,000 votes.

That would be a magnificent gesture, but it wouldn't get them anywhere, not so far as the Lone Star State is concerned. Unless, of course, they figure the vote double, as being taken from the one side, that is, and given to the other. And then it's just possible some thirsty Republicans down there may desert the G. O. P. for the free and unlimited consumption of hard liquor which some people say is all there is to the Smith frenzy.

Texas, nevertheless, is one Southern State which may break away from the Solid South some day for the double reason that it receives, as does Florida, constant accessions from the North and is, besides, free of any fear of Negro domination. That this is the year for so sensational a reversal makes an interesting speculation tempered by memory of the right on 400,000 majority by which four years ago it supported Democratic candidates.

When the miracle does happen, however, be certain we will be hearing that Texas is rather to be considered Western than Southern.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

DEMOCRAT
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

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Since the checks on the fifteenth amendment were first invented, the southern negro community has received many of the benefits of education. Backed by prominent white men, they could make it very embarrassing if they were denied the vote after being clearly able to pass the literacy tests. For some time negroes have been growingly conscious of the fact that many of their number need no longer be denied suffrage under the legal provisions. The story is told of the Mississippi negro who answered all the questions and then was asked: "What does eeny meeny miney mo mean?" He answered: "It means you gentlemen don't want to let me register."

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HERALD

Durham - N C

JUL 20 1928

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We hear much these days about the alleged viciousness of Tammany Hall. Many opponents of the Democratic candidate for president, seeking some justification for their opposition, condemn Tammany as a corrupt political organization and it must be admitted that the Tiger has not always been above reproach. It goes out to win when elections come along, and even North Carolina Democrats know what that means. There have also been times when the Tammany organization has profited through its control over the governmental agencies. Rich contracts have gone to its favorites and violators of the law have probably paid tribute to the powers for the privilege.

But it is certain that the officials of the Tammany of today do not countenance that sort of thing. There may still be graft and official thievery in the metropolis. Some of that kind of thing is going on always somewhere.

But what we started out to do was call attention of southern die-hards, who are damning Tammany for everything they can think of, to the fact that the New York organization always has been a good friend of the South and has stood between it and serious menace from Republican administrations numbers of times.

Felix Alley, prominent Waynesville attorney, speaking at a mass-meeting of Democrats at Asheville, calle attention to this lasting friendship of the Tiger for the South.

"Our Republican friends try to scare us here in the South," Mr. Alley said, "because Governor Smith is a product of Tammany. He is. They say Tammany is corrupt. There have been moments when Tammany was corrupt, but compared with the record of Republican corruption Tammany Hall in New York City is as far in honor and integrity and nobility as the stars in the high heaven are far above the dark and dismal regions of the damned."

"Do these Republicans tell us that in the dark

Democratic,

days of Reconstruction when the Republicans were grinding the South beneath the heel of carpet bagger and Negro domination that this Tammany Hall and the congressmen from Tammany were the best friends the stricken South had in all the land?" Do they tell us these Republicans, that it was the eloquence and friendship of these Tammany congressmen who stood like a wall of granite against the monstrous Force Bill which threatened to trample the South at the point of the sword beneath the tyranny of Negro rule? Do they tell you, these Republicans, that New York State was the only state and New York City the only city, and Tammany Hall the only hall in that city where Democracy could gather after those trying days to reorganize our forces and nominate our party leaders?

"Wade Hampton, Alexander Stephens and Zebulon Baird Vance, the most revered and honorable leaders of the South, went there for the cause of the South then; and if those revered and honored leaders of our party cmould go to Tammany then there is no radical Republican, or false Democrat today who can say to me, or my party, that we shall not follow a leader from Tammany now."

A DANGEROUS ATTITUDE OF SOME DEMOCRATIC MACHINES MAY REACT UPON THE PARTY.

THE question as to whether a vote in the primary by a Southern Democrat in any way whatsoever compels him in honor to vote for the nominee of the Democratic party in the presidential election is being widely discussed throughout the South.

Manufacturers Record

In one sense it has only an academic interest because a very large proportion of Southern people do not vote in the primary and, therefore, are in no way whatever concerned with any decision as to the primary.

George E. Maddox, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, of Atlanta, takes a broader view than the Democratic machines in some of the states in regard to this matter. He urges Democrats to vote for the presidential ticket, but at the same time he adds: 7-26-28

"Many persons claiming to be Democrats in state and local affairs, but Republicans in national affairs, have consistently voted in our primaries. * * * In actual practice, and without any prejudice of any kind, the rule has been interpreted to mean that the voter merely pledges himself to support the nominees in the primary for state and local offices, and was free to act in other matters as he desired, such as the presidential election. In view of the established practice and custom it is my view that a fair interpretation of the rule is that a participant in the coming state primary is pledged to support only the nominees in the primary for the state and local offices, and is free to act as he desires in other matters, such as the presidential election."

Baltimore, Md.

This gives to every Georgia Democrat the privilege, if he desires, to vote in the primary, and then to vote as he pleases in national matters. Any attempt by any Democratic organization in the South to gag and hog-tie men and make them bind themselves to vote contrary to their consciences would simply react on the Democratic party. It is altogether probable from present indications that many Democrats in the South will this year be absolutely independent in their voting in the presidential campaign and doubtless some of them will be so in the state elections.

Commenting on this whole situation, the Union Times, a Georgia Democratic paper, says:

"We have been a Democrat ever since we put off baby clothes, and that was a long time ago. We intend to remain a Democrat for the years of earthly pilgrimage yet ahead of us. But it must be said that the blatant, insolent whip-users who are lashing so severely those who threaten to refuse to vote for Governor Smith are going a bit too far. This abuse is going to drive a good many out of the Democratic ranks, we fear. You cannot use the big stick in politics now as safely as it could be done two decades ago. People are doing more thinking for themselves now than they did formerly. They are not half as easily led by would-be bosses as once they were led. Better go slow, fellows, in your threats to kick out the bolting Democrats. You may need them sometime in the future. Not this time, it is true, but another time—four, eight, twelve years from now. Stop calling people who refuse to swallow Governor Smith as a candidate morons and hypocrites and hill billies. You may drive out not a few, and you cannot spare them. It would not take a hundred thousand such voters to turn this State over to Republicanism, or some other equally unsavory thing, and you know this is true."

There is another way to look at the matter which is worth considering. Governor Smith certainly broke the contract of the Democratic convention. He proved himself, immediately after he received the nomination, a bolter. He accepted the nomination with a knowledge of the Prohibition plank—and the knowledge of his campaign committee—for he knew if he had refused to permit that plank to be put in the platform there would have been such a revolt at Houston that he would not have been nominated. In accepting that plank he made a contract to uphold the platform. Instantly, however, upon his nomination being effected, he broke the contract and kicked that plank overboard, and then he made the chairman of his campaign committee, John J. Raskob, who has stated that the reason he accepted the chairmanship of the Democratic national campaign was to help "relieve the country of the damnable affliction of Prohibition," thus doubly breaking away from the platform upon which he was nominated.

This releases every Democrat from any responsibility to stand by his vote in the primary, and any attempt of the Democratic machines to read out of the party those who bolt this nomination will react upon the party and bring about such a revolt of its domination as seriously to endanger the future of that party in the South. Men may sometimes be cajoled but if they have any backbone they cannot be bulldozed. They know full well that Governor Smith has violated the contract made between him and the platform adopted at Houston and that he has broken the Prohibition pledge made there, and they are under no obligation whatever to feel themselves bound by any pledge made in the primary.

It is a free fight for all and woe be unto the political machine in any State, North or South, which undertakes to hold men to strict party voting, when the country is beginning to realize that independence in voting can alone save us from many disasters.

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Felix Alley, prominent Waynesville attorney, speaking at a mass-meeting of Democrats at Asheville, calle attention to this lasting friendship of the Tiger for the South.

"Our Republican friends try to scare us here in the South," Mr. Alley said, "because Governor Smith is a product of Tammany. He is. They say Tammany is corrupt. There have been moments when Tammany was corrupt, but compared with the record of Republican corruption Tammany Hall in New York City is as far in honor and integrity and nobility as the stars in the high heaven are far above the dark and dismal regions of the damned."

"Do these Republicans tell us that in the dark days of Reconstruction when the Republicans were grinding the South beneath the heel of carpet bagger and Negro domination that this Tammany Hall and the congressmen from Tammany were the best friends the stricken South had in all the land?" Do they tell us these Republicans, that it was the eloquence and friendship of these Tammany congressmen who stood like a wall of granite against the monstrous Force Bill which threatened to trample the South at the point of the sword beneath the tyranny of Negro rule? Do they tell you, these Republicans, that New York State was the only state and New York City the only city, and Tammany Hall the only hall in that city where Democracy could gather after those trying days to reorganize our forces and nominate our party leaders?

"Wade Hampton, Alexander Stephens and Zebulon Baird Vance, the most revered and honorable leaders of the South, went there for the cause of the South then; and if those revered and honored leaders of our party cmould go to Tammany then there is no radical Republican, or false Democrat today who can say to me, or my party, that we shall not follow a leader from Tammany now."

A DANGEROUS ATTITUDE OF SOME DEMOCRATIC MACHINES MAY REACT UPON THE PARTY.

THE question as to whether a vote in the primary by a Southern Democrat in any way whatsoever compels him in honor to vote for the nominee of the Democratic party in the presidential election is being widely discussed throughout the South.

Manufacturers Record

In one sense it has only an academic interest because a very large proportion of Southern people do not vote in the primary and, therefore, are in no way whatever concerned with any decision as to the primary.

George E. Maddox, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, of Atlanta, takes a broader view than the Democratic machines in some of the states in regard to this matter. He urges Democrats to vote for the presidential ticket, but at the same time he adds: 7-26 28

"Many persons claiming to be Democrats in state and local affairs, but Republicans in national affairs, have consistently voted in our primaries. * * * In actual practice, and without any prejudice of any kind, the rule has been interpreted to mean that the voter merely pledges himself to support the nominees in the primary for state and local offices, and was free to act in other matters as he desired, such as the presidential election. In view of the established practice and custom it is my view that a fair interpretation of the rule is that a participant in the coming state primary is pledged to support only the nominees in the primary for the state and local offices, and is free to act as he desires in other matters, such as the presidential election."

Baltimore, Md.

This gives to every Georgia Democrat the privilege, if he desires, to vote in the primary, and then to vote as he pleases in national matters. Any attempt by any Democratic organization in the South to gag and hog-tie men and make them bind themselves to vote contrary to their consciences would simply react on the Democratic party. It is altogether probable from present indications that many Democrats in the South will this year be absolutely independent in their voting in the presidential campaign and doubtless some of them will be so in the state elections.

Commenting on this whole situation, the Union Times, a Georgia Democratic paper, says:

"We have been a Democrat ever since we put off baby clothes, and that was a long time ago. We intend to remain a Democrat for the years of earthly pilgrimage yet ahead of us. But it must be said that the blatant, insolent whip-users who are lashing so severely those who threaten to refuse to vote for Governor Smith are going a bit too far. This abuse is going to drive a good many out of the Democratic ranks, we fear. You cannot use the big stick in politics now as safely as it could be done two decades ago. People are doing more thinking for themselves now than they did formerly. They are not half as easily led by would-be bosses as once they were led. Better go slow, fellows, in your threats to kick out the bolting Democrats. You may need them sometime in the future. Not this time, it is true, but another time—four, eight, twelve years from now. Stop calling people who refuse to swallow Governor Smith as a candidate morons and hypocrites and hill billies. You may drive out not a few, and you cannot spare them. It would not take a hundred thousand such voters to turn this State over to Republicanism, or some other equally unsavory thing, and you know this is true."

There is another way to look at the matter which is worth considering. Governor Smith certainly broke the contract of the Democratic convention. He proved himself, immediately after he received the nomination, a bolter. He accepted the nomination with a knowledge of the Prohibition plank—and the knowledge of his campaign committee—for he knew if he had refused to permit that plank to be put in the platform there would have been such a revolt at Houston that he would not have been nominated. In accepting that plank he made a contract to uphold the platform. Instantly, however, upon his nomination being effected, he broke the contract and kicked that plank overboard, and then he made the chairman of his campaign committee, John J. Raskob, who has stated that the reason he accepted the chairmanship of the Democratic national campaign was to help "relieve the country of the damnable affliction of Prohibition," thus doubly breaking away from the platform upon which he was nominated.

This releases every Democrat from any responsibility to stand by his vote in the primary, and any attempt of the Democratic machines to read out of the party those who bolt this nomination will react upon the party and bring about such a revolt of its domination as seriously to endanger the future of that party in the South. Men may sometimes be cajoled but if they have any backbone they cannot be bulldozed. They know full well that Governor Smith has violated the contract made between him and the platform adopted at Houston and that he has broken the Prohibition pledge made there, and they are under no obligation whatever to feel themselves bound by any pledge made in the primary.

It is a free fight for all and woe be unto the political machine in any State, North or South, which undertakes to hold men to strict party voting, when the country is beginning to realize that independence in voting can alone save us from many disasters.

SOUTHERN EDITOR REVIVES "NEGRO DOMINATION" SCARE

In the political upheaval now taking place in the South the usual bellowings of the Heflin-Blease type of statesmen that the South has put forward the last thirty years have not been heard.

"Negro domination" the rallying cry of Tillman and Vardaman and echoed and re-echoed by the demagogues which succeeded them has seemed to lose its powerful appeal.

Now that rift threatens the rule of Democracy in the South over the selection of Al Smith as the Democrat nominee for president it remains for Mr. Robert Lathan, one time editor of the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, now editor of the Asheville (N.C.) Citizen to hark back to the blackest, the worst and most shameful period of the South's past and undertake to galvanize the old rallying cry of "Negro Domination," fire the hearts of the lowest strata of the white South against the Negro and drive it to vote blindly as usual, the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Lathan said:

"The South's chief political objective for 40 years after the close of the Confederate war was the "elimination of the Negro from politics." "That many Southern white people assume "... that the machinery which was established" for the elimination of the Negro from politics had "accomplished its work permanently. The fact is that a large proportion of Southern Negroes today can meet the tests under which they were disfranchised."

"I am not trying to raise a political bugaboo, but when there is talk in the South of a possible bolt of the Democratic ticket this is a phase of the situation that cannot he dodged," he said discussing advancment of the Negro race during the last few decades.

"If any considerable number of Negroes are encouraged to re-enter politics in this section, they will, if they get back in, be in to stay and will be followed by others. Personally, I do not believe that this would be good for them or for the South. But if a deep division should takeplace between the whites in any states how is it to be stopped? Those who want to split the Democratic party in the South will need to answer that question before they can expect their efforts to be taken seriously."

Mr. Lathan is intelligent and therefore does not bellow like Heflin or Blease; his appeal is more dangerous than theirs because he attempts to place it upon a high plane and puts it forth as an appeal to reason.

Speaking for Negroes as white men nearly always feel qualified to do Mr. Lathan declares that if Negroes were "encouraged" to "re-enter" politics "they will, if they get back in, stay and will be followed by others." Personally he thinks that would not be "good" for them. Being intelligent Mr. Lathan knows that in this country all rights and privileges rest finally upon politics. Any group or class identified by a distinctive mark and deprived of political rights and privileges is at the mercy of the privileged class or classes and is the easy and natural prey and victim of the rapacious, lawless and violent among the privileged classes. And this speaks the condition of the Negro in the South and Mr. Robert Lathan knows it and yet with his intelligence wishes to continue it through his cry of "Negro Domination."

He knows further that the Negro has never been "out of politics" in the South since the War Amendments were passed.

The Tillmans, Vardamans, Heflins and Bleases have never during a single campaign year permitted him to be out of politics. Demagogues of the worst stripe that has ever appeared in American politics have ridden into office on his prostrate form.

Speaking further Mr. Lathan says regarding the apparent Democratic revolt: "they (Negroes) feel that they have prior lien on Republicanism in this section, and if a situation should be presented where they would have the chance to strike an effective blow for it under the most respectable auspices, what is to prevent them from doing it?"

That is the dread Mr. Lathan visions; A Republican party in the South under the "most respectable auspices" will in time destroy the "Solid South" and the Negro will take his place in the new alignment as a free and untrammalled citizen.

It is to be hoped that his fears will be realized and a second Emancipation follow in the South.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

WILL THE SOLID SOUTH SPLIT?

Lutheran Companion 7/28/28

THIS question is being asked wherever politicians gather throughout the country. Traditionally the stronghold of the Democratic Party, largely through the disfranchisement of black citizens, the Southern states have consistently gone Democratic ever since the Civil War. This year, however, there seems to be some likelihood of a split. The militant Drys of Dixie have declared themselves opposed to Governor Smith because of his alleged Wetness and his frank statement that he favors modification of the much-maligned Volstead Law. Meeting in Asheville, N. C., recently, these devotees of the Camel, led by uncompromising Dry clergymen agreed to bolt the Democratic ticket and vote for Mr. Hoover, saying that it will be possible for the former Secretary of Commerce to carry at least ten of the states of the late lamented Confederacy. Nor are they the only Democrats who are skittish of Tammany leadership. One of the Democratic National Committeemen has roundly denounced Smith for his Wet stand and threatened to bolt the party, while Mrs. Clem Shaver, wife of the former head of the Democratic National Committee, has also scratched "Al" off her eligible list. Then there is the peripatetic, platform prancing Senator Heflin which, while idiotic, cannot be ignored. The Alabama Senator has great influence among the Southern Neanderthals and what he has to say anent the Democratic candidate "turning the country over to the Pope" is listened to with great attention by his fellow morons.

Then, aside from his disruption within the Democratic ranks caused by the nomination of the Wet, Catholic, Tammany Governor of New York, the efforts of the G. O. P. to crash the gate of the Solid South this year cannot be lightly dismissed. Greater bids than ever before are being made to the largely unreconstructed Southerners to leap from the Donkey to the Elephant. Steps of a rather drastic nature have already been taken to make this shift of party loyalty easier by doing away with the chief obstacle to it, namely, the influence and authority of Negro politicians, the most outstanding ones having been discredited within the last few weeks through the Senate investigation of the sale of Federal offices. Neither Mr. Ben Davis, Mr. Perry Howard nor Mr. Walter Cohen loom as large as they did in the recent past. Another factor that must be taken into account in analyzing the Southern political situation is the increasing migration of Northerners and Northern capital into the region. The Republican Party is by no means without powerful friends in Florida, Texas and even Mississippi, for this reason; and political parties only exist and succeed through powerful friends ready to furnish the monetary sinews of political warfare with a view to post-election favors. Lastly, Mr. Hoover is reported to be tremendously popular down the Mississippi Valley because of his handling of the flood situation there. Knowing that the Republicans will spend huge sums to get a foothold in the Southern states, it will be not at all surprising if certain influential politicians and business men are not won over to the Grand Old Party.

On the other hand, Democrats high up in the councils of the party scoff at the idea of the South splitting in this election. Robert Latham, editor of the Asheville **Citizen**, and winner of the Pulitzer Journalism prize in 1924, wisely points out that a large proportion of the Southern Negroes "can meet the tests under which they were disfranchised" and "When there is talk of a possible bolt of the Democratic ticket, this is a phase of the situation that cannot be dodged." A split in the Solid South, he believes, would make inevitable the return of the Negroes there to the political arena. Only when the entire white community is of one mind, as the New York **Times** points out editorially, can the South continue to disfranchise the Negro, and for this reason it thinks that the possibility of a split in the politics of the South at this time is exceedingly remote. The South, with all of its alleged advancement, is still more concerned about maintaining white supremacy than continuing to enrich its bootleggers.

Then, political wiseacres say, there is the thirst for jobs among Southern Democratic politicians. For eight years they have sat on the sidelines and seen all of the fat plums plucked by the Republicans and their friends, while they tried to make ends meet as best they could until luck again came their way. With the cupboard empty after almost a decade's absence from the pork barrel, few of these hungry Democrats are disposed to bolt their party when victory seems nigh. An added incentive to loyalty on their part is the knowledge that the Democratic Party will have more money to spend on this election than ever before, and, as Frank Kent says, money makes Presidents. With a financial genius like Raskob at the head of the Party and a famous banker like Lehman handling the finances, they see more funds available than any Democrat has ever heretofore dreamed of in his philosophy. It is unlikely, these wiseacres aver, that the Southern Democrats will split their ranks over the academic issues of Prohibition, Catholicism and Tammany rule when the goblin of enfranchised Negrodom rises before their terrified gaze and the prospects of a plethora of campaign money and post-election jobs in the event of victory is luring them on to continued solidarity. All things, of course, are possible, but the prospect of a split in the Solid South does not seem to be at present among the possibilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Times

JUL 17 1928

Colored Democrats Unite

The Alfred E. Smith Colored League was organized at a meeting of colored Democrats at 910 O-st nw last night. James W. Phoenix was elected president. The object of the organization is to back the entire Democratic ticket, it was announced.

Dublin, Ga., Press
Thursday, July 19, 1928

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If the white Democratic voters of Georgia can cast their ballots for Hoover in the face of the disclosures made this week by the Investigating Committee of the United States Senate meeting in Atlanta, wherein it has been disclosed that such negroes as Ben Davis, Republican Committeeman and others, have lived from the toil of the postmasters and rural mail carriers, a good many of whom are poor, hard-working Southern white women, then we will have nothing to say.

If the white voters of this county and our neighboring county of Camden can vote for the Republican nominees after seeing the "leader" of the party in this section riding around over the country in a high-powered, closed automobile—collecting his graft money from hard-working employees of the postal department of our government—then we will have nothing to say to them.

We do say, however, that we do not believe that any considerable number of our citizens will cast their ballots to perpetuate such rottenness. The preachers tell us that we "can not serve God and the devil too," and by the same token we can not serve the Democratic party and the Republican party at the same time. It has come to the place where we must "choose this day whom we shall serve."

The sober, level-headed, thinking men of Georgia and this section, who remember the long and bitter fight to put down negro domination are not going to the polls and cast ballots to bring them back as the "balance of power" in the affairs of our local government. This is what will happen if any considerable number of white Democrats go over to the Republican party.—Folkston Progress.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

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Evening Courier 7/28/28

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Asheville, N. C., Citizen
Thursday, July 19, 1928

NEGRO MENACE WILL HALT BOLT, LATHAN BELIEVES

Citizen Editor Stresses South's Race Problem In Athens Talk

ATHENS, Ga., July 9. (AP)—Belief that there would be no serious bolt in Southern Democracy this Fall was expressed here tonight by Robert Lathan, editor of the Asheville, N. C., Citizen, a speaker at the opening of the Institute of Public Welfare and International Relations at the University of Georgia.

"The best guarantee that there will be no serious bolt on the part of Southern Democrats this fall is that the thinking people of the South are not ready to countenance the development now of a situation which might result in the re-appearance of the negro as a formidable factor at the polls in this section," he said.

Must Ban Blacks

Mr. Lathan, Pulitzer journalism prize winner of 1924, said the South's chief political objective for 40 years after the close of the War Between the States was the "elimination of the negro from politics." He said that "many Southern white people assume that the machinery which was established" for the elimination of the negro from politics had "accomplished its work permanently. The fact is a large proportion of Southern negroes, today can meet the tests under which they were disfranchised."

"I am not trying to raise a political bugaboo but when there is talk in the South of a possible bolt of the Democratic ticket this is a phase of the situation that cannot be dodged," he said, discussing advancement of the negro race during the last few decades.

Would Hurt South

"If any considerable number of negroes are encouraged to re-enter politics in this section they will, if they get back in, be in to stay and will be followed by others. Personally I don't believe that this would be good for them or for the South. But if a deep division should take place between the whites in any State how is it to be stopped? Those who want to split the Democratic party in the South will need to answer that question before they can expect their efforts to be taken seriously."

"It is true," Mr. Lathen said earlier in his address, "that some of those who are now urging repudiation of the Democratic national ticket are at pains to specify that they are not asking Southern Democrats to become Republicans. But if in any State enough Southern Democrats should manifest a purpose to vote for the Republican nominee to put that state in doubt, it is not likely that the negroes would remain quiescent. Recollect, they feel that they have a prior lien on Republicanism in this section and if a situation should be presented where they would have the chance to strike an effective blow for it under the most respectable auspices, what is to prevent them from doing it?"

Albany, Ga., Herald
Thursday, July 19, 1928

No Sweet Way To Say It

Several of the unctious and over-righteous brethren of the Georgia press have taken umbrage for the W. C. T. U. against The Telegraph's discussion of what that organization's proposed bolt of the Democratic party means. The Telegraph last week said editorially that the women didn't know the full meaning of their proposal—that their fathers and other ancestors bled and suffered to bring them to the present state of happiness and independence from the nefarious conditions of reocnstruction days, and for them now to go over to the party that wrote all the black pages of history of this section of this country was unthinkable and unforgivable. For the women to take up with the Republican party in Georgia will very probably mean that they will have to vote for Negro electors in the November elections. Many foolish ones think and say they are going to vote for Hoover—men as well as women say this. They don't know that Hoover's name will not be on any ballot they are allowed to vote, and as only electors' names appear on the ballots, and it has been the practice of the Republican party in Georgia to put Negroe's names on the ballots as electors, it is a foregone conclusion that if they vote for Hoover they will have to do it by voting for his Negro electors. Mr. Hoover now has a Negro national committeeman in Georgia who is under charge of selling postoffices.

Our critics don't like our talking plainly about these matters, and say that for us to intimate that the good white women will have to any sort of negotiations or political understanding with the Negro Republicans who represent Mr. Hoover in Georgia is an outrage and an insult and that The Telegraph ought to make open apology.

The Telegraph will not wince nor run away from any apology that it may owe to anybody, whether the offense is committed innocently or by lack of intelligence. We would have stated the matter more mildly in the first instance, if we knew any words that would make our meaning clear and properly present the situation with which the women threaten to confront themselves. But not knowing any pussy-foot language, we of course have to do the best we can in expressing an idea and stand ready to apologize for the offense afterward. In the meantime, the W. C. T. U., and all those allied with that organization and who stand for what it stands for, should make up their minds to become allied politically with the negroes, to take orders from Ben Davis, the Negro national committeeman, to go to the polls in November along with the Negroes and vote the Republican ticket, and if Mr. Hoover runs true to the form he has already adopted, to vote for Negro electors on the Republican ticket—but not for Mr. Hoover, because his name will not be on the ballot.

The Telegraph does not agree with some of its newspaper friends that there is any question of white supremacy involved. We have always taken the position that it is better for the Negro to be eliminated from politics rather than have him subjected to the villainies of the whites in their contests, having all kinds of racial antipathy needlessly aroused and directed at him, and we have no fear of this development at this time. But those of the Negroes who have enjoyed voting in national elections, and where they have presented no menace of any kind nor have they aroused any prejudice or antipathy in exercising their right of suffrage, will be found at the polls in November as usual, voting for Republican electors as usual, and Negro electors if possible. And if the women go there on that day and do as they declare they will do, they will be voting with him, vindicating him in all that he has stood for throughout the years since the 60's—that is, that the Republican party is the hope of the country, that the Negro has been right, and that he has lived to see his white friends come up and endorse him and his people for public office, to have more Ben Davises in Georgia.

If anybody can show us a sweeter way to state these facts, we will be glad to amend our statements, to make public and open apology to the W. C. T. U. or anybody else offended—provided the sweeter and soter language makes the idea clear.—Macon Telegraph.

N. Y. SUN

JUL 30 1928

Closed Party Doors.

A United States Judge in Texas has held that a ruling of a county Democratic committee prohibiting negroes from voting in Democratic primaries is valid and has dismissed injunction proceedings to restrain the committee from putting its rule into effect. It is likely that the United States Supreme Court will be asked to review the decision on appeal. It involves several important questions regarding the powers of party organizations.

Applicants for the injunction charged that the ruling practically attempts to do by indirection the same thing the Legislature of Texas once sought to do directly through a statute which has been declared unconstitutional. The Legislature subsequently enacted another statute assigning to party officials and executive committees the right to make certain provisions in regard to membership. The petitioners set up the interesting contention that by the very fact of this authorization those party executives are constituted agents of the State.

Pursuant to this legislation, it was alleged, the Democratic committee of Harris county decided not to admit negroes to membership in the party, thereby preventing them from voting in the Democratic primaries. Upholding the committee's action, Judge HUTCHINSON declared: "I know of no principle, neither have I found or been cited to any authority, which affirms that the constitution and maintenance of the business, as such, of political parties is any proper matter of governmental concern."

That observation naturally raises an inquiry as to whether under existing election laws the political party has not in fact become a quasi-governmental concern. Political parties certainly constitute no small part of the recognized legal machinery whereby voters register their wills in the primary. The police power of the State is invoked in the protection of party primaries; gross expenditures of moneys in primaries on behalf of candidates have been made frequent subjects of legislative and judicial investigation. States have assumed the right to limit participation in primaries to parties which have polled given percentages of the vote at previous elections.

Under the amendments to the Constitution of the United States a State may not forbid negroes to vote because they are negroes. Can political parties refuse to enroll negroes as members simply because they are negroes? If so, and if, say, there were but two political parties in a given State lawfully entitled to participate in the primaries, could the leaders of both by agreement refuse to enroll negroes and thus practically accomplish the disfranchisement the State could not legally accomplish?

The courts have held in a Louisiana case that a Legislature may empower a party committee to establish qualifications for voters in primary elections in addition to those provided by the general election laws. How far does that permission extend? Does it apply only to fair qualifications applicable to all voters alike, with a view merely to maintaining party discipline and party regularity, or does it apply to special, religious and racial questions as well? If a county Democratic committee refused party membership to all persons with red hair; if a Republican committee denied membership to all left-handed persons, would these be subjects of legitimate party action? A final judgment on the Texas case by the Supreme Court is needed to clear up these uncertainties.

Greenville, Ga., Democrat
Thursday, July 19, 1928

The Atlanta Independent, a negro publication edited by Ben Davis, negro republican national committeeman for Georgia, advises his readers that "We have no hope of carrying Georgia for Mr. Hoover. Georgia is democratic and will remain so." And for once we agree with Ben. Of course Georgia will give its electorial vote to the democratic nominee. We democrats have a habit of "cussing out loud" and declaring we won't do this and we won't do that, and we won't ride on the wagon unless we have our way, but Georgia democrats are white and when it comes to a show down, most of them will "pal with Al" before they'll "bunk with Ben."

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

BIDS RACE USE CARE ON PARTY

The Colored Voters of Today Will Not Prove Voters of 65 Years Ago, Avers Organizer

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.—Rev. R. B. Robinson of this city, president of the National Afro-American Democratic League, who it is understood will have charge of the Smith campaign among the Race voters of the country, Saturday issued a call to the Race citizens of the country to rally to the Smith banner during the coming presidential election.

Chicago, Ill.

7-13-28

Advocates Smith Vote

Rev. Robinson in his statement declared it should be "the proudest act of the colored voters in all parts of the country to go to the polls in November and vote for Gov. Al Smith for President."

St. Louis Mo.

Assails G. O. P. Decrepancies

Dr. Robinson, who was an organizer for the Democratic party under the late Senator Andreas Jones, of New Mexico, four years ago, accused the Republican party of failure to keep its practice on a level with its preachments concerning the Negro. "As the Republican party today is not the party of Lincoln, Sumner or Grant," he said, "so the colored voter of today will prove not to be the voter of 65 years ago."

PINEAPPLES AND PISTOLS BREAK REALTY VALUES

Peaceful Folk Quit Gangster Areas.

BY PHILIP HAMPSON.

Political hoodlums who go after votes with pistols, bootleggers who stifle competition and give authority to sales talk with pineapples and machine guns, and other lawless elements levy a heavy toll on property owners in the localities in which they operate by driving away respectable people, thereby causing realty values to drop, according to a statement issued by George C. Olcott in connection with the publication of Olcott's Land Values Blue Book of Chicago for 1928, just off the press.

GEORGE C. OLCOTT. [TRIBUNE Photo.]

Tribune

Decreases in property values far offset the political favors dispensed by petty politicians and baskets of foods and other doles given by racketeers at holiday seasons to earn for themselves the designation of being "regular guys." Peaceable citizens leave the districts haunted by this type of gentry for "more quiet sectors," as they were saying some ten years back over France way.

7-8-28

And not only do these districts suffer losses of residents and small tradesmen, but industries, particularly those employing female help, are loath to be located in them because of the frequent trouble.

Values Up to $100,000,000.

This much for the relation of crime to the city's real estate, which, taking Chicago as a whole, does not cut such an important figure. And now for the more important, if less spectacular, information contained in Mr. Olcott's statement.

Land in the city is given an estimated total valuation of $3,538,750,000, an increase of $100,000,000 over last year.

Democratic.

Chicago. Ill.

As for these land values, which a couple of years back were moving upward at a dizzy pace, during the last twelve months they have shown a tendency to occupy a more logical position.

The same easy money which helped the recent bull stock market has had its effect in real estate. For easy money plus mounting realty values caused property owners to build to meet assessments and high taxes. The result was that some districts were over built and in these localities bankers are withholding funds for further operations until the situation is eased.

Apartments Replace Homes.

Some old single family residential sections of the city, such as Rogers Park, Edgewater, Lake View and Hyde Park, are fast being built up with tall apartments and hotels, but they are too large to see the disappearance of all the fine old residences standing in them for many years to come.

Mr. Olcott finds that rents are about the same in all parts of the city; in fact flats far west get as good prices as those in the shore sections.

He finds the price per foot for land zoned for tall residential buildings averages from $750 to $1,000; for three story apartments having extra good transportation facilities from $400 to $500; and for ordinary districts $200 to $300.

Loop Tends North.

We shall glance over Mr. Olcott's reviews of certain specific districts. In the downtown section he finds that whereas a few years ago building operations and values tended south from Madison street the trend is now northward due to the Michigan avenue and Wacker drive improvements. The most notable advances have been in the northwest part of the business district in erstwhile low priced street sections. Prices in the North Michigan avenue section average ten per cent over last quotation. Major improvements continue.

Along the north suburbs rises in shore holdings caused activity westward. In Evanston few homes were built in the older sections but the west found activity. Niles Center, though it has not reached the position promised for it, has excellent prospects of becoming a fast building and growing section, Mr. Olcott finds.

Rogers Park is gradually changing from a one family to a kitchenette apartment and hotel neighborhood. Edgewater finds many tall buildings being erected east of the elevated, with owners of riparian rights profiting considerably. Albany Park is practically filled up, with the principal movement in business property.

South Side Advances.

Uptown is going ahead in a business way, fast warranting the claim it is the best business section outside the loop, Mr. Olcott says. The Lincoln park district east of Broadway and north of the park holds the attention of big builders and promises to be the most densely populated part of the city.

The 39th and Cottage Grove avenue district is taking on new life with the world's fair in the offing. In Hyde Park values have risen to high peaks with mammoth hotel and apartment projects under way and announced. And 63d and Halsted, a strictly business district, continues to prosper.

NO KNIFING FROM INSIDE.

Citizens of Georgia, white, black, former democrats, or whatnot, have a perfect right—if they are legally qualified to vote—to step up to the polls in November and cast their ballots for the republican national candidates.

Constitution

Nobody is going to cry about it if they do.

7-10-28

Nobody is going to soft-pedal them, so long as they are within the law, if they make all of the noise and fuss about it in advance that their prejudices suggest, or political appetites demand.

If they want to abet the republican cause, thus putting their stamps of approval upon the oil scandals, the Sinclair financing, the veterans' bureau scandal, the alien property custodianship scandal, and a dozen other scandals, they can get the party's campaign literature from the negro national committeeman and the negro national committeewoman.

Atlanta, Ga.

The former's postoffice is Atlanta and the latter's is Savannah.

But the present male republican administration representative in Georgia is at present busily occupied in answering charges that he has been selling offices at "so much per" in Georgia.

But the same Georgian—despite his or her former political party affiliations—**cannot under the plain and unmistakable mandates of the state democratic committee's rules governing qualifications and pledges, vote in the September democratic primary.**

It is well that these facts be made clear, and particularly so in view of an inexplicable interpretation of the rules to the contrary by the state committee's chairman.

Upon this phase of the situation the Macon Telegraph is entirely correct in its editorial analysis of the chairman's ruling—

"The committee's rules are clean and unmistakable, but Mr. Maddox, in making a weak-kneed surrender to certain malcontents, attempts to becloud their meaning and befog their intent. Despite his circuitous pale logic, the rules stand for themselves.

"Anybody who votes in the democratic primary pledges himself to support the nominee of the democratic party. **Likewise, anybody who has participated in the party councils, or accepted the representation of the Houston delegation, is pledged to vote the democratic ticket."**

This correctly presents the situation.

Again we say that there is no objection to voting the republican ticket, if anyone wishes to do so, under the state leadership of Bre'r Davis. But let it be understood that such a vote **cannot be cast as a democratic vote.** There must be no cutting of the party's throat **from the inside.**

It is all right to line up with Bre'r Davis and do the cutting from the outside—but that is the only decent way to do it.

GET THE VOTE OUT

The registration books are closed, so far as the Presidential election November 6th is concerned, and the duty devolving upon political leaders is to get the vote out; is to so organize our county and district organizations that we can get those who have registered to the polls on election day. The lines are clearly drawn between good government and bad government, and those who have the moral courage to stand up for right, as they have the conscience and the light to see it, will have the opportunity to vote for moral and sound government, or to vote for the agents of evil and bad government.

The question of prohibition is both a moral and economic question. It is moral because it makes for better homes, better character, and a more useful and helpful citizenship. It contributes largely to better health conditions, because the excessive use of alcohol is detrimental to good health, and to good morals. It is an economic question, because it contributes to economy, savings, and prosperity of that class of people who are not strong enough morally to resist the temptation and deception of strong drink. It removes from the individual the temptation of spending his money to destroy his health, the happiness of his home, and to increase crime. As an economic factor, it has been proven that labor is more efficient; that common labor has bought more homes—is better fed, better clothed, and better housed.

In Georgia we want to make a better showing at the polls. We do not hope to carry the state for Mr. Hoover, over Governor Smith, because we feel that the Democrats will continue to subordinate every principle, moral or economic for political expediency. What they want is control, and it matters not whether control comes to them through a wet or dry instrumentality. What they want is every rein of the government in their hands, and whatever is expedient to bring about this much desired result is going to be adopted. They may curse Governor Smith now, as they have been doing; they may denounce his religious beliefs because he is a Catholic, as they have been doing; they may continue to say that they will not support a wet candidate, but on election day you will find them all in line voting the Democratic ticket, without regard to Smith's wetness, or his religion. So the Republicans need not expect any substantial increase in their vote for Hoover. The Democratic party is a party of politics, not of statesmanship. It is a matter with them of what trick or policy will win, not what services they can render the country. So let us rely on our own resources. Let us nominate the very best, and most respectable electoral ticket. Many Democrats in the state say they will vote for Hoover, but they do not want to vote for a Negro. Well, let's give them a white electoral ticket—decent, respectable, moral and high class—and give them an opportunity to make good or belie their logic.

Let every county chairman, district chairman and member of the State Central Committee get busy, and get out to the polls on election day every registered voter who believes in the principles and policies for which Hoover and Curtis stand. The books are closed and the work of getting the vote to the polls is the order of the day.

Middlesboro, Ky., News
Thursday, June 21, 1928

DEMOCRATS BRING UP RACE PROBLEM

Campaign Speakers to Make Negro Question Dominant.

Washington, June 21. (UP—The Democrats are planning to make the negro question a dominant issue in the forthcoming presidential campaign, it is learned here. Secretary of Commerce Hoover's "race equality record" will be stressed by the campaign speakers in the South to overcome the religious opposition to Governor Smith. This, party leaders believe, will prevent any possibility of a break in "the unsold South" next November. This dry and protestant opposition to Smith is preconvention talk, said a prominent Democrat.

When the campaign starts the issue will be what it always is in the South—"Race problem." Hoover was criticized bitterly by the southern senators and congressmen for a recent department of commerce order discontinuing the segregation of white and colored employees.

Americus, Ga., Recorder
Thursday, June 28, 1928

EVERY DEMOCRAT SHOULD SUPPORT THE NOMINEE.

Maybe before this is read, Gov. Al Smith, of New York, will have been nominated as the Democratic presidential candidate. It is evident that it is a question of only a few hours before balloting will start and then it likely will be a short story to tell, for even a blind man can see who the vast majority of the delegates at Houston will choose.

The Times-Recorder believes that Al Smith is the only Democrat in America who has even a chance of defeating Herbert Hoover, but regardless of whether it be Smith or George or Reed, this paper will support editorially and otherwise the party's nominee.

While it would have given us a deep personal satisfaction to have seen Senator George the party's standard bearer, this never was possible nor practical, for the simple reason that Senator George could never have been elected.

The same thing is true of Reed, of Missouri, who lost in every state he entered as a presidential candidate, except his own state, and that leaves Reed and George and a few others as "favorite sons," who will receive a complimentary vote from their own state with maybe a few other scattered votes.

While there is some talk of bolting, the South is pretty sure to remain as solid as in years past.

Undoubtedly, many Southern Democrats will remain away from the polls at election time, preferring not to vote rather than cast a ballot for Al Smith. A few others may enter the general election and vote for Mr. Hoover, but they will be the exception.

We hold the greatest admiration for Mr. Hoover, but we can't swallow his negro policy. We won't vote for a party which places negro men and negro women in charge of its affairs in Georgia.

We won't vote for a party which slaps the farmer in the face and feeds the industrial East at a bountiful table.

We won't vote for a party that has tolerated the most damnable scandals in a century and has failed and refused to place stripes on the backs of the boodlers.

However, every man to his own choice, but for us, we shall support and vote for the Democratic ticket and it is our humble opinion that the Democrat who refuses to support the ticket should be excluded from the Democratic party —for a time at least.

And that's that.

NEWS
RICHMOND, VA.
JUN 30 1928

SMITH NEGRO UNIT IS ORGANIZED HERE

Prominent Members of Race Head Club; to Make State-Wide Campaign.

Following the nominations made by the Democratic national convention at Houston a group of influential Negroes of Richmond met and organized a club to support the candidacy of Governor Smith. The meeting is reported to have been largely attended, although hurriedly called.

The following were elected officers of the club: Dr. Allen Bowles, president; Dr. J. H. Blackwell, Jr., vice-president; C. A. McKenzie, secretary, and S. W. Robinson, Jr., treasurer.

A committee was appointed to assist the Smith campaign for president in Virginia and neighboring states. The committee named is as follows: M. A. Norrell, W. A. Smith, James T. Fry, Jr., B. F. Turner, Jr., Dr. Leon A. Reid, president of the Astoria Ben. Club; C. A. McKenzie, Dr. O. B. H. Bowser, R. V. Dorsey, W. S. Banks, Bernard T. Kenny, J. Henry Peters, Jr., Harrison Dean, Frank Collins, exalted ruler of Capitol Lodge of Elks; Richard A. Eggleston, exalted ruler of Williams Lodge of Elks; A. D. Price, Jr., Dr. W. J. Pettus, Nathaniel Roy, John H. Mabrey, Dr. George W. White, Cary Wheaton, James O. West, E. A. Norrell, Robert C. Scott and C. Bernard Gilpin.

Each person present pledged himself to use his utmost endeavor to recruit every Negro voter in the state in the ranks of the Democratic nominee. Headquarters for the club will be opened in Richmond immediately. The committee will meet early next week to plan a conference of prominent Negroes throughout Virginia.

Political-1928
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Colored Section Worst Arrangement Possible; Blacks Are Wired Off

The four or five "colored Democrats" attending the Democratic National Convention in session here this week, as well as the small number of Houstonians of color who have taken advantage of their first opportunity to witness the deliberations of a national parley of a major political party, have been accorded about the most disgraceful and humiliating accommodations imaginable at the Sam Houston (convention) Hall.

Despite the fact that several local citizens of color and "black Democrats" subscribed to the entertainment fund, and helped to make possible the holding of this convention in Houston, notwithstanding the fact that the convention coliseum was built principally out of all the people's pockets, the city council appropriating a large sum out of the municipal exchequer for this purpose; despite the fact that Negroes were considered good enough to help in some of the pre-convention arrangements of a civic nature, a caged section was the insulting greeting which faced the colored spectators and visitors who had such little self-respect and racial honor as to attend some of the sessions of the donkey party.

Called the "jackass" party because it is always doing the wrong thing at the wrong time, and because its partisan leaders during the past years have shown so many of the donkey characteristics, the Negroes who submitted to this damnable and diabolical type of segregation and jim-crowism, have gone the Democrats one better for asininity, pusillanimity and stupidity.

While it is customary in the South to seat the Negroes in a special section of the house at all public gatherings where both races attend, this is the first time in Houston's history when a Negro section in any public hall has been situated within a specially-built wired enclosure; giving the section the appearance of a jail, prison or insane asylum, whose inmates are so dangerous, violent and incorrigible that they must be separated and wired off from the other inmates of the same building!

So this is the type of infernal and insidious segregation and discrimination that some of our leading race men gave their money to make possible; and what is worse, some of these same race men have the brazen audacity to endeavor to justify the screened-in arrangement for the "black Democrats" and other spectators!

Shades of Andrew Jackson, the reputed founder of the Democratic party! Shades of Frederick Douglass, who, as a slave, would not have submitted, as have several black Houstonians, to this devilish and detestable species of racial segregation, proscription and jim-crowism!

The four or five "colored Democrats" from West Virginia, Illinois and Missouri, who are here trying to put up a "brave front," and look wise and act otherwise, are proudly walking around the streets and convention hall with their "ticket taker" badges on, but upon entering the convention hall these "colored Democrats" are placed behind the cage with the local "black animules."

One Houstonian of color, who was so active in pre-convention activities as to be referred to as the "black convention chairman," has been sadly disappointed and chagrined at this turn of affairs; and he has been frantically trying to explain this cage arrangement for colored spectators all during the week.

So this is the kind of reception which Jesse H. Jones and his local committees have prepared for the colored visitors and local citizens during the Democratic conclave! And yet we have always heard it preached that the "big white people" are not given to heaping insults and humiliations upon the Negro race!

Even the elements became so incensed and enraged at this bourbon and barbaric arrangement that an electrical storm and unusual rainfall almost played havoc with convention activities Monday evening; the keynoter being forced to stop his speech for nearly 30 minutes while the radio broadcasting machine was put back in order.

Maybe some day Negroes will reach that stage in their racial development when they will know how to resent an insult, and when they will not submit to being segregated and jim-crowed at places to which they go voluntarily and of their own free will. Any man or race who submits to segregation and jim-crowism voluntarily, is void of those finer attributes that constitute manly men and self-respecting races.

The Democratic party's hostile attitude towards the Negro, particularly in the South, is too well known for any intelligent, sensible and self-respecting Negro to plead ignorance, and attempt to justify and offer excuses for this uncalled for and unwarranted arrangement for colored Americans.

Did the local Democrats place the heavy wire screen around the colored section in the convention hall balcony to protect the Negroes from the office-hungry Democrats or the Negro-eating mobocrats?

It is just such inferior treatment and prejudicial discrimination as this that become contributing factors and play an important part in mob psychology—the great Southern scourge!

Some of our leading Houston Negroes, who would not contribute one penny for the entertainment of the colored Pythians and Calantheans, which was a bigger thing to colored Houston than the present Democratic National Convention is, gave freely and willingly of their money for the Democrats, and then when they got ready to use their tickets admitting them to the sessions of the convention, these selfsame colored brethren and the female members of their family were caged in and set apart like lepers or criminals!

Will some of these "black Democrats" please lead us in a word of prayer? Selah!

Texas Democrats Fight Hoover On "Social Equality"

Associated Negro Press

DALLAS, Tex., July 11.—To forestall any possibility of a "Southern Landslide to Hoover" during the forthcoming presidential election, Democrats in this section have marshalled their forces and have already sounded the initial note reeking of race prejudice and the bugaboo of "Social Equality" in federal departments and public schools.

At a meeting held here Thursday Democrats who have announced that they were going to support the candidacy of Herbert Hoover, the Republican nominee were threatened with being read out of the Democratic party and were warned that Hoover's election would mean the breaking down of Southern traditions which includes Jim Crowism. Much stress was placed upon the elimination of segregation in the department of commerce, under Hoover as secretary and his persistency in granting Negroes representation on the flood commission.

National Committeeman Jed C. Adams of this city led the attack on the "Hoover Democrats" and declared:

"Those who decline to vote the democratic ticket will find themselves going into the party which has always been the enemy and oppressor of our people, whose nominee shortly before he was named as their standard bearer saw fit to issue an order requiring that whites and blacks in his department should occupy the same desks.

"If the Republican party remains in power under exisiting conditions a sufficient length of time the great question which will agitate the minds of the people, at length the South, in the coming years will be whether our Jim Crow laws shall be repealed; whether or not prohibition of the inter-marriage between races shall be repealed; in a word, I want to say to the Democrats of Texas that in a little while it is entirely possible that there will be little color line drawn as far as your public schools are concerned and your children, if they attend the public schools, will attend only those where black and white alike are entitled by law to come."

While there was no reaction noticed at the time of the meeting it is believed here that this warning will cause many to turn to Smith as Southern whites are not willing to have their offspring pit their scholarship against those of Negro lineage and

fears and fear, without law and lynching the "racial purity" of the South would be eradicated.

DISCOVERERS AND THEIR DISCOVERIES IN POLITICS

Discovering something new and likable about the Democratic standard bearer appears to be something more than a past time now among the leaders of southern democracy. Here a discovery and there a discovery will bring out the fact that opposition to the candidacy of Governor Smith was based on erroneous glib. Perhaps, the most singular discovery is that a wet candidate can run on a dry platform after making it clear that wetness is one of his chief assets and getting an unbreakable grip on the nomination with "wet" hands and holding it with a "wet" determination.

There has been no means of arriving at the conclusion that wetness is really popular and, therefore, no chance was taken at putting a wet plank in the platform at Houston. There has been no change of sentiment, however, in regard to prohibition by those who made the platform, and the fact that the platform looks dry does not mean that it is really dry. It simply means that there is an uncertainty about whether the chance for success would be as good with it appearing wet as it would with it appearing dry. What it takes to make the whole situation wet is as close as ever—enough to be convenient when success makes it clear that the danger of a reaction is past.

With all the wet sentiment that there was around before and at the time of building this platform there must be some remains of it still because it is not so quietly nor so easily disposed of. The wisdom of setting it under the platform until such a time as it may be safe to bring it out might be a part of the strategy of which so many recently favorable discoveries are also a part.

Some of the threats against would-be bolters is amusing from the viewpoint that democracy is construed to mean that a member of the party has no choice of men nor principles beyond the action of the party machine.

The fear that the fall election will show some freakish turn to the South's disadvantage has seized many who understand that the Governor's popularity in the South is a political necessity—the less of what is regarded as one of two necessary evils.

Those who want to hold the Solid South intact and defeat the New York Governor, too, will find themselves between the horns of a sure-enough dilemma.

We can always concede the democratic candidate the Solid South even if he cannot carry his own state. The size of New York and the candidate's popularity in his own state along with the certainty of the Solid South have been the ruling factors in the selection, and of course, regarded as the only chance to win.

But after conceding the Solid South, and, for the sake of courtesy, the state of New York, there is yet more hill up which to pull this load than has faced a democratic candidate in many a moon.

While many discoveries are being made it is important to discover if there is anything wet under the dry platform on which the wettest of the wet candidates is running.

380 of 4,600 Enrolled Negro Democrats In Harlem Vote for McIntosh as Leader

Committee of Twelve Moves to Oust Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton — To Take Matter Up With Judge Olvany, Tammany Head

Dissatisfaction and jealousies long nurtured by Negro Democrats in the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Assembly Districts has flared out openly in an expression which in effect protests the nominal regime of Ferdinand Q. Morton, the so-called Negro Democratic leader of New York County and Civil Service Commissioner, and proposes the election of Eugene McIntosh as his successor. McIntosh, who was formerly Bronx County leader, is a process server in the District Attorney's office.

Some time ago a committee of twelve Democrats, including Dr. David Lewis, Robert Calloway, Maud B. Jackson, Robert Jefferson, Dr. Leslie C. Carter, Guy Trott, Nelson E. Dixon, Charles Mussenden, Dr. Oma H. Price, Benjamin F. Thomas, Roberta E. Flowers and Katie Branch, got together and issued a protest against what they termed "the baseful non-representative leadership of the colored Democratic voters in New York County."

This committee had McIntosh as its standard bearer and it proposed his election as Negro leader to replace Morton. Morton, however, was invited to enter the contest against McIntosh.

The committee then called for a mass meeting to be held at Imperial Hall for the purpose of electing a leader. The meeting did not take place, however. Instead, a ballot was issued and sent to the 4,600 enrolled Negro Democrats requesting them to vote for a new regime.

On Friday afternoon the returned ballots were opened at the committee headquarters, 114 West 137th street, at which time it was revealed that 380 voters had rallied to the McIntosh call.

Although this number is decidedly small in comparison with the total number of enrolled Negro Democratic voters, the committee waxes jubilant. It feels that Tammany Hall can not overlook a candidate with even that many supporters.

Nevertheless, there are many of the boys who did not vote for McIntosh and who feel that his is only a grand gesture which will not disturb Morton's peace of mind. They agree that Morton is and is not the Negro Democratic leader; that Tammany Hall does not want a Negro controlling entire vote in Harlem, and that Morton is an obedient pawn in the Tammany Hall organization and, therefore, the powers that be would not allow him to be supplanted by a radical.

In the meantime, Morton refuses to show his hand, preferring to let Tammany Hall handle any issues that may arise, while his apponent, who styles himself Democratic leader of the Bronx for the past fifteen years, plans to take his committee and the 380 votes which they have corralled down to the Tammany wigwam and place the matter squarely before Judge Olvany.

Arkansas Negroes Will Support Smith-Robinson

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 10—(AP)—Permission to forming "Smith-Robinson" clubs among negroes in Arkansas was asked of the Democratic central committee today by Dr. J. M. Robinson, negro surgeon, reported negro political leader.

J. S. Utley, chairman of the state committee, said tonight the matter was being deferred for further consideration.

Robinson said he and his forefathers have been voting the Republican ticket for 60 years as proof of gratitude for "emancipation." The negroes of Arkansas should be free to express their admiration for Senator Joe T. Robinson this year.

Organization of the clubs, if permitted probably will not begin until after the August primary, Robinson said.

COURANT
HARTFORD, CONN.
JUL 6 1928

A Democratic Pledge.

Let it not be forgotten that the Democratic party through its chosen representatives at Houston announced that it was in favor of the enforcement of the whole Constitution—not just the Eighteenth Amendment. The so-called prohibition plank was more than that, for it reads as follows: "Speaking of the national Democracy, this convention pledges the party and its nominees to an honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and all other provisions of the Federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto."

"All other provisions of the Federal Constitution" include, of course, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which have been violated in the South for half a century. Are the American people credulous enough to believe that the Democratic party, beneficiary for many years of the violation of these amendments, has become so unselfish and self-sacrificing that it intends to see that laws are enforced when their enforcement would mean certain Democratic defeat? We shall be glad to hear what Candidate Smith has to say on the subject when he gets on the stump and radio.

But what is hard to understand is the fact that Senator Carter Glass is the father of the so-called prohibition plank, calling for the enforcement of the amendments guaranteeing equal rights to the Negro. It was not many months ago that the Virginia Senator declared that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was an "unspeakable crime," intended to "destroy white civilization in nearly one-third of the nation and to erect on its ruins an Ethiopian state." Now, if the Democratic party gets into power, it must, having pledged itself so to do, enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, even to its own undoing. If the Democracy wins, it is in duty bound to erect on the ruins of white civilization in the South that "Ethiopian state" that Senator Glass once feared but now embraces.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Negro Democrats Voting For Harlem Leader

An attack upon "appointive and unrepresentative Negro leadership" among Negro Democrats of the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Assembly Districts has been launched by a committee of twelve who seek to elect a leader by the popular vote of the people. The name of Eugene McIntosh, a process server in the District Attorney's office, who has been prominent in Democratic politics in Bronx County for fifteen years, has been placed in nomination by the committee.

Imperial Hall, 160 West 129th street, was the place selected for the holding of the election tomorrow, but the committee was unable to obtain it. Instead, 4,600 enrolled Negro Democrats in the above named districts were solicited for their votes by mail, and the votes have been impounded in the Post Office and will be counted under the supervision of a committee and the police after the closing of the polls tomorrow at midnight.

WIRE SCREEN PLACED AROUND NEGRO SECTION

Two Kansas City Men Act as Doorkeepers for Convention Hall

Mingle in Hotels

According to Dr. J. E. Dibble, who visited in Houston at the time of the convention, he and a friend of his mingled freely in the Rice hotel in Houston with other visitors and were not molested or ill-treated. The Rice hotel was the center of convention activities, being the headquarters of Gov. Smith and Senator James Reed.

HOUSTON, Texas.—Negroes who attended sessions of the Democratic national convention here last week were seated behind a wire cage in a special section reserved for Negroes only.

The Negro section was "No. 14" and was occupied by a few visitors to the convention and a few Negro citizens of Houston who wanted to see what a national convention looked like.

Although separate seating sections are customary in the South and were expected by local citizens, no warning of the cage arrangement was given.

The only three Negro Democrats of prominence who attended the convention from outside Houston were Dr. William J. Thompkins and Felix H. Payne of Kansas, and a Mr. Carp of Charleston, W. Va.

Dr. Thompkins and Mr. Payne were doorkeepers at the entrances to the special section.

A Negro delegate came with the West Virginia delegation despite the understanding that no Northern Democrats were to bring Negro delegates to "offend" the Southerners. West Virginians, who "deal straight" with their Negro citizens, despite its being a border state, refused to bow to the agreement.

The Houston Informer, edited by the fighting Cliff Richardson, had this to say of the cage for Negroes:

"The four or five "colored Democrats' attending the Democratic national convention in session here this week, as well as the small number of Houstonians of color who have taken advantage of their first opportunity to witness the deliberations of a national parley of a major political party, have been accorded about the most disgraceful and humilliating accommodations imaginable at the Sam Houston (convention) hall.

"Despite the fact that several local citizens of color and 'black Democrats' subscribed to the entertainment fund, and helped to make possible the holding of this convention in Houston; notwithstanding the fact that the convention coliseum was built principally out of all the peoples' pockets, the city council appropriating a large sum out of the municipal exchequer for this purpose; despite the fact that Negroes were considered good enough to help in some of the pre-convention arrangements of a civic nature, a caged section was the insulting greeting which faced the colored spectators and visitors who had such little self-respect and racial honor as to attend some of the sessions of the donkey party.

"While it is customary in the South to seat the Negroes in a special section of the house at all public gatherings where both races attend, this is the first time in Houston's history when a Negro section in any public hall has been situated within a specially-built wired enclosure; giving the section the appearance of a jail, prison or insane asylum, whose inmates are so dangerous, violent and incorrigible that they must be separated and wired off from the other inmates of the same building!

"Shades of Andrew Jackson, the reputed founder of the Democratic party! Shades of Frederick Douglass, who, as a slave, would not have submitted, as have several black Houstonians, to this devilish and detestable species of racial segregation, proscription and jim-crowism!

"The four or five "colored Democrats" from West Virginia, Illinois and Missouri, who are here trying to put up a 'brave front', and look wise and act otherwise, are proudly walking around the streets and convention hall with their 'ticket taker' badges on, but upon entering the convention hall these 'colored Democrats' are placed behind the cage with the local 'black animules."

"Maybe some day Negroes will reach that stage in their racial development when they will know how to resent an insult, and when they will not submit to being segregated and jim-crowed at places to which they go voluntarily and of their own free will. Any man or race who submits to segregation and jim-crowism voluntarily, is void of those finer attirbutes that constitute manly men and self-respecting races.

"Did the local Democrats place the heavy wire screen around the colored section in the convention hall balcony to protect the Negroes from the office-hungry Democrats or the Negro-eating mobocrats?"

Democratic.

Democrats At Houston Convention Put Negro Spectators In Cage Of Heavy Poultry Mesh Wire In Hall

Pen Was Jammed With Colored Spectators On First Day of Convention, But Thereafter The Cage Was Practically Boycotted

Al Smith, Governor of New York, nominated early Friday morning to be the Democratic candidate for election as President of these United States, may be the idol of the Negroes of New York City who affiliate with the Tammany Hall Democracy, but these Democratic Negroes themselves are anathema to the southern element of the Democratic party, as was shown by the "cagy" treatment accorded Negro spectators at the Democratic National Convention

The story of how Negroes who attended the convention sessions were treated as is told in a despatch to the New York Herald Tribune by Dennis Tilden Lynch, a staff corespondent, who reveals that the Texas Democrats erected a cage of heavy poultry mesh wire, with seats inside the wire for about one hundred Negroes. No whites were allowed to enter the cage which was exclusively for the dark-skinned brother.

Boycotted The Cage.

It is reported that on the first day the cage was jammed to capacity, but that thereafter the colored brother was conspicuous by his absence. This seems to refute a glowing statement issued by authority of Congressman Royal Weller, and released by the ogice secretary of Assistant District Attorney Thomas B. Dyatt, that Negroes were not segregated at the Houston convention, but, on the contrary, "colored delegates and spectators" occupied seats "right next to the platform."

There is nothing to indicate that the Negro "cage" was not "right next to the platform," but from the Herald Tribune story, and the same story was carried in other daily papers, occupants of the platform were protected from contact with the dark spectators by the heavy poultry mesh wire.

The attention of Gov. Smith's campaign manager, George R. Van Namee, was called to the "cage," and he was asked if he would protest against that sort of treatment for the Negro guests. He answered quickly that the Democratic party believed in State's Rights.

Judge Olvany Ducks Query.

Tammany Hall' shead. Judge George Olvany was told of the apparent reaction of the Negroes themselves, as evidenced by the fact that while the cage was jammed the first day it was pracitcally empty thereafter. Judge Olvany was told that one of his followers had suggested that since Tammany Hall was apparently joining the ranks of the southern lily whites, it would be appropriate to change the Tammany emblem from a tiger to a white lily.

But the Tammany leader would not agree to the suggestion, shaking his head, and replying: "No, that is not true. Lilies are only for dead ones."

The effect of the "cage" would have on the Chicago Negro Demo-

crats was also considered. It did not appear, however, that the Chicago leaders were worrying about it to any extent. Judge Hamilton Lewis, former representative, and democratic candidate for governor in 1924, puckered up his lips, rolled his eyes, and replied, when asked as to its probable effect in the Chicago "black belt," that "I hadn't thought of that."

The atitude taken by Congressman Emanuel Celler from the 10th district, Brooklyn, is being searched into with curiosity. His outspoken denunciation of segregation in any form leads his supporters and admirers to think that he must have said something about the "jim crow cage."

Cong. Weller's Action

The statement sent out, apparently on the authority of Congressman Weller, reads as follows:

The statement sent out, apparetly on the authority of Congress man Weller, reads as follows:

"WELLER APPOINTS SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

"For the first time in the history of the Democratic Convention space was reserved for colored delegates and spectators, not in the rear of the hall, but reserved space right next to the platform. Through the instrumentality of Congressman **Royal H. Weller of New York,** two colored sergeants-at-arms were appointed. The Negroes of Houston contributed $2,000 towards the subscription at the convention hall. The colored Democratic delegates were most cordially received and well cared for."

Much curiosity has been stirred by this statement, for it was a well authenticated report beforehand that Negro delegates would not be welcome at Houston, and so New York did not repeat its action of 1924 when, for the first time, a Negro delegate, Dr. Paul A. Collins, went as a delegate from a New York district.

Who Were They?

The question is now being asked, Who were the Negro delegates and where did they come from? And as to the two sergeants-at-arms, it is being surmised that if they were on duty at all, it must have been as keepers of the "jim crow cage."

Of course, delegates to a National Convention are always supposed to be located with the other delegates from their state, and this has always been the case in the Republican National Convention, where scores of Negroes attend as delegates from northern and western states as well as from the South. And Negro spectators have never been segregated or "jim crowed" in any Republican National Convention.

It is predicted that the man who is named as manager of the colored end of the democratic campaign will have a hard job explaining away the discriminatory attitude displayed by the Democratic party, together with the segregation tactics charged against those in charge of the Houston convention.

OUR POSITION STILL UNCHANGED

It appears that the article in last week's Informer, captioned "Democrats Cage Negroes," rather incensed and infuriated one or two of the ebony-hued brothers who voluntarily submitted to this most pernicious and damnable species of jim-crowism and segregation in order to attend some of the sessions of the Democratic National Convention.

One of these "ferocious" and "caged blacks" has attempted to justify his acceptance of such arrangement by citing the fact that he has been in Houston and the South all his days; that he and every sensible Negro knows the Southern method of separating the white and colored races at such public affairs; that he does not care to be considered a "radical" and subject to being run out of town for objecting to a "bull pen" contraption for the few spineless and thoughtless Negroes who willingly endured this cruel and barbaric seating arrangement in order to get a glimpse at the convention activities—where they really were not wanted nor desired.

When one beholds the puny, weak and pussyfooting attitude of so many of our would-be and so-called race leaders, he can readily discern why it is so difficult for Southern Negroes to get the type and character of consideration and recognition they are entitled to as American citizens!

The Informer was not and is not here contending that blacks and whites should have sat in the same section at the Democratic National Convention, for no self-respecting and rationally minded Negro desires to intrude or force himself upon white people; but this paper grants that, in keeping with Dixie's custom and policy, a special section should have been set aside for the blacks who were anxious to attend the convention, but there was no earthly reason to enclose this colored "roost" with a heavy wire cage, as if Negroes were so dangerous, violent and savage as to warrant and make imperative this type of enclosure.

When it comes to railroad trains and common carriers, where the Negroes are compelled to endure the diabolical and despicable jim-crow arrangement and inferior accommodations, though they pay the same fare as other races who get the best type of service, the acceptance of such jim-crowism and proscription, if one would ride the trains, busses and street cars, is virtually compulsory; but where it is merely a matter of pleasure and entertainment, The Informer reiterates that any Negro who voluntarily submits to this species of reprehensible jim-crowism, and then attempts to justify his actions, is either deficient in some of the finer and nobler attributes which constitute red-blooded men and races, or he is an elephantine hypocrite or a monumental prevaricator!

The Informer feels highly gratified that its position in this matter has met the endorsement and approval of all right-thinking, sensible and manly Negroes, many of whom admitted that they attended only one session of the Democratic National Convention after observing and enduring the wired-off "bull pen" so magnanimously arranged by the local committees for the "convenience" and "protection" of the few "black Democrats" and colored spectators.

If the Negroes of Houston, Texas, and the South have reached the stage in their racial career when it is necessary to herd them into a wire cage in a public building like criminals and violently insane persons, then the race has reverted to a worse condition than before leaving the shores of Africa; and if our white people are so mean and prejudicial that they deem it proper and expedient to "cage" Negroes at such public meetings, then their vaunted Nordic civilization has been an utter failure and their boasted Christianity is nothing more than a hollow mockery and raucous noise.

Finally, The Informer did not and is not registering any objection or complaint against a special section for the lew "black Democrats" and colored spectators at the recent Democratic national parley here, but this paper did and is voicing its strenuous objections to the heavy wire cage which enclosed the "Negro roost," giving it the appearance of a jail, insane asylum or bull pen.

IF THERE IS ONE NEGRO IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, OR THE SOUTH, WHO CAN JUSTIFY AND ENDORSE SUCH DAMNABLE AND DIABOLICAL ARRANGEMENT, WILL HE PLEASE STEP FORTH AND PERMIT THE PUBLIC TO GAZE ON THE MOST ASININE AND PUSILLANIMOUS JACKASS EXTANT! SELAH!

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

The Democratic National Convention held at Houston, Tex., last week nominated for president Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York and for the vice-president, Senator Jos. T. Robinson of Arkansas. These two will contest with Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover for president and Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas for vice-president, they being the Republican nominees.

Governor Smith has the reputation of being an excellent governor, though of no experience or training in national questions. Senator Robinson is the Senate leader of his party. As between the two sets of nominees, the colored voters will hardly have any difficulty in choosing. Not because one set is Republican and the other Democrat, but because of the attitude of the men as revealed in their records.

From Secretary Hoover as president, colored people can expect fair treatment—the kind of treatment to which every American is entitled. They do not ask for or expect special favors—only what they, like any other American citizen, is entitled to through merit. Senator Curtis through his long public service has shown himself fair when an opportunity presented itself.

Governor Smith has never in his career as governor of New York recognized the fact that there were any Negroes of merit in his baliwick. From reports up that way, fearing that there might possibly be elected a colored man as a city judge in a territory predominately colored, he set his foot down on a bill passed by the New York legislature providing for an additional city judicial district—this he did twice.

Senator Robinson, the vice-presidential nominee, was a prominent figure in the Senate filibuster in 1924 against the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. A year ago, a most outrageous and cruel lynching took place in his home city, Little Rock, Ark., but if he has uttered one word of condemnation so for, the matter has been overlooked. So now, the race is on.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

MR. HENRY F. ARNOLD, OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN ASKS A FEW QUESTIONS

Mr. Henry F. Arnold, of The Afro-American, in the following letter puts some questions to the Editor of the Herald-Commonwealth:

To The Editor:

Believing that your columns are open to those who disagree with your editorials as well as those who agree with them, I am writing to ask that you give me your candid opinion on what party of the two major parties caused the race riots at Washington, D. C.; East St. Louis, and Chicago, Ill.

I would appreciate it very much if you would give me light on which of the two parties, the Republican or the Democratic party was responsible for the burning at the stake of the colored man in Pittsburg, Pa. a rock ribbed Republican State.

My paramount object for wanting this information is because of an editorial in the HERALD-COMMONWEALTH in its issue of June 30th under the caption the "Democratic Keynoter" in the editorial I refer to, you attempt to foster every lynching which has taken place in America upon the Democratic Party. Further on in your editorial you declare that "It is a mockery, a travesty upon truth and an outrage to decency of thought for a Democrat any where at any time but, most especially in a Democratic Convention to declare that the Democratic party stands for the spirit of independence and for social and economic "justice."

This assertion make it indispensable that I ask you for some more information, hat I may be apprised of new history in America.

What party and when and where have you read or heard a representative of either two parties declaring for social justice even though the declaring was bull with the exception of Claude G. Bowers the Democratic Keynoter. Such information will be very much appreciated.

I am not so dull of perception nor imbecile in mind as to think that the colored race will get social and economic justice under either party, all that I want is enlightment.

Henry F. Arnold.

Mr. Arnold is a Democrat and is regarded by some as the leader of the Negro Democrats of Baltimore who will support the Hon. Al Smith the Democratic candidate for President.

Mr. Arnold says he wants enlightment, and we feel it our Christian duty to aid him in this sad hour when darkness seems to overwhelm him. Any Negro who seriously considers casting his vote for the National Democratic ticket and thereby placing the reins of government in the hands of the Cole Bleases, the Pat Harrisons, the Caraways and Joe Robinsons and seeks enlightenment ought to be enlightened.

Answering Mr. Arnolds first question as to the party responsibility for the race riots at Washington, East St. Louis and Chicago, and the burning at Pottsville, Pa.

The Democratic party is directly or indirectly responsible for every race riot that has occured and for the lynching of every Negro lynched in the United States.

During thirty-five years from 1889 to 1924, 2305 Negroes were lynched in the following states: Georgia 433, Mississippi 409, Louisiana 287, Texas 283, Alabama 266, Florida 218, Arkansas (the home State of Mr. Arnold's Vice-Presidential candidate) 205, South Carolina 129, Virginia 75. The wholesale lynching of Negroes in these states was bound to have its effect upon other parts of the country; the contagion of lawless violence was bound to spread and arouse the lawless to murder and riot in Republican States where rioters and lynchers are punished for their crimes while in the States where Democracy rules lynching of Negroes was a pastime.

One of the leaders of the Washington riot was a Democratic Congressman who met his death in the riot.

The burning of Negroes alive at stake in the Democratic States of Texas, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama incited the savages of Pottsville, Pennslvania to burn a Negro; in Pennsylvania however, some of the lynchers were haled into court, tried and punished while not a single fiend in the Democratic States was even arrested.

No Republican Governor or Senator has ever condoned or excused lynchings while Democratic Governors of many southern States have often condoned the infamous crimes of the mob, some declaring that lynching would continue as long as Negroes assaulted white women!

The Democratic doctrine that a Negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect is as true to-day that party's national attitude, dominated as it is by southern politicians, as it was when it fell from the lips of Chief Justice Taney.

Mr. Arnold is also in want of light on social justice. We give it:

Every state which has peonage laws in its statute books is a Democratic state and the laws were enacted by Democrats. Every state that has disfranchising laws upon its statute books is a Democratic state and those laws in violation of the United States Constitutional Amendments and an outrage upon social justice were enacted by Democrats.

Every Segregation lay passed or attempted to be passed in any state or city in the United States was passed by a Democratic state or city legislature.

Every jim-crow car law passed by any state or city was passed by Democrats.

In the courts of the states of the Democratic South, a double standard of justice exists and has existed

TREND IN NATIONAL POLITICS NO CHANGE

Doubts have changed to practical certainties in the case of the leading candidates of the great parties. No one any longer doubts that Governor Smith of New York will get the Democratic nomination at Houston. Quite the same feeling prevails in regard to Commerce Secretary Hoover at the Kansas City convention of Republicans.

The next thing in order is the actual making up of the public mind as to which of the two is to be chosen chief executive.

The small preconvention talk of bolt in both parties is the mere expression of the dissatisfaction incident in opposing camps.

National parties do not split on men, nor do politicians bolt conventions on anything but vital national issues.

The absence of vital national issues in this campaign has been a noticeable feature of it from the beginning.

Localities have their favorites but this favoritism of personnel has never extended beyond limited sections without involving vital questions of national import.

Governor Smith may win the nomination, as it now appears certain, but he has no better chance of winning on the issues for which he stands. His gains in delegates is no indication of his greater general acceptability to those who oppose his principles. Gaining popular favor for one's principles is a much slower process than gaining delegates and it is much less expensive.

Governor Smith's friends imagined that his principles might be popularized outside of New York state and their industrious efforts in making them clearly known in the early days of the campaign had an instant reaction against their candidate, which is now just as it was then, impossible for him to overcome by any means short of a miracle.

It thus remains to be felt that, all calculations notwithstanding, the nomination of the New York governor will make it easy for whoever happens to win in the Kansas City convention.

Mobilizing the Forces of Intolerance Bigotry, Falsehood And Hate

THE country is on the eve of a presidential campaign that for bitterness and internecine strife will eclipse any previous contests between the major parties. The issues that will inflame the passions of the people are religion, prohibition and race. There is not much difference between the platforms of the two parties. The Democrats have receded from their traditional position on a protective tariff. They go a little further than the Republicans in promising relief to the agricultural group. The two parties are almost in agreement on foreign policy and national defense. Both of them declare for enforcement of constitutional laws (meaning, of course, the eighteenth amendment).

The election is going to be won or lost on Governor Smith's Catholic faith and his declaration for modification of the prohibition laws and upon the Republican party's evasion of the prohibition issue and its traditional attachment to the Negro question. These are the issues upon which the campaign is going to be conducted. In short they are religious intolerance, bigotry, falsehood and hate.

* * *

The protestant forces in the South, led by Bishop Cannon and the Rev. Dr. Barton are already laying their plans to defeat "Smith and Tammany." That movement is more serious than the down-the-line Democrats will admit because it is going to be a holy war such as separated the Methodist church into Northern and Southern divisions on the question of slavery. Sectionalism, which was almost healed by the late World War, is again rampant on account of the nomination by the Democratic party of a Catholic and a pro-liquor candidate. The dream which the Republican party has long entertained of breaking the Solid South is at last within reach of fulfillment. If the Hooverites can succeed in convincing a certain element in the South that they have repudiated the Negro vote and the last remaining vestige of influence that the Negro wields in Republican party politics, Hoover will carry more than one of the Southern states. Of course, there will be no stampede of Democrats to the Republican party because at the psychological moment the Southern politicians who wish to remain in power will unleash the Negro domination bugaboo on the terrified masses and they will forget their jealousy of the Catholic Church and their opposition to legally manufactured and dispensed liquor.

* * *

There is something significant in Republican approval of the probe of alleged sale of Federal offices in the two states that have Negro national committeemen, or at least did have, inasmuch as committeeman Davis of Georgia was stripped of his credentials by the late Republican convention. A senate inquiry in Mississippi and Georgia and a grand jury probe are Republican moves to meet the challenge of Democrats that Negroes control the party in those states. The inquiries have revealed, that the alleged purchasers of the Federal jobs were Democrats, who were in collusion and connivance with Republicans to contribute to the expenses of the latter's state organizations in return for Federal jobs. Postmaster General New also introduced correspondence at Atlanta to show that the Republicans had only done what the Democrats do when they are in power. Democratic wrongs, however, do not make Republican immorality right.

* * *

Particular stress and scandal have been attached to the posthumous allegation that one Mr. Peterson, Democrat and Georgia postmaster committed suicide because he was hounded for contributions by the Republican organization. Investigation disclosed that post office inspectors had found Mr. Peterson $244.33 short in his accounts and he was given notice that he would be removed because of the embezzlement of said sum. Between the time of said notice and the taking of his own life, Mr. Peterson, the Democrat, embezzled an additional $7000 by fake drafts drawn against the Atlanta post office. He received his appointment upon recommendation of a Democratic congressman and held it through two Republican administrations. Postmaster General New also testified during the Georgia investigation that sixty per cent of the postmasters in that state had been appointed upon the recommendation of Democratic congressmen.

* * *

Perry W. Howard, assistant United States attorney general and national committeeman for Mississippi is the particular target of the Democrats. Mr. Howard is a man of extraordinary intellectual equipment and as a lawyer will compare favorably with anybody in the department of justice. Last winter before the Hoover boom had gathered such momentum in the South, and when the lily-whites undertook to take party control from Howard and his white and colored associates the Democratic state courts decided against the lily-whites. Following one of the previous investigations in Mississippi, Postmaster General New wrote Mr. Howard as follows: "I know you are aware of the fact that the Post Office department has recently conducted an investigation into certain charges made to the effect that there was trafficking in office on the part of certain persons connected with the Republican organization of the State of Mississippi.....I particularly commend the letter you have sent to the Republican county organizations in Mississippi..... There is no reason as revealed by the report in question why your position as member of the Republican national committee should be adversely affected, but on the contrary I feel that I should say that the report really does you credit."

The efforts to discredit Perry W. Howard an Benj. J. Davis on account of alleged participation in Federal patronage scandals seem to be inspired, first, by white Republicans, who would oust the colored men and distribute the patronage themselves; secondly, by white Democrats opposed to Negroes participating in politics, and thirdly, by disappointed office seekers. All concerned seem to have forgotten that similar charges have been made against national committeemen in Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina and Virginia. The "Dear Ben" letters of Col. Bascom Slemp have not passed out of memory. It is safe to suspect that the game of making office holders underwrite political campaigns is as old as political parties. The Democratic critics and the lily-whites say that this whole unsavory business would be abolished by removing the Negro from Republican politics. If that is true why does the business thrive under Slemp in Virginia, Tolbert in South Carolina, Kuntz in Louisiana, McCreager in Texas, and others? And why did not the Republican administration indict and summarily suspend Denby and Daughtery when disclosures were made to show that their departments were reeking in corruption and filth? Their hypocrisy and deceit may crucify Howard and Davis, but it is doubtful if by so doing they will gain much in the way of Southern electoral votes.

* * *

Colored citizens who live in the South may as well prepare themselves for a gruelling season on the political gridiron. They are going to sit on the side lines and see themselves made the principal issue to offset the righteous indignation of those who resent Al Smith and the Catholic Church. Mr. Robert Lathan, Pulitzer prize-winning editor of the Asheville Citizen has already put the Southern people on notice that they must not forget the Negro in their excitement over Rum and Romanism. The conservative and kindly disposed Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch remarks that "The Negro issue must not be raised in the coming presidential campaign, but it may be well to bear in mind that those well-meaning but misguided souls who bolt the Democratic party would deliver the South into the hands of a type of political hi-jackers, headed by Negro Republican national committeemen of Georgia and other States, whose influence would be enhanced thru the unwitting connivance of white Democrats." Of course the Ledger-Dispatch knows that there is now no Negro national committeeman in Georgia, and only one in all the South. But it would be too much to expect that in a heated and uncertain political campaign the memory of a Southern editor would be exact. There must be an outstanding issue, and deprived of the question of Race there is no issue that can preserve the homogeneity of Southern Democracy and deliver it into the right column. The issues in their importance are Race, Rum and Romanism.

Imperial Wizard Evans of the ku klux klan withholds his organization from active participation in the present political campaign, declaring the religious issue involved to be "too hot." So the kleagles officially go on record this year as contributing to social peace in a manner that ought to be suggestive to certain ecclesiastics.

Political - 1928

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

WAR IN DIXIE.

Those Dry Southern Democrats—mostly clergymen or workers in the evangelical churches—who met at Asheville and decided to support Mr. HOOVER against Governor SMITH for President are acting within their rights. Nor can their sincerity be questioned. Their logic, however, is another matter. For in the same breath with which they, Democrats, pledge an organization to help elect a Republican as President they assign as one of their reasons that the Democratic nominee picked a "faithless" man as National Chairman—Mr. RASKOB. Why is he "faithless"? Because, forsooth, reversing the process of the Asheville revolters, he changed from the support of Republicans to the support of Democrats.

Chairman RASKOB has gone the whole length and is pledged to help elect a Democratic Congress along with Governor SMITH and Senator ROBINSON. But the Asheville Drys stop with bolting the national ticket. They will do all in their power, while fighting SMITH and ROBINSON, to elect Dry Democrats to Congress. The test with them of party "faithlessness" seems to be whether one opposes the heads of the ticket only or throws in local candidates, too. They would find difficulty in establishing their definition in the political world.

Be that as it may, this revolt is significant, and no one can yet say how important it will prove. Like the dissatisfaction in the Food Belt with the Republican nominee, the Southern anti-Smith movement cuts party lines in many places and adds uncertain elements to the November prospects. The Southerners, however, have one complication before them which the disaffected Western Republicans do not face. That is the race question.

There are many negroes in the States represented at the Asheville conference, and pledged to HOOVER by the enthusiastic speakers, who can pass the literacy tests if given a fair chance and who are steadfast Republicans. Bishop CANNON, who led the revolt, expresses willingness to accept a campaign contribution from the Republican National Committee to help out the cause. What larger contribution could come to him than the enfranchisement of thousands of negroes, anxious and ready to aid him and his confrères in turning over the South to the Republicans? But at the first sign of such a collusive movement the intense passions of the racial question will arise in the South, and Democrats will vote in the elections in numbers never seen since post-Reconstruction days to avert the menace of "negro rule." The revolt cuts both ways, and cuts deeply, on a perilous nerve centre.

ITEM

Asheville - Nurs

JUL 17 1928

Gov. Smith and White Supremacy

Now they are trying to overshadow Al Smith's liquor attitude by apealing to the democratic voters for white supremacy, and such antics are not only comical, but clearly illustrates that some of our newspapers are careless with the truth when it is known that Al Smith associated with just as many negroes in his favorite haunts of New York as the most negro loving yankee to be found anywhere. And these Smith-controlled newspapers have also been very careful to omit publication of the endorsement of the Negro Advisory League of Colorado in sending resolutions to the New York governor pledging the vote of the entire negro membership.

The Community Builder certainly believes in white supremacy; will always cherish its love for the democratic party, but it will not under any circumstances endorse the nomination of Al Smith when we know that he is a liquor man, that he is just as much a negro lover as any Republican, and we know that he is not qualified to be the President of the United States.

It is also pointed out by these same newspapers that the President cannot make laws that will tend to weaken or repeal the 18th Amendment, but these newspapers do not say that he can appoint all Federal judges, all U. S. district attorneys, the Secretary of the Treasurer who is responsible for prohibition enforcement and the Attorney General who is charged with the prosecution of offenders. Naturally these apointees will be his favorites, and his favorites are those who believe in whisky.

In conclusion we will repeat an article that appeared in The New York Times, a wet newspaper, as late as 1923, quoting Gov. Smith: "I will be glad to go down and help him (Senator Edge of New Jersey) put over his bill if that will get us somewhere where we can put a foot on a brass rail again and blow off the froth." And Gov. Smith does not deny now that he made this statement, for it is on record and he cannot deny it. Yet some newspapers professing allegiance to the prohibition Amendment say he is the logical man.

Well, bitter as the dose may be, it seems certain we will have a republican president again, and even at that it is welcomed to a wet New Yorker, who loves negroes just as much as any Republican.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation

PLANS O K FOR NATIONAL NEGRO DEMOCRAT MEET

CLEVELAND, Ohio., June 15.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—Five thousand delegates are expected to attend the convention of the National Colored Democratic association in Cleveland, July 23, 24 and 25. Under the direction of Ohio's National committeeman, Attorney Walter L. Brown, elaborate preparations are being made for their entertainment. Councilman J. E. Gregg will be named mayor of Cleveland for the first day, July 23rd, and will make the welcome address and present the keys of the city to the delegation.

Headquarters of the convention will be at the Zion Hill Baptist church, Rev. C. C. Ailer, pastor, where the business sessions will be held in the mornings and afternoons. The evenings will be given over to pleasure. On Monday evening, a public reception will be held; Tuesday evening there will be a delightful moonlight boat ride down Lake Erie, and on Wednesday, an elaborate ball will be staged at Cleveland's most spacious and up-to-date dancehall, "Danceland," at 90th Street and Euclid Ave.

Due to the persistent efforts of Councilman Gregg, permission has been granted for a street carnival every evening of the convention on 49th street, between Cedar and Central avenues, which block will be roped off for the occasion.

There is a growing interest in the work of the Negro Democratic clubs of Cleveland. Recently, a woman's auxiliary, under the leadership of Mrs. Alice Hendricks, women. According to Attorney was organized with more than 500 Brown, there are around eight or nine hundred Negro Democrats in Cleveland.

AMERICUS

GA.

ISSUE OF

APR 17 1928

NEGRO DOMINATION.

In another column on this page today is a letter from our good friend, Mr. C. A. Ames, in reply to an observation made editorially Saturday that Democrats who bolt the party if Al Smith is nominated are in reality placing themselves under the domination of the Negro Republicans of Georgia.

Of course, there are hundreds of white Republicans in Georgia, who like Mr. Ames, vote the G. O. P. ticket, but like Mr. Ames they are "on the outside looking in," or they are under the domination of Ben Davis, for Ben is the Republican party in Georgia.

If there is any doubt in the minds of anyone regarding the domination of the Georgia Republican party, we simply suggest that they attend the next State Republican party meet—that is if they can get in. Often in the past, the doors have been locked and the business of the party transacted by those in control, and Ben is today in undisputed control.

If there be further doubt in the minds of Mr. Ames or others who controls Georgia Republicans, we respectfully suggest that they attempt to secure a Federal job in Georgia and see whose boots they'll have to lick.

Democratic.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE TOO HOT FOR CANDIDATES

Rep. Tinkham Questionnare Bags Mare's Nest.

NOT A SINGLE ANSWER

Massachusetts Solon Asked the Whole Field If They Favored Cutting Representation to Fit "Real" Vote.

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Tribune Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, May 31. — All presidential candidates in both parties have declined to commit themselves on the question of the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution relating to negro suffrage.

Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, who submitted a questionnaire to all the active candidates five weeks ago, made it known today that he had failed to receive a single answer. The only acknowledgement of the receipt of his letter was from the secretary to Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, who, however, failed to give any assurance that the Missouri senator would state his views on the subject.

"I assume the candidates regarded it as too hot a subject to deal with," commented Mr. Tinkham.

Covers Entire Field.

The presidential aspirants who received the questionnaire were Herbert Hoover; Frank O. Lowden; Curtis, Republican, of Kansas; Watson, Republican, of Indiana; Goff, Republican, of West Virginia, and Norris, Republican, of Nebraska. Walsh, Democrat, of Montana; George, Democrat, of Georgia; and Reed, Democrat, of Missouri; Gov. Al Smith and Gov. Albert C. Ritchie.

"Dou you favor the enforcement of the mandatory provision contained in the fourteenth amendment of the constitution that there shall be a reduction of representation in the House of Representatives and in the electoral college in proportion to the disfranchisement, which exists in certain states of the union?" asked Representative Tinkham in his letter to the candidates.

"Allow me to bring to your attention the fact that this amendment and the fifteenth amendment are wholly nullified in many states of the union and that Congress has not taken action to enforce them. This nullification results in dishonest and unconstitutional elections to Congress and taints with fraud and illegitimacy the election of a president. Unconstitutional tenure of office and illegal elections strike at the very heart of the moral sanction behind laws and executive acts.

Unequal Power, Claimed.

"More than this, the nullification of these amendments gives unequal political power to the disfranchising states, which count all citizens for purposes of representation, and then disfranchise many of them. This impairs the political rights of every other state and of every voter in every other state.

"The issue in all its nakedness is whether there shall be constitutional government in the United States and enforcement of constitutional provisions, and whether the government, as it now exists shall be a legitimate and honest one."

Activity in connection with the framing of the platform of the Republican national convention has commenced. Senator Smoot, Republican, of Utah, who is slated for the chairmanship of the resolutions committee, of the convention, said today that he is assembling a large number of suggestions already received and will be ready to commence the actual framing of the platform at Kansas City.

Senator Smoot will leave tomorrow morning by automobile for Kansas City, expecting to arrive there by the middle of next week.

A big battle over farm relief, prohibition and other issues is expected before the resolutions committee. Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, will be a member of the committee, and is preparing to make a fight for a prohibition plank. Under Secretary of the Treasury Ogden Mills is likely to be the New York member of the committee and with Senator Smoot, will be active in connection with plans relating to administration financial policies.

ON WITH DEMOCRACY

The better class of white people of Houston, Tex., may or may not be responsible for that recent display of barbarism down there. Maybe the police and the "better class" were so busy preparing for the oncoming Democrats that they did not have time to protect a man who, already fatally wounded, lay dying in the Jefferson Davis hospital. Although it now comes to light that Robert Powell, the victim, was placed in the cot nearest the door of the Jim Crow ward in the Jefferson Davis hospital, and although it is known that throughout the day white persons paraded through the ward observing Powell and laying their plans for what happened, still, if the "better class" wishes to disclaim responsibility for what happened, there are those who may accept this excuse, and let it go at that.

But the fact remains that a man has been lynched in Houston, Tex., the fact also remains that Texas, the stronghold of Democracy, is entertaining the national Democratic convention this week, and that at the time of the lynching some of the delegates were already on the scene. However much the "better classes" squirm from under this disgrace, one cannot lose sight of the fact that those assembled in Houston representing the "better classes" throughout the South, are the ones who have fought so vigorously against anti-lynching laws in congress.

Unless Houston and the rest of the South want to admit that they are dominated by the so-called white hoodlums, they cannot escape responsibility for this savage crime. Where there is a drastic law against lynching even the worst classes will hesitate before disgracing their "betters" because they will know that some one will have to pay. But Senators Blease, Heflin, Reed, George and Robinson whose voices will ring out so loudly this week in the name of Democracy, are the ones who have fought so valiantly that measures to stop lynchings be defeated. They represent the "better class" in Houston and out. Yet they have shouted to the tops of their voices, as they will shout this week, that congress kill every attempt to make just what happened in Houston last week an improbability—almost an impossibility.

There are loud cries in Houston today that something be done about this lynching. The "better class" yells that "every white man should hang his head in shame." And well he should. But that will not atone for this horrible crime. Only a determined effort resulting in the conviction of every person who took part in that mob will justify the white man's faith in himself, and the faith others should have in him. If the "better class" feels hurt, it must prove it by doing something definite. Words alone will not suffice. Again, if the Democrats representing the "better class" want to prove that they are not in accord with those who do the lynching, they must pledge themselves to support an anti-lynching bill and to enforce the Constitution of the United States from beginning to end.

But they won't do this. Neither can they support a measure to make lynching a federal offense, nor will they ask that all amendments of the Constitution be enforced. Still, like Pontius Pilate, before he turned the Christ over to the mob to lynch him, these "better" people wash their hands of the whole affair by shouting that they had no part in the lynching, although they deplore it deeply. Hypocrites—Anglo-Saxons, Nordics, southerners, aristocrats, whites, Democrats—Hypocrites!

HOUSTON OPENS WELCOME TO DEMOCRATS; LYNCHES MAN IN HEART OF CITY

Houston, Tex., June 22.—(Special)—The preliminary activities of the Democratic national convention got under way here early Wednesday morning with a typical southern lynching bee. A mob stormed the Jefferson Davis hospital, seized Robert Powel, 24, who had seriously wounded and tied a large hemp rope around his neck and beat him to death in the hospital ward. The mob committed its dastardly deed in one of the largest hospitals in the city and was not molested by police, many of the officers aiding in the killing of Powell, who was charged with the slaying of a city detective.

Slain in Hospital

The city law enforcers, knowing that mob violence was expected at any moment, only stationed one deputy sheriff at the bedside of Powell. The mob, working on a prearranged plan, marched to the hospital named after the infamous rebel, Jefferson Davis, at 3 a. m., and entered the ward in which was located the youth's cot. The hemp rope was placed about his neck after he had been beaten to death and the body dragged to the basement of the institution. It was strung from a beam in the cellar. Powell, before dying, begged for mercy, crying that he had shot the detective in defense of his own life. His cries were met by curses and jeers as blows from pistol butts and clubs were rained on his prostrate body.

The members of the mob who remained outside of the hospital because the building would not hold all of them, became angry when the others came out and announced that Powell's body hung in the basement. The cry went up that all the mobbists wanted a part in the lynching and that the body should be burned. After a lengthy consultation between the mob leaders without any police reserves appearing on the scene, the body of the youth was cut down and dragged from the building while patients in the hospital cried out in horror at the gruesome sight of Powell, whose body had almost been beaten to a pulp.

Drag Corpse

Jubilant yells greeted the appearance of the corpse as it was slung down the hospital steps. It was decided that it would be best to burn the body on the outskirts of the city, as the Democrats and Houston would be embarrassed to greet the northerners if the human pyre was lighted within the city limits. A member of the mob drove his machine to the step of the hospital and the body was dumped into the back. The death car headed the caravan of machines which made its way with police escort to the city limits.

The body was hung from a tree and made the target for hundreds of bullets from pistols and guns. The mobbists went home to catch up on their sleep after distributing parts of the youth's body for souvenirs. Children and women joined the men in seeing that the killing of the city detective was avenged.

Police "Find" Body

The body was "found" hanging from a tree at 6:30 a. m. Wednesday morning by the police. The deputy sheriff in his report stated that the leaders of the mob, unmasked, suddenly appeared in the hospital ward as he sat by the bedside of Powell and disarmed him. They kept him covered with pistols while the youth was beaten to death. Citizens are inquiring why should only one man be stationed at the bedside of a seriously wounded prisoner when open threats of mob violence had been current since the fatal shooting of the detective. No effort has been made by the police to ascertain the idenity of the mobbists.

The gun battle ensued between Powell and the detective after the youth resented the officer's command to hait and be searched. The detective slapped and kicked Powell and when he started to defend himself with his fists, struck him over the head with the butt of his pistol. Powell, seeing that his life was in danger, took the officer's gun after a struggle and opened fire on him.

DISPATCH

Union NJ

JUN 14 1928

NEGRO DEMOCRATS RE-ELECT G. BROWN

Gilbert Brown, leader of Hudson County Negro Democrats, was re-elected last night for the fifth time as president of the Hudson County Colored Democratic Association, which held its annual meeting at headquarters, 354 Forrest street, Jersey City.

Other officers elected were William Simmons, first vice president; William Kelly, second vice president; Mrs. Hannah Johnson, third vice president: William S. Cornell, financial secretary; Mrs. Jennie Anderson, recording secretary; Mrs. Letitia Boxwell, assistant recording secretary; Moses Gibson, treasurer, and Lincoln Clark, chairman of the executive committee.

Brown, Cornell and Kelly were elected delegates to the National Colored Democratic convention to be held in Cleveland next month.

TEXAS CITY ACTS SWIFTLY FOR DELEGATES

Nab Men Who Slew Dying Prisoner

Houston, Tex., June 29.—With 600 newspaper reporters and representatives in this city observing the South's attitude toward lynching, Houston in indicting seven white men for the brutal murder of Robert Powell last week has made the most significant gesture of this section of the country against lynch law.

Immediately following the seizing of Powell in the Jefferson Davis hospital and the hanging of his corpse from a bridge outside the city limits so as not to bring disgrace on the city during the national Democratic convention meeting here, the hue and cry went up that the reputation of "Democracy" was at stake and for the first time in the history of Texas a determined effort was made to bring to arrest those guilty of mob murder.

Mobbist Confesses

A special grand jury which was called shortly after the finding of the victim's body Friday returned first degree indictments against the following known mobbists: John Kent, 27, ambulance driver; Charles Oldham, 24; F. T. Shuck, 32; Howard Minton, T. J. Reese, Allen Kent and A. B. Wheeler. The entire heads of the municipal departments were present last Thursday when Wheeler, after his arrest, signed a complete confession of his part in the lynching and gave damaging evidence against his partners in the crime.

In order to get the leaders of the mob the night chief of police and a detective captain arrested T. J. Reese at Baptist hospital, where he worked. The lyncher, not satisfied with his bloody part in the slaying of Powell, had been in a fight and was cut in the back. He had to be given hospital treatment before he could be brought to police headquarters for questioning. "Slim" Kent was arrested as he left a San Jacinto St. cafe. Wheeler was apprehended in Eastwood. Oldham was arrested at his home. Shuck surrendered to police headquarters when he learned that he had been ordered arrested. Minton was arrested near Crockett Friday morning by two Houston detectives sent out on his trail. Many citizens are asking if this same speed would have been shown had not the city been "disgraced before the Democratic convention."

Wheeler and his associates in the crime also face indictments charging murder by "hitting with a blunt instrument." Among the many witnesses called before the special grand jury were Jesse McCarter, hospital attendant, who stated that uniformed men took part in the slaying of Powell, and Misses Florence Rochan and Lydia Branch, nurses at the Jefferson Davis hospital. An important factor in the conviction of the men will be a signed statement made by Schuck, one of the mobbists, which is being kept secret by the police. Miss Branch, stationed in the ward to care for the wants of the patients, was warned by the lynchers to "keep quiet." She will be asked to identify the indicted murderers along with other members of the hospital staff present when the men invaded the ward.

History of Shooting

Powell was taken to the hospital early last Sunday with a pistol wound in his abdomen, having been arrested at his home after A. W. Davis, 30-year-old city detective (white), received fatal injuries in an uncalled for an unwarranted gun battle in the Fourth ward. A murder charge was filed against Powell in connection with the shooting, and police guard was being maintained over him at the hospital, where he was recovering from his wound.

According to Detective Henry Bradshaw, the dead officer's partner, the two white detectives were patrolling Fourth ward in a police car about 1:30 a. m., last Sunday, when they discovered a group of men engaged in conversation at Andrews and Genessee Sts.

Seeing who they were, the officers, of course, ordered them to disperse, when one of the men, according to the officers, dropped a pistol and still another began to beat a hasty retreat from the scene. Officer Bradshaw, according to his statement, arrested the man who had dropped the pistol, while Davis went in pursuit of the runner. Shots were fired and Davis lay mortally wounded when Bradshaw reached his side, according to Bradshaw's statement.

Subsequently a search was made by police officers in the section of the ward where the officer was wounded, and Robert Powell was found lying in his bed with a bullet hole through his body. He was arrested and charged with Davis' murder, though the slain officer's partner declared that Davis had been shot in the back of the head, and it was hardly possible, unless the bullet took a queer route and defied the laws of nature and gravitation, for a running man to shoot his pursuer in the back of the head.

Many Visited Powell

Hospital employees said that an unusually large number of persons had visited the institution to see Powell, many white persons included.

Officers point out that the lynchers knew exactly where his bed was and obviously had visted the place before to obtain this information. This theory is strengthened by the fact that the lynchers did not hesitate a minute nor did they overlook any detail once they entered the hospital. They went about their business rapidly and evidenced the fact that they knew what they were doing and were fully apprised of the "layout."

The trial of the men indicted for the lynching will be held probably early in August, courthouse officials state. Governor Moody has appointed Gen. Jacob F. Wolters and Judge Henry Dannenbaum as special prosecutors in the trials of the men.

Citizens Leave

Since the lynching of Powell many citizens who have remained here, hoping that conditions would change, have left to reside in Mexico and California. Many northern delegates to the Democratic convention were horrified over the southern pastime. The local newspapers are filled with long humanitarian editorials to pacify the northerners and to set the convention at ease. Observers of political affairs are wondering if the Democrats will take notice of the lynching evil since it has been demonstrated right in their midst and put a plank against mob rule and lynching in their national platform for the November elections.

Ill feeling has been here since January, 1927, when Pete Chester shot a policeman to death. Chester claimed self-defense, but was convicted of murder and given a death sentence. A higher court set aside the verdict. The jury on an instructed verdict found Chester guilty of manslaughter and he was given a four-year sentence in the penitentiary. A mob made up of whites from this city attempted to lynch Chester at Conroe while he was en route to Huntsville penitentiary, but the prompt action of "Tee" Binford, law enforcer, who aided in the running down of Powell's killers, saved the man from the rope.

Political - 1928
Party Affiliations.

Democratic.

Light
Bainbridge Ga.
JAN 19 1928

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The Florida Committeeman that said: "We people of Florida vote democratic regardless of who is nominated" is a rubber stamp right. The southern folks have been doing that blindly for years and in doing so they have made themselves the stock in trade for every political trade that Tammany has pulled off. When the south says to the tail wagging, the dog, "If you don't give us a solid democrat we will take the field and pick a man" then our section will be better off. Just as long as that fool spirit is existent in the south we make ourselves the puppets of a few eastern democrats who can hawk and peddle us about ad libitum A doubtful negro district in the city of Chicago has more weight in Democratic circles than the entire 159 electoral votes of the south. More attention is given to fixing a plank to get that Chicago district than to get all the ten southern states. As for us we are about tired of it. We just as soon vote for one yankee as another and it wont strain our system very much to vote for one that don't bear the stamp, trade mark and imprint of Tammany Hall.

Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt Raps Democratic Women of South

What is considered a strong blow to the chances of Alfred E. Smith in the South was struck in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 30, when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking to the National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League and the Federation of Democratic Women, which two organizations are largely made up of Southern women of the Democratic Party, said: "You should change your names to the 'National Women's Dry Enforcement League,' unless you are willing to show as much interest in the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution as you are making for the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment." 2-4-28.

In reply Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson said that she was sorry that in a discussion of the Prohibition Amendment, that Mrs. Roosevelt should seek to bring in the 14th and 15th amendments; for the reason that the only reason, the "rum" amendments were being discussed at this time was because there was widespread and flagrant violation of them. To which Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt replied: "Any one with an ounce of sense knows that the violations against the 14th and 15th Amendments. were not only flagrant, but abominable."

Mrs. Roosevelt is the wife of the floor leader for Governor Smith at Madison Square convention in 1924. Since Mrs. Roosevelt is the leading woman, supporting the fight of Alfred Smith for the Presidency, it is believed that because of Mrs. Roosevelt's attitude in respect to the amendments affecting the colored race that Smith's chances have been lessened.

URGES DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO SEEK NEGRO VOTES

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Independent
Atlanta, Ga.
2-16-28.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—A portion of the 40,000 votes among Negroes could change the balance of political power in St. Louis if the Democratic Party chose to give the Negro the kind of recognition he deserves, the Democratic City Committee was told Monday in a straight-forward address by Joseph L. McLemore, young colored attorney, at the Democratic headquarters at Seventh and Locust Streets.

If a few thousand Negro votes had been drawn over to the Democratic cause, Victor J. Miller would have been defeated, McLemore declared.

Attorney McLemore, who is a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, spoke as a representative of the Associated Colored Democratic Ward Clubs. He told the committee that policemen in the Laclede Avenue District, where a large number of Negroes reside, should be replaced with Negroes from the captain down, and a Negro should be nominated for Congress from the Twelfth District.

McLemore is a son-in-law of Professor Frank L. Williams, principal of Sumner High School. He has been engaged in the practice of his legal profession in this city for five years. He was graduated from Sumner High School in 1919, and from the Law Department of Howard University in 1922. Later he specialized in constitutional law at Columbia University, New York

THE FOURTEENTH, THE FIFTEENTH AND THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENTS

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
2-14-28.

It is charged by reckless anti-Smith agitators that "Tammany" and the "wet East" have threatened to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments in the Southern States if the Southern States continue to oppose the Presidential aspirations of Smith and continue to oppose modification of the Volstead Act for the benefit of States that are suffering under it.

This is false. There is no threat of intimidation from any responsible source. Tammany Democrats extended the right hand of fellowship to the friendless Southern Democracy during the reconstruction period and Tammany Democrats stood by John T. Morgan when he was staging his historic fight on the Lodge force bills in the nineties. Tammany helped beat the force bills before and there is no good reason to expect that it will do less in the event that another serious effort is made to override Southern sentiment and nullify Southern laws written to restrict the ballot.

Senator William Cabell Bruce, of Maryland, has been represented in Alabama as one of those who have "threatened" the South. The fact is that Bruce, a Virginia-born Democrat, has gone no further than to twit his prohibitionist colleagues from the South by remarking upon their inconsistency in defending the practical nullification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments by ingenious legislative devices—valid devices, nonetheless—while expressing moral indignation at the suggestion that wet States have the right to seek relief from the rigors of the eighteenth amendment which is distasteful to them. He argues that there is a legal way to liberalize the terms of the eighteenth amendment just as there is a legal way to liberalize the terms of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. This, we believe, is as far as Bruce has gone. Bruce is, of course, right, and all that his dry Southern colleagues can do when he twits them in this way is to splutter and turn purple with senseless rage.

Dry Senators from the Southern States have not appeared to advantage in their debates with Bruce on this question. Reason and Southern-made precedent are on his side.

The eighteenth amendment is as distasteful to New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois as the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were to Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Virginia. The amendment is as much of a practical failure and a scandal in those big wet States as the fourteenth and fifteenth were in the Southern States before our leaders found a legal means of escape from the amendments.

The dry members of Congress from the South are fond of stigmatizing these wet States with the charge of lawlessness and even "treason." Nothing is more natural than that their spokesmen should retort: "We are no more 'lawless' than the South is. The South is evading the rigors of two distasteful amendments. We are asking for the right to evade the rigors of one amendment to which the South is devoted. We can evade it legally." One can understand that some of the more passionate and bitter leaders of these wet States would threaten the South with a dose of its own medicine.

But Tammany Democrats are not making the threat. Senator Bruce, of Maryland, has not threatened us. They have merely twitted us. The New York World and The New York Times, The Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun and some other Eastern newspapers, have likewise twitted the South very sharply for its inconsistency. But they have not threatened the South. They have merely said they think the South should grant the wet East the same right to self-government which the South demands for itself. The logic of this viewpoint is crushing. We but make ourselves ridiculous when we strive against it.

DEMOCRATIC COLOR LINE RILES LEADERS

NEW YORK.—Tammany's recent decision to include no race voters in its delegation to the National Democratic Convention in Houston has stirred up a hornet's nest.

This decision, which is said to have brought about by Dixie insistence that the color line be sharply drawn in the National meet, will be bitterly resented by the North and East, it is indicated by race Democratic leaders and a meeting has been held in Harlem to decide on what course to take in the matter.

Policy Reserved

Tammany adherents do not see why this organization should yield to the impracticable race prejudice in the South and throw overboard its gains in Negro voters made in the last few years. It has been pointed out that four years ago race members were included in the National Convention delegation.

Too, the fact that New York Republicans have named race men on the delegation to Kansas City, is causing Judge Olvany and other Tammany leaders much worry. Governor Smith, though anxious to hold the solid South behind his candidacy, is reported as being in opposition to drawing the color line.

AFRO-AMERICAN reporters made an attempt to interview Mayor James Walker while in Baltimore, Saturday, but found an impassable barrier. They were told that every request to see the Mayor while in the city had to be turned down owing to his short stay here.

These reporters, however, learned that the Mayor was on his way South on a mission of pacification and good will in the interest of the Smith campaign. The Mayor admts he is under "many and substantial obligations to Smith".

The first move to bar Negroes from the Democratic Convention came from Florida where Judge Olvany was served notice that no Negro delegates would be welcome at the Houston Convention. This dictum is said to have come from Smith men in the South allied with Ku Klux Klan influence.

Democratic adherents in the North declare that if the color line is condoned by Tammany it will drive all self-respecting Negroes out of the organization.

THE NEGRO AND NATIONAL DEMOCRACY

Tammany has been given notice by Democrats of the South that no Negro must be sent in the New York delegation to the Houston Convention. On pain of such recognition to New York Negro Democrats certain Southern leaders who might incline to the Smith candidacy will refuse to support him.

The old South, still rampant, still mossback, still jackassic. Rightly the Democratic emblem is that of a jackass and so will remain as long as the party is ruled by the South.

In the days of Negro slavery the Democratic leaders of the South demanded insistently and uncompromisingly that that damnable institution be sanctioned and accepted by every State; following the Civil War they dmeanded that regardless of the numbers, fitness or the taxes they pay the Democratic South should be permtited to bar the Negro from holding State or lacal offices or from any voice in the State and local governments; emboldened by success in depriving the Negro of his local political rights they demanded that full disfranchisement as to federal elections as well as State and municipal elections and that no Negro federal officeholders in the South be appointed; these demands have been submitted to and from Virginia to Texas and Florida no Negro except Walter Cohen of Louisiana holds a single appointive office or even a representative subordinate position in the United States government, notwithstanding that there are eight million Negroes in the South, intelligent, law abiding industrious and paying their full share of taxes to support and maintain the government.

The latest step forward in Negro suppression is now the demand that no State shall include Negro Democrats in its delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Houston in July.

New York's candidate being the leading candidate for the nomination its leaders are more sensitive to the demands of States which they need to put him over and therefore Tammany has given orders in submission to the dominant South that it will not include a Negro in its delegation.

Success there will stimulate them to similar demand on other States and further demands that recognition given Negroes by the party by political appointments be withheld. Wheher the Northern Democrats will be cowardly enough to yield in that regard the future will disclose.

Meanwhile as is sometimes said by pious brothers when a brother or sister dies, "Our loss is heaven's gain". We say that when Negroes are basely insulted in the party of their choice by being refused common recognition merited and deserved, t is equivalent to notice that they are not wanted in the National Democratic party in New York and they should get out and the Democratic loss will be the Republican party's gain.

Political-1928
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

AL SMITH'S BID FOR SOUTHERN DELEGATES

Tammany Hall, the most corrupt political organization the world ever saw, drunk over its success in New York City, is after control of the Federal Government at Washington, through Al Smith in the White House, with a desperation that knows no fears or cares for results. No greater menace ever threatened popular government than a Tammanyite in the White House at Washington. The thought is fearful to contemplate. But Tammany, recognizing the fact that Al Smith can not get either the nomination or election without the support of the South, has set out to standardize and nationalize race hatred and intolerance against the Negro, in order to win Southern delegates, and little Jimmy Walker, Tammany's mayor, has been designated as the apostle to propogate this un-American doctrine and to satisfy the South that if Al Smith is elected the South need not have any fear of the political advance of the Negro.

Jimmy Walker's first effort was to come South and imbibe of the South's race prejudice; hence to Rome, Italy, and demand that Negroes be excluded from an Italian cafe while gentlemen were socializing, thus advertising American race prejudice. And to further cater to Southern prejudice he is to deliver the dedicatory address in April at the unveiling of Lee's monument at Stone Mountain, and to further impress the South that Al Smith is "RIGHT," Tammany Hall has served notice on the Negro Democratic camp followers that no Negro will be allowed to go as a delegate to the Houston convention, and as a further price for Southern support it has been announced that no Negro will be permitted to do a day's work on the convention Wigwam at Houston. None but white labor will be employed to prepare for the Democratic powwow to be staged at Houston in June. And all this is necessary to prepare the South to stomach Al Smith as the Democratic nominee, to get licked in November.

If there is one thing the white South abominates it is the Negro in politics and it will hesitate a long time before it will agree to the nomination of a man who has spent the greater portion of his life fraternizing and socializing with Negroes for their votes. Al Smith knows this and he, in common with Tammany Hall, is ready to throw the Negro overboard, at least, until he can dupe the South into nominating him. Had it not been for Tammany's Negro following, Al Smith never would have been Governor, or heard of for President; but in order to fasten the Tammany Tiger upon the vitals of the nation, and to put himself in the White House, he is willing to sacrifice these faithful, but deluded, allies on the altar of Southern prejudice and race hatred for the nomination.

Will the nation stand for Tammany methods in the White House? Will the decency and conscience of the American people surrender to Tammany and the whisky barrel? Will the South vote for a man who goes to bed with a colored man in local politics and betrays him in national politics? If Jimmy Walker can socialize and sit in counsel with Negroes in Tammany Hall for their votes, why hate and despise them in Europe? But Tammany hopes to kick them out until Al Smith is nominated with Southern help, and then buy them back by the most corrupt methods and devices known to modern politics.

Al Smith's strongest appeal is to the corrupt Negro and the white underworld. His most outstanding characteristic is he is "wet."

The Democrats do not support him because he is a statesman or that his name has been connected with any great moral question, but because he represents a mug of beer and a bottle of whisky. The Northern Democrats do not believe there is any other safe route to the White House except by way of the liquor route. The Southern Democrat thinks the sure route is by suppressing the Negro vote and starving him to death. We don't believe any good thing can come out of Tammany. Al Smith may be a good man, but we do not believe a man is any better than the company he keeps, and Al is a creature of Tammany Hall.

But the Negro is the goat Al Smith expects to ride into the White House on by fooling the South, who is always ready to yield to any propaganda which has for its purpose "Keep the Negro down." Keep the Negro out of politics. Keep him in his place.

Queer Doings in 19th A. D.

FOUR YEARS ago politics in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first assembly districts began to look peculiar. The next year it looked suspicious. This year it has reached the stage of downright accusation. It is openly charged that Abraham Grenthal, white Republican candidate for the assembly, and Hugh Masterson, white Democratic candidate for Alderman, made a deal in the last campaign to shut out George E. Hall and Fred R. Moore, Democratic and Republican Negro candidates for the offices mentioned; that Grenthal's Republicans were ordered to vote for Masterson, and Masterson's Democrats to vote for Grenthal. Grenthal is charged with admitting that orders were given to his election captains to cut Moore's vote. It is further charged that a Negro was put to work in the Sixth election district for Grenthal and Masterson and against Moore.

THESE OPEN CHARGES, after the mutterings of the past four years, point to queer doings. Over a year ago this paper called attention to the fact that Grenthal had been elected to the assembly for the third consecutive time, while the Negroes on the same ticket had been defeated each time. Pope, McGruder and Paige met the same fate. It has been hard to convince the public that these men received the hearty support of Grenthal, who was the district leader as well as the candidate. This paper then pointed out that one of two things was necessary, if Negroes of Harlem were to elect their candidates. One was to nominate and support independent Negro candidates; the other was to have Negroes on both the Republican and the Democratic tickets for the same office. The second of these suggestions has since been followed successfully.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS has always fought for Negro leadership in Negro districts. It fought and is still fighting single-handedly for an all-Negro personnel for the Fifteenth Regiment, and for the advancement of Negro doctors in Harlem Hospital; it is still fighting for Negro employees in the stores of this neighborhood, who subsist largely on Negro patronage.

OUT OF THE WELTER of throat-cutting and back-stabbing in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first districts one clear fact emerges: if the Negroes are to have their own leaders and their due representation, they must bring to bear their full political strength, both in elections and in party councils. They must raise

their registration figures from the present ridiculous figure of 30,000 to the normal strength of 75,000. They must make their vote a force to be reckoned with, not a toy to be played with.

Cleveland To Have A Negro Democratic Club

Associated Negro Press

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Mar. 21. — Plans are under way for the organization of a Democratic Club, among the Negro voters, here, according to an announcement made Tuesday by Solomon Harper, former democratic worker in New York City.

"The colored race generally," said Mr. Harper, "is coming to the realization that the veneration given the Republican Party since the Civil War has not helped it. We hope to have a well organized group of colored people working under the Democratic standard, possibly we hope for Al Smith."

CHATTANOOGA

TENNESSEE

APR 5 1928

A White Tiger

One cannot fail to be impressed with the regeneration of Tammany Hall. For one reads in the New York papers—this particular story happening to be from the Herald-Tribune—that "Tammany has drawn the color line" as to her delegates to Houston this year.

"Much to the regret of Judge George Olvaney," Murphy's successor as high mogul of Tammany Hall, word comes from Southern leaders "friendly to Smith" that Smith's interests "would be damaged if Tammany repeated its action of four years ago and sent a negro delegate to the national convention."

"This development," we read further, "embarrasses Tammany leaders" very much, but all must be sacrificed to Smith's presidential prospects, Harlem or no Harlem, and "word has been passed to the district leaders in Harlem" that no negro goes on the Tiger delegation this year.

Indeed, the lengths to which Tammany is willing to go to disarm the hostility of the South are amazing. By omitting negroes from the delegation, the South's gratitude should be made keen indeed.

TEXAS DEMOCRATS WANT ONLY WHITE MEN ON BUILDING

No Negro Workmen To Be Used In Erecting The Convention Hall

Washington,—Colored wage-earners in Houston, Texas, have been informed by the City Engineer that white men ONLY will be permitted to do the work on the building in which the National Democratic convention will meet next June.

This announcement closely followed the battle up by white Democratics of an enthusiastic Houston Negro Democratic because he wore a "Me Too" button on the lapel of his coat. These buttons are being sold in Houston for the purpose of raising money with which to entertain the delegates, but when Alphonse Mills, a colored newspaper man, joined the "Me Too" ranks and proudly strutted his stuff down Milam street, he almost created a riot.

Since the white Democrats got through beating and cutting Mr. Alphonse has modestly declined all invitations to again appear in public with his button.

In commenting upon the incident the Freeman says: "As a rule, Democrats, as partisans, always make asses of themselves at the right time, and such breaks as cutting Negroes for wearing 'Me Too' buttons, together with Governor Moody's break, will enable some long-headed Republican to win in a walk and with

Cleveland Voters Flirt With Democrats

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Cleveland, Ohio, April 2.—Standing firmly on both sides of the fence in the Willis-Hoover contest for the Ohio delegation to the Republican National Convention in June, and at the same time engaging in a bold flirtation with the local Democratic machine, colored citizens have about safely negotiated a three-way political split in their ranks and furnished evidence that a new deal in local politics is about to be consumated.

This triangular political alignment has thrown into the immediate limelight three leaders: Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, representing the regular Republican organization; Attorney Alexander H. Martin, the Willis forces —who by their support of the Ohio Senator have thrown down the gauntlet to the Republican machine and National Committeeman Maurice Maschke—; and Councilman Dr. E. J. Gregg, a recent convert to the party of Thomas Jefferson.

While the split in the normally Republican ranks over Willis and Hoover might be characterized as being inevitable, owing to the Republican organization's unexpected switch from Willis to Hoover, the flirtation with the Democrats seems deliberate and pointedly purposeful. The opening wedge for the entry of the Democratic missionaries into the ranks of the normally Repulican Negro voters was driven in last fall's councilmanic campaign, when Dr. Gregg openly sought and secured the endorsement of the Democratic machine, while Attorney Clayborne George, who was elected to the council as an anti-organization Repulican, aided the Democratic cause by attending a party caucus after refusing the invitation of Republicans to attend a similar party gatherin

Democrats Lose Committee Clash On Tax Reduction

Corporation Tax Cut Only From 13½ to 12 Per Cent in Senate Committee.

DEMOCRATS SEEK AUTO LEVY REPEAL

Senator Simmons, Party Leader, Promises To Take Fight for Bigger Slash to Floor.

Washington, April 4.—(AP)—The republican majority of the senate finance committee lined up solidly behind Secretary Mellon's $200,000,000 tax reduction program in the first skirmish on the revenue bill today but the democrats of the committee in a meeting later decided to fight for a $300,000,000 slash as a minimum.

After voting unanimously to report a tax reduction bill of some nature, the committee agreed to the proposal of Secretary Mellon to cut the 13 1-2 per cent corporation tax only to 12 per cent rather than 11 1-2 per cent as voted by the house.

Democrats opposed this and asked for an 11 per cent rate and then an 11 1-2 per cent figure, but both proposals were rejected on strict party divisions, 11 to 9, with republicans voting solidly against both.

Under the $300,000,000 program agreed to at the minority conference late today, the democrats would indorse the 11 per cent corporation tax; repeal the 3 per cent automobile levy; revise the rates on intermediate surtaxes and increase the exemptions on the admissions tax.

The administration strongly opposes repeal of the automobile tax, which was voted by the house, Secretary Mellon insisting this is demanded largely by the manufacturers. The democrats also decided to ask for brief hearings by the committee in order to permit the automobile manufacturers to present their case and to give the Chamber of Commerce of the United Staes an opportunity to answer Mr. Mellon.

The democratic position assures a warm fight on the revenue measure. They are outvoted 11 to 9 in committee and republicans are expected to stand behind the treasury there. A floor fight is now certain, and how many votes the democrats can pick up there is problematical. A slight shifting of republicans would give Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, democrat leader, a majority, but republican independents have announced themselves against any tax cut and little support from that quarter is expected by the minority.

Senator Simmons declared for a total $300,000,000 slash or at least a figure as high as was approved by the house—$290,000,000. He did not have the entire support, however, of minority members, Senator King, of Utah, desiring to stand by the $200,000,000 limitation until the extent of appropriations was more definitely determined.

Senators Simmons gave notice also that he would carry his fight for a larger cut on the corporation tax to the floor, but he did not seem enthusiastic about his prospects for success there. Republican independents who hold the balance of power in the senate have declared against any tax re-

DEMOCRATS LOSE IN TAX CUT CLASH

Continued from First Page.

duction in favor of retirement of the national debt and are expected to support the administration's fight for a minimum cut.

A cut in the corporation tax from 13 1-2 per cent to 12 per cent as voted by the committee will dispose of $123,000,000 of the prospective reduction, and if the $200,000,000 administration limit is adhered to it leaves but little room for further slashes. Mr. Mellon would confine these additional cuts to downward revision of the intermediate surtax rates and a slight increase in the exemptions allowed on admission rates.

Political - 1928
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

NEGROES VERY ACTIVE FOR SMITH

According to news stories appearing in the various race newspapers, Negroes in various sections of the country are busy perfecting organizations to back and support the presidential candidacy of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, Democratic nominee for the highest elective office in America.

Not only is such activity being manifested in the Eastern, Northern, Mid-Western and Western sections of the country, but colored voters in border and even Southern statse are openly espousing the cause of the Democratic presidential standard-bearer, and are planning to cast their ballots for him in the November election.

Judging from this pre-election activity on the part of the colored electors in Smith's behalf in all parts of the republic, it appears from this angle that the Gotham governor will receive more votes from the Negro contingent than any Democratic presidential candidate in the history of the United States.

In this connection, it is amusing to observe the flattering reports, beaming over-confidence, being made by certain colored leaders of the Republican party, who are assuring the white G. O. P. leaders that Mr. Hoover will land all the colored votes in the country.

Whether the Republican leaders, both white and black, realize it or not, the fact remains that they are going to have an elephantine task on their hands trying to keep the colored "brother" lined up with the Republican party in this forthcoming presidential race; and thousands of Negroes, who are advocating the election of Governor Smith, are not actuated by the governor's views on prohibition, but they honestly believe that the Negro can fare no worse under Governor Smith and his Democratic regime than the race has fared under the Harding and Coolidge national administrations.

To offset and overcome this deep-seated resentment towards the Republican party and its presidential ticket on the part of American Negroes, it behooves the G. O. P. leaders to not take everything for granted and continue to labor under the age-old impression that the Negro will vote blindly for the candidate of the Republican party, when the race has about as much to expect from Governor Smith as from Secretary Hoover, according to the expressed opinion of so many outstanding race leaders of national repute.

Again, the fact that so many Southern Democrats, who have always opposed men because of color, creed or class, are supporting Mr. Hoover and opposing Governor Smith, has led many Negroes, even in "Bam," to conclude that Governor Smith must be a mighty fine specimen of Americanism and democracy (in its larger sense), and these black Americans state that they are willing to take their chances with the Gotham governor; that in pursuing such a political course the race has very little to lose and probably much to gain.

In politics, love and war, it is a good policy to take nothing for granted; for unforeseen incidents often transpire which alter the whole complexion of the situation, and cause losers to indulge in post-mortem lamentations.

The Informer is an ardent supporter of Nominee Herbert Hoover, but this paper is speaking authoritatively when it warns the Republican leaders, if they want to hold the colored vote in all sections of the country, not to underestimate the pro-Smith sentiment among the Negroes of the United States.

Why, already Colored "Smith-For-President" clubs have been organized in some of the Dixie states, to say nothing of the numerous Negro-Smith organizations in other sections of the country; and, with William M. McDonald, Ft. Worth race banker, politician and fraternalist the chief Smith backer of color in Texas, The Informer will not be surprised to see a strong and virile organization launched among Texas Negroes to support and vote for Governor Smith.

Many of the arguments now being advanced by these ebony-hued supporters of Nominee Smith are both logical and feasible, and heavy inroads are sure to be made in the normal Negro vote, unless the Republican leaders sense the situation and take immediate, definite and positive steps to overcome or counteract the Smith movement among erstwhile stalwart colored Republicans.

In their zeal to elect Governor Smith president of the United States, it appears that some or most of our racial brethren have overlooked the fact that they can not support and vote for Mr. Smith without at the same time supporting and voting for Senator Robinson, the Arkansas Negrophobe, who holds his senatorial seat due to the disfranchisement of colored citizens in that state, and the open and brazen disregard for the American constitution and its amendments!

If Senator Robinson should become Vice-President Robinson, and, if some unforeseen event should make him President Robinson, wouldn't the American Negroes be in a "heluva" fix?

Selah

Greenville, S. C., News
Thursday, August 16, 1928

Negro Rule Certain If Dixie Democrats Split, Price Says

County Chairman Cites St. Louis Incident In Urging Harmony

Associated Press dispatches from St. Louis relating to the nomination of a negro Congressman by a Democratic district further emphasize the necessity of party harmony and solidity in the South, James H. Price, county Democratic chairman, said last night.

"Unless we keep the negro out of politics, for which he was never destined, by maintaining our present superiority over Southern Republicans, who would solicit the negro vote if they were strong enough, incidents similar to this St. Louis affair will inevitably result," Mr. Price said.

NO ALARMIST

"I am no alarmist, and certainly no broadcaster of race prejudices, and I make no claim to being a prophet. Any one with two eyes can see the danger that would result from a division in the ranks of Southern Democrats. The situation may be likened to a fight between opponents unevenly matched, with a club, representing the negro vote, nearby. As long as the much more powerful Southern Democrat keeps his vast superiority over the little Southern Republican, the little fellow doesn't dare to seize the negro club. But let bolters weaken the Democrats and strengthen the Republicans and it is certain that in the dawning realization of his strength the Republican will grab the negro club, and discard it as quickly when the Democrat has been rendered hors de combat.

"With a negro majority of 50,000 in South Carolina, it is madness to advocate politics for negroes, yet if Southern Democrats ever seriously divide, we will find ourselves threatened by negro government, or at least a strong negro bloc in our legislative bodies.

"There is not a shadow of a doubt concerning the readiness of Republicans to utilize the negro vote for their own ends. They would use the negro to attain supremacy in the South and then discard him, but like the Frankenstein monster, they will find that their brain child has grown beyond control and is a menace to white supremacy."

The salvation of the South is absolutely dependent upon the supremacy of the Democratic party, Mr. Price said, and Democrats who desert the party are traitors to their race and heritage.

Chipley, Fla., Banner
Thursday, August 23, 1928

The Race Issue

To invoke the race issue as a means of preserving Democratic party loyalty in the South seems far-fetched. There are plenty of reasons for appealing for party solidarity in the South without going to this extreme. To say that the election of a Republican president means that the South's convicitions on the race issue will be overridden is to deny the record of history. We have had but two Democratic presidents since the Civil War. All other presidents have been Republicans.

The South's views have not yet been overridden and there is no probability that they will be. It is well to stick to issue in this campaign which have real meaning and not make entirely unnecessary appeal to prevent something which the South already knows how to prevent.—Mobile Register.

Rockmart, Ga., News
Thursday, September 20, 1928

TAMMANY'S NEGRO BOSS

The Roman Catholic Clerical party, through its Tammanyized political leaders of the South, having raised the cry of "NIGGER," in order to frighten true blue Anglo-Saxons into voting for Alfred E. Smith and the RUM and ROMANISM ticket, it is only fitting and proper that the TRUTH shall come out.

While the Tammany bunch is straining its leather lungs to make white Southerners believe that the election of Hoover will mean race equality, right in New York City and for seven year past, there has been official Tammany approval of race equality in the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The picture, that can be seen on the window of the News office, shows Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, a negro, dictating a letter to Miss Florence Eckstein, a white American born woman. She is in fact his private stenographer or secretary and was assigned to him for this purpose by Tammany Hall administration.

In addition to this beautiful picture of race equality, Morton is one of three—a Roman Catholic, Jew and Negro—who pass upon the moral, mental and physical qualifications of each and every person seeking employment in the Tammanyized city government. No white man or woman can possibly enter the civil service of New York City until this triumvirate approves. What a chance for poor Protestants to ever get their names on any city pay roll.

But let's go a step further. Not only is Ferdinand Q. Morton a $7,500 a year Commissioner of New York City's Tammany government, but he is also the Tammany recognized leader of the black section of that organization known as the United Colored Democracy, and has offices in Harlem, a veritable "Nigger Heaven," where he meets and dictates to several hundred thousand negroes and hears their appeals for work or for help in getting out of the wet of the law. Tammany Hall never serves any negro in New York City until and unless Ferdinand Q. Morton approves. In return for this "connection," the black belt of Harlem gives to Tammany's ticket thousands of negro votes. A large part of Alfred E. Smith's majorities during the past ten years have come from this negro "roosting place."

Morton is a great friend of Governor Smith, calling him "Al" when referring to him, and is reported to be now "ballyhooing" the negroes in other States into leagues or societies of Al Smith Negro Democratic Clubs.

Every Tammany Hall leader, including Alfred E. Smith himself, recognizes Morton as the "deliverer" of the negro vote and he is always welcome at "Headquarters" on an equality with the white leaders. During Smith's five campaigns for election as Governor, Al has always made it his business to spend at least one night among the negroes of Harlem, where "King Morton" reigns as "Boss."

Before Morton was elevated to his present high place among Tammany's select, he held down the job of Assistant District Attorney of New York county, by grace of Tammany Hall. He was born in Washington, D. C., his people still live in this city, and it is said that he has told some of his friends that he hopes to return to the Capital in the capacity of a Cabinet member or some other high position in the Federal government. What a booster for race equality he would be, if he should have his ambitions satisfied, and what would stop him if Tammany Hall, which has already taken him to its bosom, should happen to get its grip on the White House and the opportunity to reward faithful negroes, like Morton, who have lined up for Alfred E. Smith.

Before the Tammanyized leaders of Southern Democracy undertake to scare white men and women into voting for the Roman Catholic Clerical ticket in November, it would be wise for them to take a good squint at the close-up relations existing between Tammany Hall and the thousands of negroes residing in New York City. If this picture isn't enough to nauseate any Anglo-Saxon of the South, including even those Tammany leaders of that section, then there is

white wife), announcing his plan to campaign through the South in behalf of Alfred E. Smith and Ferdinand Q. Morton already thus engaged, it is high time that decent Southerners, regardless of past party affiliations, get together and make the defeat of the Roman Catholic Clerical party so complete that never again will race equality come to the front as a political issue or party scarecrow.

A NEGRO LEADER'S ATTACK ON SMITH

In The Nation of Oct. 17 is an article by W. E. B. DuBois which once and for all cuts the ground from under the anti-Smith agitators of the South in so far as the Negro question is concerned. These agitators have cumbered the earth in Alabama with wretched falsehoods about Gov. Smith's "record" on this question.

Notwithstanding that the record shows, as the Democratic National Committee has pointed out, that Gov. Smith has appointed Negroes only "to fill such jobs as they are given in the South, to wit: porters, janitors, charwomen, etc.," some of his opponents have continued to misrepresent the facts.

"The interesting thing about this statement is that it is perfectly true," comments DuBois, in his attack on Gov. Smith. Says this noted Negro leader:

IN ALL GOV. SMITH'S LONG CAREER HE HAS SEDULOUSLY AVOIDED RECOGNIZING NEGROES IN ANY WAY. HE HAS TWICE VETOED BILLS WHICH WOULD HAVE GIVEN A NEGRO MAGISTRATE TO HARLEM. HE HAS NEVER GIVEN A NEGRO ANY MAJOR APPOINTMENT. HE HAS SELDOM BEEN WILLING TO RECEIVE A NEGRO DELEGATION AND IT IS DOUBTFUL IF HE HAS MET PERSONALLY IN ALL HIS CAREER A HALF-DOZEN OF THE 250,000 NEGROES OF HIS STATE.

DuBois is editor of The Crisis, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a radical organization of whites and blacks which is constantly agitating the academic question of equality for the Negro, North and South. It is a meddlesome society which has long lent its influence to the dangerous cause of creating friction between whites and blacks in the South. DuBois is the author of a number of books and is a frequent contributor to the reviews. He is one of the recognized Negro intellectuals of the country and holds the Southern whites in great contempt. His magazine is equally critical of conservative, level-headed Southern Negro leaders who desire to avoid friction with the whites. He regarded the late Booker Washington with disdain because Washington would not cooperate with the radicals and make it difficult for his white friends to support him in his great work.

DuBois threatens Smith with the heavy Negro vote in some of the doubtful States—there are 150,000 such votes in New York State alone. He sharply criticises the Governor for not taking an advanced stand for the Negro, that is to say, for not spurning the Southern white man's viewpoint and accepting the DuBois-Republican viewpoint. Suggesting an ideal creed for a white leader, DuBois says:

If there is not (any reason why Smith should not accept this radical creed) then Al Smith ought to have made such a statement. Moreover, I violate no confidence in saying that he was asked and urged to do it and that he refused.

DuBois cites numerous instances to show that Smith has held to the Southern viewpoint. He even charges Smith with race prejudice, growing out of the old antipathy of New York Irish laborers for Negro laborers.

He concludes his significant article gloomily by saying:

Liberals may, if they will, vote for Al Smith. But a vote for Al Smith is a vote for the Bourbon South.

And the Bourbon South he had said elsewhere in his article is "a body of death!"

All of which is referred to Chairman Hugh Locke, of the Anti-Smith Committee, to Senator Tom Heflin, to Evangelist Bob Jones and to Dr. Straton, the journeyman backbiter.

Fight For Negro Votes

A study of the Negro Press reveals that there is a determined effort to divide the votes of the Negroes in states where they are allowed to vote and have their votes counted, between the parties in this campaign.

The nomination of Joseph McLemore, a Negro, as Democratic candidate for congress from the Twelfth district of Missouri, all within the city of St. Louis, is being used both there and in the Negro centers in doubtful states to persuade the Negroes that the Democratic party has taken up their cause. In addition to this, the Negro press devotes much space to the arrest of several prominent Negroes on charges of sale of patronage in Southern states and to the indictment of DePriest, the Negro Republican nominee for congress in the old Madden district of Chicago, on charges of election frauds in connection with the last primary. Fears of Ku Kluxism are also being played upon. In addition to these issues, an active drive is on among such of the Negroes as are opposed to prohibition.

The efforts to show special friendliness for Negroes on the part of Governor Smith have received a setback, through the issue of a formal statement by the Democratic national committee, evidently designed to help hold the Democratic party line unwavering in the Solid South. The apparent purpose of the denial was to dispose of a story that Governor Smith once had a Negro stenographer. The denial went much further, however. It said:

"Governor Smith does not have, and never has had, a Negro stenographer, and in the employment of Negroes by the state of New York under his administration this has been done only to fill such jobs as they are given in the South, to wit: porters, janitors, charwomen, etc."

The Crisis, a Negro paper of wide circulation, says the statement is true; that the governor has twice vetoed bills that would have given Negroes a magistrate of their own race in their own town, Harlem; that he has never given a Negro a major position; that he has seldom been willing to receive a Negro delegation and that it is doubtful if he has personally met a half dozen of the 150,000 Negroes of his state in all his career.

—From K. C. Journal

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch
Monday, July 9, 1928

SPEAKING OF THE NEGRO

Al Smith supporters in Georgia are taking up much of their time trying to convince Georgians who are opposed to the Tammany ticket that Hoover is imposing the negro in the commerce department upon white employees—that he looks to Ben Davis in Georgia for advice on the matter of federal appointees. That slush is being used to drive the democrats back into the camp of Tammany and the Romanists.

And at the same time these Georgia newspaper operators who are running the Smith campaign forget to tell their readers anything about the Tammany negro program. Speaking of the negro, frankly, we would prefer the Hoover program—and it is bad enough—to what we would have to swallow if we accepted the Tammany ticket with Al Smith at the head of it. We think it is bad policy to agitate against the negro in Georgia where most of the colored population is trying to deserve the peaceful place it now holds in the pursuit of a livelihood and preparation for usefulness. There is no negro problem in Georgia as compared with that now existing in the north and east.

And speaking of negro coddlers, Georgians ought to know what Tammany does in that respect. First Tammany seeks to make Roman Catholics of all the negroes coming into Greater New York. Next it seeks to enroll all of them as voters. To encourage the negro to vote the Tammany ticket Tammany leaders hold the public schools open to the negroes and in any class where the little white child goes, he is the classmate of a pickaninny. His progress in school is measured by what the pickaninny can do. In all the public restaurants and eating places the negro goes and comes as the whites. A southerner who has had the experience knows that it is more than likely that before he gets his meal and gets away that a negro is likely to come in and occupy a seat at the same table for the same meal. We have seen that often in New York. In all the street cars, subways, public places —everywhere— the negro comes and goes like the white person. And at that we have seen wops everywhere that in personal appearance and cleanliness ought to give the negro some concern when the question of equality is considered.

The negroes are housed not in segregated districts, but throughout the great metropolis and often there is serious trouble when some real estate agent who wants to get hold of certain property goes out and lodges negroes adjacent in order to drive away the paying white tenants next door. Occasionally there is an interracial marriage, or a negro male found in the company with a white woman and trouble of a most serious kind follows. We were treated recently to the divorce suit of Kip Rhinelander, an old line New Yorker who had married a negress and was refused legal separation. The papers were full of this case at the time.

All that stuff results from the political coddling of the negro by the Tammany bosses. The general attitude is always to side with the negro and leave the white person to move out or find room somewhere in a more congenial climate. The negro is always right because his vote is needed in the election contests.

Those of the old timers in the south—in Georgia, especially—do not have to be told what trouble this makes. Political coddling of the negroes by Tammany leaders is far the worst thing in this country. Georgia has no troubles as compared with it. Hoover's handling of the negro is a gentleman's conduct as compared with what the New York so-called democrats do to get and hold the negro as a voter. And a Georgian who knows Tammany's record in that direction will tell you quickly that the republican attitude towards the negro as a voter is but a trifle as compared with the Tammany record.

We have not the slightest doubt but that Al Smith's election would force upon the whites an endless, unbearable intermingling of negroes with all white employees of the government in Washington. It does as much now in New York — and Al Smith and Tammany have control of the government in New York state—have had control of it long enough to have cleaned out with anything like negro political favoritism if they had any mind in that direction.

The Georgian who objects to Hoover because Hoover gives the negro standing room in republican politics, should weigh carefully the Tammany attitude first. In New York it is negro equality with a dark, perspiry odor to it. In the notoriously famous Tammany Society the negro's democratic political membership counts for more than that of the white, because on a straight issue the negro always wins.

In Georgia he has to be able to read and write—and face a battery of sawed-off shot guns on a forced issue at the ballot box. And unless he is a worth while negro deserving the commendation and approval of the white man, he doesn't travel far in politics against the white man's will. The democratic party has at its head a negro coddling Tammany political organization now in whose ranks anybody is good enough to vote—and be counted many times.

Watch your step, Georgian. Take time to know the leadership of the democrats before deciding against the republicans because of the negro. You may get out of the frying pan into the fire.

WHITE SUPREMACY PARAMOUNT

Not farmers' relief, not prohibition, nor tariff, nor outlawry, nor religion, nor any other of the written clauses of the Democratic platform, but the question that supercedes every controversial issue of the present Presidential campaign is that of "WHITE SUPREMACY," according to Clark Howell. True to form and with usual subtlety the editor of the Atlanta Constitution chose to desecrate Sunday's issue of the 15th with a column and a half of traditional tommy-rot in which he again sounds the alarm of Negro dominancy as against the divine right of white supremacy, made up of just the kind of foul propaganda which, for years, has tended to check the progress and hold in contempt the otherwise good name of Georgia and the South. We submit that articles of this character have long since been tabooed by the liberal-minded, forward-looking editors, white and colored, even in this section.

He finds fault and complains of many things. First, of the Senatorial investigation of political spoils and patronage which was concluded last Wednesday here in the Federal Building, contrary to his expectations, the Negro committeeman from Georgia having been fully vindicated and his conduct in office favorably passed upon by the Postmaster General of the United States; likewise, he dared to influence the committee's action relative to the investigation in Mississippi where another colored man holds the same position. He avers that it is very rotten in these states and states that the condition in these states is typical of the South, which by inference is, that the condition is just the same in any state of the South, regardless of the color of the National Republican Committeeman of the particular state. Here he went off on a tangent.

With his belated attempt to poke a finger in the eye of conceited, prejudiced white persons of his own calibre, he points with pride to the fact that Woodrow Wilson inaugurated an executive order of segregation in the departments of Washington, which has been in vogue very effectively for the past ten years until interrupted by a recent order of Herbert Hoover in the Department of Commerce. For this ordinary civil act on the part of Hoover, the editor of the Constitution takes him to task, holds him out as a dangerous prospect for the White House, criticizes him for his ignorance of race relations, setting up as a pretext that Hoover was not a Southerner by birth or adoption, but on the contrary was reared and educated in the far West, has lived in Europe where by custom and standard all citizens are given the same treatment under the law.

The editor quotes with approval, among others, along the same line and to the same effect, a purely paradoxical statement from Attorney Wright Willingham, of Rome, Georgia, which follows:

"While holding to the conviction that justice shall be done to my black brother, and guaranteeing to him unmolestation in the peaceful pursuits of labor and the legitimate fruits of its reward, I none the less subscribe to the doctrine that this is a white man's country; and experience of the past has taught me, if anything, that supremacy can not be secured through the practicalities of the Republican Party."

But all this madness on the part of the Constitution editor, Wright Willingham, et al, is not without method. The first deduction is that they and all their ilk have no Democratic choice on which to place their vote except Al Smith and, fencing, must find some pretext on which to justify that vote and not cast it for Herbert Hoover as a number of others are bound to do when it comes

to election.

In the second place, it would tend to perpetuate the one-sided practices in the South if at this psychological moment—the eve of election and the investigation in process—this practice could secure the sanction of the G. O. P. The writer does not believe that the Republican Party can be duped to that extent.

Thirdly, it is obvious that it would please a certan type of white people to oust Negroes from all the councils of the Republican Party as well as from any position of power or prestige; in other words, they would enforce a "Lily White" rule in the South, if not throughout the nation.

Replying further to the Constitution editor and all others of his view and attitude on the Negro in politics, notice is hereby served, that there is no sensible Negro, living or dead, not yet to be born, who subscribed to anything savoring of WHITE supremacy or BLACK supremacy, but he stands unalterably for the principle to which all intelligent, fair-minded people the world over are now committed, namely, the doctrine of even-handed justice to all substantially as laid down in the Constitution of the United States, and would be ashamed to accepd anything less, nor does he countenance lily whiteism in any political party, Republican Democratic, or what not. It was supposed that questions of this character had been settled years ago, and we are surprised that the leading white paper of the South is wont to keep on muck-raking and stirring up friction over purely fundamental principles of representative government.

Commonwealth
Scotland Neck - N C

JUL 23 1928

A CRISIS IN THE SOUTH

Democrats would do well to consider what the results will be of their defection from the ranks of the party owing to the great dislike which some of them hold to the candidate of their party and some of his policies. It is a real crisis in the history of the South, and it would be sad day for the old South should its Democratic solidity be broken.

In this connection the Charleston News and Courier says:

"The southern states will vote for Smith and Robinson. Whatever the disaffection, whatever the spirit of resentment, whatever the pain on the part of devoted prohibitionists, they will support the Democratic ticket, because they must.

The presence of the negroes as potential voters ties the prohibitionists to the Democratic party.

In South Carolina are about 200,000 negroes of voting age. If 50,000 of them vote the Republican ticket, they will demand their rewards and receive them. Some of them will be appointed to office.

In South Carolina is not a prohibition Democrat who would be willing for the home of a suspected "wet" to be raided by a negro agent. Nor would he have white men and white women in automobiles subject to be halted and searched by colored men.

The News and Courier has no delight in talking about the negro question, its disposition toward the negroes is not unkind, but we have got to keep the negroes out of government in the south or get out of the South ourselves.

The federal government having become intimate with all of us, having taken a seat in the family circle, which it did not do formerly, it is for the south to watch.

If the whites divide, the negroes vote.

If the negroes vote, they get a share of the offices.

Prohibition agents and income tax deputies are federal officers.

These officers get closer to us than do other officers.

The southern white prohibitionist will turn against national prohibition and vote for a "wet" candidate for President, pledged to uphold the right of each state to deal with liquor traffic question in its own way, before they will take the chance of creating an angry division of the white people and having the south infected with negro prohibition agents and income tax collectors."

Asheville, N. C., Times
Wednesday, July 11, 1928

NEGRO VOTE STILL MENACE.

"The best guarantee that there will be no serious bolt on the part of Southern Democrats this fall is that the thinking people of the South are not ready to countenance the development now of a situation which might result in the reapearance of the negro as a formidable factor at the polls in this section."

Thus spoke Robert Lathan, editor of The Asheville Citizen, at the opening of the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations at the University of Georgia. Mr. Lathan made this statement in support of his belief that there will be no serious bolt in Southern Democracy this year, and in a way it is a timely warning to those persons who are willing to take a chance in turning Southern States over to Republicans.

Mr. Lathan explained that the South's chief objective for 40 years after the close of the War Between the States was the "elimination of the negro from politics," and he added the warning that the machinery which was established for the elimination of the negro from politics had not accomplished its work permanently. "I am not trying to raise a political bugaboo but when there is talk in the South of a possible bolt of the Democratic ticket this is a phase of the situation that cannot be dodged. If any considerable number of negroes are encouraged to reenter politics in this section they will, if they get back in, be in to stay and will be followed by others. Personally, I do not believe that this would be good for them or for the South. But if a deep division should take place between the whites in any State, how is it to be stopped? Those who want to split the Democratic party in the South will need to answer that question before they can expect their efforts to be taken seriously."

In many of the Southern States today the Republican bosses are negroes. National committeeman of the Republican party in some of the Southern States are negroes. Holders of patronage in some of the Southern States are negroes when the Republicans are in power. If the negroes are given authority when these States are Democratic what would happen should these States go Republican?

Prohibition is an important question but it is not the only question in this campaign. The South had Republican rule once and the results are too well known to warrant the people of the South taking another chance. If the Southern Democracy splits for the defeat of Governor Smith and lets the negro back in power what then?

Mrs. Charles Sharp, Democratic national committeewoman from Alabama, says the issue of this national campaign to the Democrats of the South is whether the civilization of the South shall be preserved. * * * I am strong in the faith of Democracy and I am frank to say that there is something deeper, something more fundamental at issue than any make believe wet or dry issue. The issue involved is the culture of the South. Our racial integrity as against negro rule and corruption.

"I am old enough to remember the reconstruction period. That time still burns in my consciousness and soul. I believe it still weighs heavily on the consciousness of all good Southern Democrats."

Mrs. Sharp has brought out a vital issue—racial integrity as against negro rule and corruption. "The Republican party is under no obligation to our culture," said Mrs. Sharp. "We achieved our culture despite all the Republicans did to ruin it. Could we expect the party which has always scorned the rights of the common man to protect the women and children of the South? Or could we expect them to maintain our racial integrity against negro rule and corruption? That is the issue to Southern Democrats."

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Political-1928

Democratic

Party Affiliation.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS EXCITED!

The announcement that one of the local white lawyers, who is an active member of the Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation, has been retained as legal counsel in the court battle to keep Houston blacks out of the Democratic party primary elections, brings up a very pertinent question regarding the functions and activities of the commission for interracial amity and goodwill.

The Informer has often contended that the voteless man is voiceless, and that where an American citizen exercises his elective franchise rights without let or hindrance, said citizen has at his disposal the only weapon necessary for safeguarding, protesting and enjoying his full and unrestricted constitutional rights.

This local injunction suit is being pushed by two colored members of the Houston Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and now one of the white members of the same body will resort to every means at his command to deny his fellow-members their inherent and constitutional rights as American citizens.

In addition to this, the mayor of Houston, who is not the mayor of one political party, but of all the citizens without regard to partisan connections, is reported to have offered the city's legal staff to the local Democratic leaders in the court fight to keep certain American electors and Houston citizens out of a partisan primary election.

The Informer registers no objection to this white attorney accepting the case for the Democrats in this injunction suit, for that is his prerogative as a legal practitioner; but this paper fears that his efforts along this line will play no small part in injuring and hampering the work of the local commission.

This much is sure and certain: Some of the colored members of the commission and many of the colored citizens of the city and state will look rather suspiciously upon his future efforts for better relations between the two races; for such relations will never become a reality until the Negro race comes into possession of its full rights under the American constitution.

This is a constitutional issue and not merely a race question; for the action of the Democratic executive committee, in attempting to exclude Negroes from participation in the primary elections held by the party, is merely another Southern subterfuge to nullify and negative the constitutional rights and prerogatives of American citizens solely and wholly on the grounds of color and race.

Judging from the excitement and activity so prevalent in local Democratic circles as a result of this civil suit, one would think that a "black menace" is hovering over the city hall, court house and state capitol; that Nordic civilization is tottering; that the Negro's color forever disqualifies him as a fit subject for membership in the Democratic party.

The backwardness of the South today, in a large measure, is due to its persistent and determined efforts to keep the Negro down; and as long as the Negro is kept down and denied his constitutional rights, just so long will the South remain down; for no man or race can keep another man or race down, unless he or it remains down with the man or race being held down.

This is as true politically, morally, economically, educationally and religiously as it is physically, and the inditing finger has long since inscribed the handwriting on the Southern wall: "Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting!"

The pity and tragedy of the entire fiasco is that the stubborn and sullen South is still trying to employ nineteenth century methods to cope with twentieth century problems and issues, unmindful of the transition and metamorphosis in the interim.

(Editor's note: Since inditing this editorial, the local law firm, of which this white interracial commissioner is a member, has withdrawn from the Democratic primary ballot case here, due to the published statement that the party executive committee had no funds with which to fight the case.)

UNVEIL BRONZE BUST OF JOHN E. MILHOLLAND

Ceremonies At Howard University Simple But Impressive

Special To Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C., June 4—The unveiling of a Bronze bust of Honorable John E. Milholland in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on 4:00 P. M., Sunday, May 20, was simple but impressive.

Seated on the rostrum were Mrs. John E. Milholland and a party of friends who accompanied her from New York.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, who was Chairman of the Committee which raised the funds for the bust, presided.

Dr. Scott in presenting Dr. Johnson stated that two years ago it was decided to place Bronze busts of Mr. Milholland at Howard University, Cheney Training School for Teachers, Fisk University, and in the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with the hope that the young men and women of the race for which he did so much, and for which he suffered so much, might catch some portion of his spirit and find idealized in such a bust the heart and soul of the man who knew neither fear nor prejudice, but who was in the truest sense of the word an exemplar of the incarnate spirit of democratic idealism.

Dr. Scott further stated that those who knew Mr. Milholland knew him as a very restless spirit ever in violent eruption in his hate of wrong and love of right; that he was a man of great, abounding humour, characterized by love of fNUNUN NN N acterized by gentleness, magnanimity, tenderness, which ran like a golden thread through his whole life; that he was interested to see that the colored people received every right guaranteed to them under the Constitution, and was one of the orginal organizers of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Johnson declared that the Negro people of America had come to their present place not by any easy route, but by untold spiritual suffering on the part of such men as John E. Milholland who despised the suffering for the sheer joy of doing what they did.

Dr. Johnson expressed his pleasure in having the bust at Howard University in order that the generations of young Negroes, who are from time to time tempted to believe that it is their sole and sufficient duty to promote their own economic and social interest, may have a constant reminder before them that the pathway over which they have come was not blazed for them by men with that spirit, but by men who saw beyond their own immediate necessities and invested the major portion of their energies in the cause of the Negro when to do so was destructive to their own immediate interests and very costly to some of their most precious possessions.

In commenting further upon the virtues of Mr. Milholland, Dr. Johnson spoke of his part in settling the long standing strike conditions existing in the office of one of the great Metropolitan newspapers; of the establishing of the Saturday half holidays in Amercian commericial life; of the formation of a Committee in London which advocated the cause of the Boers in South Africa; and of his interest in Prison Reform.

Dr. Johnson stated in closing that the test of the greatness of a nation as well as an individual was not how it acts in the presence of its superiors, nor how it acts in the presence of its equals, but of its heart felt consideration for those who are at a disadvantage. Said he: "A great nation is one which is constantly, persistently, deeply and tenderly concerned about the children, the laborers, defectives, delinquents and of those who in any way whatsoever are placed at a disadvantage by the current public practice."

Miss Lucy D. Slowe, Dean of Women, told of the demonstration in 1914 when the great Women's Suffrage parade was held in Washington; how a section of the parade had been set apart for College students, and how the Committee instead of arranging for the girls of Howard University to march in that section, designated a place for them at the rear of the line. Said she: "When Miss Inez Milholland learned of the situation, she, who was to lead the parade, refused until the girls from Howard University were accorded their place in the section reserved for College women."

Mrs. Jean Robert Foster of New York read to the delight of all present a poem entitled "John Milholland."

Mrs. Milholland was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers by Miss Robbie Turner on behalf of the girls of Howard University.

MR. HOOVER AND THE RACES

We print in the letter column this morning a gracious letter from a valued Troy correspondent—the Rev. Mr. Norman McLeod—who raises some questions regarding the Presidential campaign which we are glad to answer.

Regarding Questions Two and Three, we refer our correspondent to the recent statement of Bishop Warren A. Candler, of the M. E. Church, South. We do not see how Bishop Candler's discussion of the matters at issue can be improved upon—certainly not by The Advertiser.

Regarding Question One, which we come to last because we wish to make our position very clear, we have this to say: The Advertiser would regret extremely to see the negro made the innocent victim of another white man's row. The Advertiser is the friend of the negro and believes the negro has been done a disservice by Herbert Hoover who is entirely out of sympathy with the Southern viewpoint on the race question and has shown that he does not mind going to extremes to prove his lack of sympathy. After more than seven years of harmony between white and black employes in the Department of Commerce, during which time they were not forced upon each other, Mr. Hoover, eager to win the support of Republican delegations at Kansas City and the votes of the black belt residents in the great cities of the North, and acting directly at the instance of a radical negro politician from Chicago, issued an order forbidding segregation in any degree in his Department. If elected President Mr. Hoover will no doubt do as much for all other departments and bureaus of the Federal government; how

much farther he will go to disturb the peaceful relations of the races, no man can tell. The conservative negro leaders did not make these demands upon Mr. Hoover. They, like their conservative white neighbors, would very much prefer to let these old questions work themselves out naturally without the aid of meddlesome, selfish Republican politicians of whatever color. It is deplorable that a man of Hoover's position should have assumed the responsibility of reopening this question, particularly in a campaign year. But he did it, and he did it for purely selfish political reasons.

The Advertiser is not, as Mr. McLeod implies, "preaching racial intolerance" to aid Governor Smith. It never preaches racial intolerance, but The Advertiser stands for the more enlightened Southern point of view on this question—Mr. Hoover has shown that he is frankly antagonistic to the Southern viewpoint.

Letters to the Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

MR. HOOVER AND THE RACE QUESTION

Editor The Advertiser:

This year especially I have been enjoying your editorials. At times you have reached the heights of the prophetic role and, alas, at other times you descend to the depths of mere propaganda. You are sitting in judgment just now upon the preachers who have anything to say about the political situation. You reach for your "hammer" with a gloveless hand when you go to write about them. These "political parsons" seem to be a thorn in your flesh somehow. And yet, you are the very person who has been preaching tolerance and liberty and the religion of Jesus as you conceive it. You say that Jesus did not preach or practice prohibition; that one can not find anything in the scriptures to give our prohibition laws the sanction of the Bible. Right or that matter one can not find the word gambling in the Bible, but we have laws against it and probably you would not be willing to champion their repeal. The religion that Jesus lived and taught was both individual and social. Divine sanctions did not stop with the writings of the books of our Bible.

However, the purpose of this letter is to ask certain questions. And probably the best way to start is to plunge right in:

1. What is tolerance?

At the time Mr. Smith was nominated by the Democratic convention at Houston you had a front page editorial about it as a great victory for tolerance. Every time you editorially discuss the nominee of the Democratic party for president you are very tolerant. But when you write about Mr. Hoover you call him the "negro social equality man." My opinion is that Mr. Smith and Mr. Hoover have the same opinions with reference to racial tolerance. Are you preaching religious tolerance to help the candidacy of Mr. Smith and racial intolerance to hinder the candidacy of Mr. Hoover? When you make a plea for tolerance why not plead for the whole truth as represented by that word?

2. What is freedom?

Is freedom one thing for the press and another thing for the pulpit? Surely you hold to the doctrine of the freedom of the press. What would you think if you saw a want ad like this:

Wanted: Trumpets for judges; Muzzles for ministers?

You preach freedom with reference to your pen, but you do not allow me the same freedom with reference to my voice. Is it quite fair to preach freedom and claim freedom for one's own actions and words and at the same time deny freedom to the actions and words of the other fellow?

3. What is religion?

Of course when I see the term religion I am thinking of the Christian religion. In your editorial of July 11, 1928, you have this sentence: "The wise Father in Heaven apparently does not intend for men collectively to remove any temptation from the path of men." Then what does He intend? Jesus taught us to pray: "Lead us not into temptation." Did he mean for us to pray one thing or one way and do another way? You seem to think of religion as being individualistic only. It is individualistic but it does not stop there. It is also social. We are to labor for a better world. Would you say that religion is one thing and politics another thing? or that religion is one thing and business is another thing? If these are separate then Christianity is simply a formality and one is reminded of what the poet said:

"They're praising God on Sunday.
They'll be all right on Monday.
It's just a little habit they've acquired."

The God of the Christian is not simply confined in the temple of worship. He lives in the struggles of humanity. God's children are a family and He is interested in what they are doing. Religion is life and can not be divorced from business, politics or anything else where humanity is involved.

At your suggestion for brevity this is very short sketching, but I hope that you will be able to see a view point other than the one used in your editorials. Yours very truly,

NORMAN McLEOD,
Pastor First Methodist Church, Troy, Ala.
July 16, 1928.

STAR
Portsmouth Va
JUN 14 1928

LOVE DOCTOR

(Richmond Times-Dispatch)

On alternate Saturday afternoons an aged Negro woman brings into Richmond and surreptitiously offers for sale a root which she says will bring smiles of Cupid to all who wear it around their necks. In her own language, she explains that its occult powers will make of its wearers Cleopatras, Cassanovas, Salomes and Don Juans. The root is a wand before which all deficiencies in charm and physical appearance magically disappear, leaving the wearer to enjoy the bliss of a love which no rival can threaten.

The aged Negro woman, spreading the love roots on her capacious lap, is an important and envied person to scores of Richmond's inhabitants. Her wares and her knowledge of conjures, handed down for generations, satisfy their need for a phase of life which is rapidly being beaten down by the advances of education and the ridicule of the leaders of the race. Conjure men and superstitions, love doctors and magic potions—these are being discarded in shame by the modern Negroes who take Ph. D.'s at Harvard and go out to meet the white man as his professional and business equal. Only in remote rural sections of the South do Negroes in large numbers still believe that if you set a glass of water before the picture of your beloved, he will write to you, and that buried treasure which you are digging for will sink twenty feet deeper into the ground, if you speak a word—while digging.

Though rejoicing in the cultural progress of the Negro, one must be permitted a sentimental sigh over his rapid abandonment of the superstitions that are the immemorial heritage of his race. The escape from the primitive carries its own handicap, and it is a handicap that cannot be measured in dollars and cents. The superstitions of the Negro compounded all the charm of childish wonder, the dread mysteries of the unknown—and grotsque comedy. It will be a sad day for the child who has no mammy to teach him magic formulas and for the adult who bored with tea-table chatter, cannot escape to the kitchen and inquire of the cook her latest schemes to keep her man from running around at night.

Press
NEWPORT NEWS
VIRGINIA

JUL 11 1928

WHAT THE BOLT IN THE SOUTH MAY MEAN.

In the opinion of Robert Lathan, editor of the Asheville Citizen, the threatened bolt in the Democratic ranks of the South will not be serious. The best guarantee that there will be no serious bolt, argues Mr. Lathan, is that the thinking people of the South are not ready to countenance the development now of a situation which hight result in the reappearance of the negro as a formidable factor at the polls in this election and in elections to come.

"I am not trying to raise a political bugaboo," said he, "but when there is talk in the South of a possible bolt of the Democratic ticket, this is the phase of the situation that cannot be dodged. If any considerable number of negroes are encouraged to re-enter politics in this section they will, if they get back in, be in to stay and will be followed by others. Personally I do not believe that this would be good for them or for the South. But if a deep division should take place between the whites in any State how is it to be stopped? Those who want to split the Democratic Party in the South will need to answer that question before they can expect their efforts to be taken seriously."

In yesterday's issue of The Daily Press we reviewed briefly the history of "readjustment" in Virginia between 1879 and 1883. At that time no man, however influential he might have been, could have split the Democratic Party upon any pretext, if he had intimated that it was his intention to rally the negro vote. But that question was studiously avoided. The question in dispute was the settlement of the State debt and the men on both sides were Democrats in the beginning. But after the wedge was ingeniously driven by General Mahone and the Democrats split into two contending factions, it was not long before the leaders of the Mahone faction, or the Readjuster Party as it was afterwards called, made overtures to the negro voters. A large convention of negroes was held in the city of Petersburg, General Mahone's home town, and after many speeches it was unanimously resolved that the negro voters of Virginia would cast their lot with the Mahoneites. And one of the brightest men in the Mahone party paraphrasing a famous war slogan of old, said that instead of carrying the war into Africa, the Readjuster Party would "carry Africa into the war." And that proved to be the fact. Africa was carried into the war, horse, foot and dragoons, and it proved to be a terrible war for Virginia. General Mahone called his negro cohorts his "faithful allies," and after the fight was won, he gave some of the spoils of war to the "faithful." Many negroes were placed in office and in the "black belt" the negroes generally became turbulent and insolent in their conduct towards the whites, and the reign of the Mahone Party was a reign of terror. There were clashes between the races in various sections of the "black belt," and in Danville conditions became so desperate that there was a racial riot on the streets of that city, in which some of the negroes were killed. But the racial question was not the only blight. The entire State Government became corrupt, even the judiciary in some instances, and in 1885 the whites in all sections combined their strength and drove the Mahone party out of power.

Political - 1958

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

For Governor Horton and White Supremacy

The Democrats of Tennessee will go to the polls today to nominate candidates for senator and governor.

The white Democrats of Tennessee will be assisted in the primary by Memphis and Shelby County negroes.

The machine voted 6,000 "colored McAlister Democrats" in the primary two years ago.

The Commercial Appeal denounced the crookedness in Shelby County at that time.

The Commercial Appeal denounces the intention of the machine to vote the negroes in the Democratic primary this time.

The ownership of The Commercial Appeal has changed since it denounced the crookedness in the primary two years ago.

The policy of The Commercial Appeal has not changed.

The policy of The Commercial Appeal toward crooked elections, ballot box stuffers, negro voters in white Democratic primaries and malfeasance in office has never changed.

The Commercial Appeal has never temporized on the subject of law enforcement. The Commercial Appeal has a consistent policy in that respect from which it has not deviated.

If, in the course of the next 40 or 50 years, the ownership of The Commercial Appeal again should change, we hope for the good of the community and for the good of the paper that its policy of standing for right, justice and decent government will not be compromised.

The favorite tune of the henchmen is that The Commercial Appeal is hurting the town when it exposes the crooks.

If any decent or legitimate business has ever been injured by exposing officially protected divekeepers, tribute-paying bootleggers and election frauds, we have never heard of it.

Any business injured by the exposure of corrupt politics deserves to be injured.

Those protesting against exposure of the crooks are not interested in legitimate business.

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Exposure of the proposal to vote negroes in Memphis in the white Democratic primary today and the revival of the scandal of two years ago, when 6,000 Memphis and Shelby County negroes voted for McAlister, forced the executive committee of McAlister's campaign in Nashville and Davidson County to say:

No negro has ever voted or ever offered to vote in any Democratic primary held in this city and county in the entire history of our community. No negro will even offer to vote in this city or county in our Democratic primary of next Thursday.

Neither has any negro ever **offered** to vote in a white Democratic primary in Memphis or Shelby County.

Negroes are herded and driven to the polls by the Memphis machine and forced to vote.

The practice of voting negroes in white Democratic primaries in Memphis and Shelby County is an outrage. It is unfair to the white Democratic men and women of the other 94 counties in Tennessee.

The Democratic nominee for governor of Tennessee ought to be the choice of the white Democrats. No decent man should accept a certificate of nomination from the Democratic party if it comes to him from the votes of negroes who have no place in a primary of known Democrats.

We hope the primary today will result in the nomination of Governor Horton and in white supremacy.

It will be unfortunate for Tennessee if at any time the negroes of Memphis and Shelby County should hold the balance of power in the Democratic party.

We do not know what has come over the boys.

Usually on the eve of a big steal when negroes are lined up to vote and the divekeepers have their fraudulent poll tax receipts and registration papers ready, there is high glee among the faithful.

During the past few days the boys have gotten powerfully mad about something.

They are tearing down Horton banners and Horton placards.

Telephone messages to The Commercial Appeal advise that in some of the tough wards controlled by the machine, negroes are tearing down Horton banners.

We do not blame the negroes.

We hope our white people will not make a race issue out of the affront to the governor of Tennessee by Memphis negroes.

The negroes personally are not interested in the white Democratic primary. They are doing what they are told to do.

The negroes are encouraged in crime that the machine may levy tribute upon them and perpetuate itself through the criminal element.

Some of the negroes are a little hurt with The Commercial Appeal. They think the reference to a negro lawyer as vice chairman of the McAlister campaign committee had something to do with the statement that his name got on there by accident.

Courage is always admirable. It looked as if the gang in this instance had the courage of its infamy in naming a negro vice chairman of the McAlister committee.

But the gang was never known to stand the gaff.

Chairman Binford of the McAlister campaign committee announces that it is currently reported that "Horton watchers will endeavor to break up the election, if possible."

Mr. Binford hopes they will use better judgment. We hope so, too.

We hope watchers will observe the law. We hope officers of election will afford them the rights guaranteed by law.

There is not much danger that one watcher, if permitted in each voting place, will stir up any trouble.

The danger is that watchers will not be accorded their rights and that the election officers will attempt to steal a great many votes for McAlister in addition to the illegal votes cast by negroes for McAlister.

Mr. Binford has not touched on the negro issue.

We are sorry our good friend and prominent business man did not follow the example of McAlister's managers and executive committee in Nashville, who said: "No negro will even offer to vote in this city or county in our Democratic primary of next Thursday."

In all the ad-writing slush and puerile speeches made by the henchmen of the machine, reference to negroes voting in the primary has been carefully avoided.

The assumption is that they will follow precedent. The gang has voted negroes for McAlister before and it will vote negroes for him again today.

We hope Governor Horton will be victorious. We believe he will.

We would not have Horton nominated if his success required the vote of a single negro in the primary.

Our attitude is different from that of the gang. It hopes to nominate McAlister.

It hopes to nominate McAlister with negro votes.

We hope the white Democrats of Tennessee win today's election.

Democratic.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

For Governor Horton and White Supremacy

The Democrats of Tennessee will go to the polls today to nominate candidates for senator and governor.

The white Democrats of Tennessee will be assisted in the primary by Memphis and Shelby County negroes.

The machine voted 6,000 "colored McAlister Democrats" in the primary two years ago.

The Commercial Appeal denounced the crookedness in Shelby County at that time.

The Commercial Appeal denounces the intention of the machine to vote the negroes in the Democratic primary this time.

The ownership of The Commercial Appeal has changed since it denounced the crookedness in the primary two years ago.

The policy of The Commercial Appeal has not changed.

The policy of The Commercial Appeal toward crooked elections, ballot box stuffers, negro voters in white Democratic primaries and malfeasance in office has never changed.

The Commercial Appeal has never temporized on the subject of law enforcement. The Commercial Appeal has a consistent policy in that respect from which it has not deviated.

If, in the course of the next 40 or 50 years, the ownership of The Commercial Appeal again should change, we hope for the good of the community and for the good of the paper that its policy of standing for right, justice and decent government will not be compromised.

The favorite tune of the henchmen is that The Commercial Appeal is hurting the town when it exposes the crooks.

If any decent or legitimate business has ever been injured by exposing officially protected divekeepers, tribute-paying bootleggers and election frauds, we have never heard of it.

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A Move to Turn the Democratic Party Over to the Negroes

Commercial Appeal
7-29-28
Memphis Tenn.

After much prodding, Mr. Stanton, chairman of the Shelby County primary board, has answered our question.

We asked if the primary board would permit the machine to vote negroes in the white Democratic primary next Thursday.

The machine voted 6,000 negroes for McAlister two years ago in a white Democratic primary. There is every indication that the machine purposes to do the same thing next Thursday.

Mr. Stanton's answer confirms the indication that the machine intends to cast a big negro vote for McAlister.

Under the ruling of the primary board negroes have a right to vote in the white Democratic primary. That is to say, they have a right to vote in the white Democratic primary in Memphis and Shelby County.

They will not have, or exercise that right, in Fayette, Haywood, Tipton, or any other county in Tennessee.

McAlister will get no negro votes outside of Shelby County. Negroes do not vote in a white Democratic primary in any other county in Tennessee.

Mr. Stanton says he does not feel different from anyone else on the question of Republicans, white or black, voting in a Democratic primary. Mr. Stanton has an erroneous idea about how some other people, mainly those outside of Shelby County, feel.

The law that applies to Shelby County applies to every other county in the state. Primary boards in 94 other counties feel keenly on the subject. Their feelings are so well understood, that negroes will not vote in the white Democratic primary. No attempt will be made to vote them.

The ruling of the chairman of the primary board brings the issue squarely to the Democrats of Tennessee. The issue is:

Shall the negroes of Shelby County, voting in Democratic primaries, become a determining factor in statewide Democratic primaries?

The negro vote which the machine proposes to use for McAlister will not be a determining factor in this primary. Horton is going to win by a tremendous majority.

He will not be defeated for the Democratic nomination for governor through the votes of machine-herded negroes in Shelby County.

But a situation may arise in the future by which 6,000 negro votes in Shelby County would determine the result of a Democratic primary. If such a thing should happen, it would destroy the Democratic party in Tennessee.

Under the ruling of the Shelby County primary board negroes will be permitted to vote unless challenged. If a negro is challenged, all he is required to do is to declare that he expects to affiliate with the Democratic party.

The Shelby County primary board takes a very different view from Texas Democrats on the subject of negro affiliation with the Democratic party.

The Democratic committee of Texas barred negroes from voting in a Democratic primary. The negroes asked for an injunction so that they might vote in the Democratic primary.

The court held that even though the negroes promised to abide by the decision of the primary and support Democratic nominees, the committee had a right to bar them from participation.

The New York Times, under date of July 26, in an editorial entitled "Southern Negro Voting," had the following to say concerning the decision in the Texas case:

> **This is one of the devices whereby negroes are stopped at the first barrier, and it is a very effective barrier because Democratic primaries in states like Texas are virtually elections, since a primary certificate is usually equivalent to election itself. State literacy statutes and other tests effectively prevent most negroes from voting in the south, but [illegible] primary is held without them the right to vote is of little value. That is why they addressed themselves to the primary. This election, however, is national, and if negroes could obtain the vote and support the Republicans, they could easily carry several southern states.**

The Commercial Appeal stands for the right of the white man, the negro, and everyone else, as provided by the Constitution.

The negro is entitled to vote with proper qualification. The election laws apply equally to everyone.

The place for the negro to exercise the right of franchise is in a Republican primary, and in a general election.

The Democratic party is the white man's party in the south.

As the Times points out, white domination in the south is dependent upon keeping negroes out of Democratic primaries.

If the practice in Shelby should extend to other southern states where the negro is in majority, they would be able to control politics and the offices of the south.

The Shelby County machine is showing the negro the way to political domination through participation in Democratic primaries. It is showing him a mirage.

Mr. Stanton goes into detail as to what watchers at the polls may not do. He advises officers of election that watchers have no authority "to try to run the election."

The law also prescribes what a watcher may do. Any candidate may have a watcher at the polls from the time they open until the vote is counted and certified.

He has a right to watch the holding of the election, the counting of votes, and the certification of returns.

He has a right to challenge, question or examine any person who may offer to vote in the primary.

Officers of election are required, upon request, to give the watcher a statement of the vote of each candidate as counted and cast in the precinct.

The watcher has a right to examine the ballots as they are counted. This is the law.

The primary board is more interested in seeing that negroes are protected in their "right" to vote in a white Democratic primary than it is in seeing that watchers placed at the polls to detect crookedness are given the protection of law.

It is galling to the gang to know it cannot cast enough irregular votes in Shelby County to nominate McAlister. Horton will come into Shelby County with a majority that cannot be overcome by fraud or theft.

A woman called The Commercial Appeal yesterday protesting against a captain of police in full uniform ringing her door bells and demanding to know if she was going to vote for McAlister.

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This was an error. The man standing with pencil in hand is a negro instructing a negro woman how to mark a ballot for Hill McAlister.

He was not a white officer of a Democratic primary, but a negro officer of a Republican primary instructing negroes how to vote in a white Democratic primary.

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Political - 1928.

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Commonwealth

Greenwood Miss

JUN 30 1928

THERE WILL BE NO BREAK

Prior to leaving Houston after the nomination of Governor Smith as the Democratic candidate for the presidency, Senator Belle Kearney, former state senator, declares that she is planning to go back to Mississippi and organize the women against Al Smith.

Declarations of some of the other W. C. T. U. leaders attending the convention expressed dissatisfaction with the party's nominee and the enforcement plank, and declare that the women will hold out against Smith to the end.

With all due respect to Miss Kearney and other representatives at Houston, the women of the Southern states will do no such thing.

Women above everything else are intensely loyal, and having participated in the conventions and preliminary movements of the party before the nomination they will recognize their obligation to support the nominee.

Women, even more than men, stand for the higher standards of life, for a higher standard of honesty, for purer standards of conduct both in private and in public life.

Miss Kearney may attempt to organize the women of the Southern states against the Democratic nominee, but she won't organize them.

The women of the Suthern states will join no movement that will have as its ultimate result, regardless of the reasons with which it is started, the returning of domination of the Southern states insofar as the nation is concerned, to Perry Howard and Mary Booze and other negroes.

Mississippi has a real issue at stake in the coming election, and so have the other Southern states. It is an issue that touches the racial pride of the southerners, an issue that is personal to each and every member of the white race in the South. The white supremacy that the forefathers of Miss Kearney and other Southerners bought with their blood, hangs in the balance in this election, and the women of the South will be misled by no movement and no specious reasoning that means a detriment to the Democratic cause.

Let the women of the South get these facts in mind before any of them consider joining in a movement against Governor Smith and the Democratic party: The republican nominee for president has abolished the separation of the races in his office, and forces white women and negro employees there to work together side by side; the federal offices in Mississippi are at the disposal of Perry Howard, the negro national committeeman, and the conduct of this power has been a national scandal for the past 8 years. Howard is again the national committeeman, and if the Republicans are elected, will continue to distribute the appointments in Mississippi.

If the women of the South would perpetuate the yoke of the negro on their states, if they would place the seal of approval on negroes in places of power, they will oppose the Democratic nominee, and join Miss Kearney's movement. The women who do join such a movement will have no intention of approving the negro domination, of course, but such will be the inevitable result of the movement if it grew strong enough to figure in the election.

St. George, S. C., Record
Thursday, June 28, 1928

HAD SAME MOTIVE.

Dorchester County Record did not engage in the discussion of Rule 32 of the Democratic party of South Carolina which preceded the recent state convention and which precipitated a fight on the floor of that body.

Party rules should not be lightly changed, nor should they be changed if the demand for change come without notice in the heat of a campaign and for the seeming accomplishment of a particular purpose and without reference to what is best in the long run. The latter should have supreme consideration, but it is hard to give it that when accomplishment of a present object appears of prime importance.

The demond for abrogation of Rule 32 came in the main from those who wanted to be left free to vote against Al. Smith if he should be the Democratic nominee. Of course, other reasons were alleged, but that was the main cause of the demand, which came into being without notice and after it seemed likely that Smith would win out at Houston. Under such circumstances, the best thing to have done was what the convention did—let the rule stand.

But, there are two years before the next South Carolina Democratic convention and during those years this matter should be coolly considered and without reference particularly to the fortunes of any particular candidate. Newspapers of the state should thoroly thrash out this matter in those two years, so that whatever action may be taken at the next state convention may be taken deliberately and after cool consideration.

Rule 32 requires that each man or woman claiming to be a Democrat, as a pre-requisite to casting a ballot in a Democratic primary, shall pledge himself or herself "to support the nominees of the party, state and national."

The fight was against the words "and national." Proponents of that amendment could see no reason why those taking part in a state primary should be bound to support national nominees, when that state primary had nothing to do with their selection.

As an aid to discussion of this subject, Dorchester County Record wishes to bring one peculiar fact to the attention of its readers and especially to the consideration of the editors of the state and that is this:

Those who proposed changing the rule were just as sincere as those who opposed change, and BOTH SIDES WERE INFLUENCED BY EXACTLY THE SAME MOTIVE.

It seems strange, but it is true nevertheless, that those who favored a change were influenced by a motive in asking a change exactly the same as the motive which influenced those who opposed a change.

It will be remembered that, roughly speaking, the bulk of the demand for a change came from counties in which the Negro vote is negligible and that the fight for retention of the rule in its present form came from counties in which the Negro vote is large enough to be a constant potential source of danger.

Democratic leaders in the counties in which the Negro population is large feel that safety for white supremacy in South Carolina lies in keeping all the white men in the state bound together in one party, so they wish to continue the requirement that a voter who takes part in the state primary shall take a pledge to support all the nominees, both state and national.

On the other hand, many in counties where the Negro population is small, feel that the way to hold all the white people in the state Democratic party is to leave them free to vote as they please in national elections, feeling that the question of white supremacy is a state and not a national question.

Further discussion of this question will be reserved until the next issue of Dorchester County Record. There are some interesting phases of the reasons for the difference of viewpoint in the two sections of the state.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

JUL 11 1928

NEGRO URGES RACE TO BACK DEMOCRATS

Says G. O. P. Also Would Have Segregated Black Men.

"If the Republican National Convention had been held in Texas instead of Kansas City the colored delegates would have been segregated," according to Elmer Baker, an active worker in the Kings County Colored Democratic organization, who replied last night to a criticism of the Democratic convention at Houston which was recently published in the Chicago Defender, a negro newspaper.

Mr. Baker, who addressed a meeting of the 11th A. D. Colored Democratic Association last night at the headquarters, 290 Greene ave., urged the election of Governor Smith and declared that "black captains had been appointed in the American Army during the World War by a Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson."

Wesley L. Young lauded the Democratic party as the logical political group for the colored people and declared that under that organization the racial prejudice which existed against the negro in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors and the Director of the Census under Republican administrations had been entirely removed during the regimes of Deputy Jurors Commissioner Arthur G. Dore, a Democrat.

TWO TEXAS LEADERS BOLT HOOVER TICKET

Creager's Opponent and Negro Republican Chief Come Out for Smith.

DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS BUSY

Sponsors of Anti-Smith Rally at Dallas Today Decide Not to Involve State Slate.

DALLAS, Texas, July 16 (AP).—Two Republican leaders of Texas today announced a bolt to the standard of Governor Smith of New York, while on the other side of the political fence Democratic bolters gathered here for a conference tomorrow at which plans for a fight on the Democratic Presidential nominee will be formulated.

J. M. O'Hara, organization manager of the State Republican Committee, which sent an uninstructed delegation to the Republican National Convention, and W. M. (Gooseneck Bill) McDonald, negro Republican leader, announced at Fort Worth that they would throw their support to Governor Smith. They declared they controlled 250,000 votes in Texas.

O'Hara and McDonald based their claim of 250,000 Republican votes for Smith in Texas on returns in 1924 when George C. Butte, Republican gubernatorial candidate, polled 298,000 votes in his unsuccessful race against Miriam A. Ferguson. In that year the State gave 100,023 votes to President Coolidge.

Mr. O'Hara declared in a statement that "under the leadership of R. B. Creager, Republican National Committeeman, patronage peddling in Texas has been more pronounced than has been shown in the Senate investigation in Mississippi."

Assails Republican Patronage.

He condemned what he termed the expenditure of "huge sums of money and the misuse of Federal patronage manipulated by certain cabinet officers," and declared irregular methods were used to "intimidate electors and accumulate delegates who would vote to nominate Hoover regardless of the people's wishes."

"The Republican platform as adopted at Kansas City proposed to continue the great American farce of prohibition," Mr. O'Hara said. "The platform builders passed up the prohibition question with as much brevity as they did the farm relief proposition. They said in effect the law should be enforced, and inferred at the same time, 'try and get us to enforec it.'"

Meanwhile, prominent Democrats, who have announced they would not vote for the New York Governor because of his views on prohibition and his Tammay conections, held a series of conferences here in preparation for tomorrow's anti-Smith rally.

As the sponsors of the rally asserted that their only fight was against Governor Smith for President and that they were not taking sides in the primary campaign for State offices, it was understood no State candidates would be permitted to take part in the program.

A program for an alliance between the anti-Smith Democrats and the regular Republican organization headed by Mr. Creager, is expeced to be threshed out at the meeting. The Republican faction led by Creager, whose Hoover-instructed delegation was seated at Kansas City over the protest of a delegation backed by O'Hara, McDonald, C. C. Littleton of Fort Worth and Representative Harry M. Wurzbach, the State's only Republican in Congress, was reported not to be in favor of putting a condidate in the field against the Democratic nominee for Governor.

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TWO TEXAS LEADERS BOLT HOOVER TICKET

Creager's Opponent and Negro Republican Chief Come Out for Smith.

DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS BUSY

Sponsors of Anti-Smith Rally at Dallas Today Decide Not to Involve State Slate.

DALLAS, Texas, July 16 (AP).—Two Republican leaders of Texas today announced a bolt to the standard of Governor Smith of New York, while on the other side of the political fence Democratic bolters gathered here for a conference tomorrow at which plans for a fight on the Democratic Presidential nominee will be formulated.

J. M. O'Hara, organization manager of the State Republican Committee, which sent an uninstructed delegation to the Republican National Convention, and W. M. (Goose-neck Bill) McDonald, negro Republican leader, announced at Fort Worth that they would throw their support to Governor Smith. They declared they controlled 250,000 votes in Texas.

O'Hara and McDonald based their claim of 250,000 Republican votes for Smith in Texas on returns in 1924 when George C. Butte, Republican gubernatorial candidate, polled 298,000 votes in his unsuccessful race against Miriam A. Ferguson. In that year the State gave 100,023 votes to President Coolidge.

Mr. O'Hara declared in a statement that "under the leadership of R. B. Creager, Republican National Committeeman, patronage peddling in Texas has been more pronounced than has been shown in the Senate investigation in Mississippi."

Assails Republican Patronage.

He condemned what he termed the expenditure of "huge sums of money and the misuse of Federal patronage manipulated by certain cabinet officers," and declared irregular methods were used to "intimidate electors and accumulate delegates who would vote to nominate Hoover regardless of the people's wishes."

"The Republican platform as adopted at Kansas City proposed to continue the great American farce of prohibition," Mr. O'Hara said. "The platform builders passed up the prohibition question with as much brevity as they did the farm relief proposition. They said in effect the law should be enforced, and inferred at the same time, 'try and get us to enforec it.'"

Meanwhile, prominent Democrats, who have announced they would not vote for the New York Governor because of his views on prohibition and his Tammay conections, held a series of conferences here in preparation for tomorrow's anti-Smith rally.

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Political - 1928
Party Affiliation

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
Wednesday June 14, 1928

THEIR STRONGEST MAN

Hon. William D. Jelks, former governor of Alabama, states the plain truth when he says that "the Democrats nominated their strongest man in Gov. Al Smith."

There is no doubt about that. No other candidate for months past had any show for nomination because of his manifest availability. The Houston convention realized this fact from the start and gave him more than a two-thirds majority on the first ballot.

The prospects of Gov. Smith's victory in November brighten every day. He will carry Northern and Western States in which the Democracy had no chance in 1920 and 1924. In the remote possibility that one or two Southern States may vote for Hoover, the negro social equality man, Gov. Smith may pick up Pennsylvania and Illinois, making any Southern Bolt impotent.

All Democrats in the South should get into the band wagon. Gov. Smith has an unequalled record as a vote getter in New York and he will show the same magnetism outside New York. He will make most of those now threatening to be bolters look ridiculous in November.

Rocky Mt. News
DENVER, COLO.

JUL 7 1928

NEGRO ASSOCIATION FAVORS GOV. SMITH

The Negro Voters Advisory Association of Denver has telegraphed Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York of its support of his candidacy for president of the United States, Oliver T. Jackson, head of the organization, announced yesterday. Jackson is messenger to Governor Adams. The telegram was signed by Jackson, Victor Walker and Fritz Cansler, leaders of the Negro organization.

LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS
Gazette

JUL 15 1928

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC MEETING IS CALLED

Organization of League Anticipated by Leaders Wednesday Night.

To organize a negro Democratic league, a mass meeting to be held at 8:30 Wednesday night in the Mosaic temple, Ninth street and Broadway, has been called by Dr. J. M. Robinson and J. R. Booker, attorney, leaders among their race here in joining the national movement for increasing the vote for Governor Smith and Senator Robinson in the November election, it was announced yesterday.

The invitation has been extended all negro taxpayers, Dr. Robinson said. He declared that much interest had been manifested by negroes since it became known that an organization to support the Democratic ticket was proposed. Music by the Missouri Pacific band will be a feature of the program.

Comer Refuses To Support Al

Brother Of Late Governor Quits Nominee

EUFAULA, ALA., Sept. 14.—(Special)—After deliberating for nearly three months, Col. G. L. Comer, one of Alabama's 23 "anti-Smith" delegates to the national convention has bolted and announced that he will not support the party nominee. Immediately upon his return from the convention Col. Comer stated that he had pledged to support the nominee and would stand by his word. He now states that utterances by Gov. Al Smith in his acceptance speech and statements by Chairman Raskob have changed his mind.

Col. Comer is a brother of the late Braxton B .Comer, former governor of Alabama and later United States senator, through appointment by Gov. Thomas E. Kilby. He is a leading Baptist and prominently identified with the prohibition fight in Alabama. He is the fifth Alabama delegate to repudiate his campaign pledge to support the nominee. The others include Joe Benson, of Scottsboro, J. B. Wadsworth, Gadsden, Samuel Dawson, of Birmingham, and D. M. Powell, of Greenville.

Democratic.

Unlike Donald Comer, his nephew, Col. Comer does not say he will stay at home on election day nor does he say he will vote for Herbert Hoover, the Republican candidate.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
9-15-28

In his letter to the editor, Col. Comer says the main issue in the present campaign is the preservation of prohibition and for this reason he cannot support Gov. Smith. He says that such issues as the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments and the Dyer antilynching bill, mentioned in the Republican platform are hobgoblins. He does not believe the Republicans are going to carry out their platform in this respect.

Following are a few paragraphs from the prepared statement issued by Col. Comer:

"I found at the convention, that the wet delegates from the Northern, Eastern and Western states, from states that rarely, if ever, went Democratic in national elections, were determined to nominate Al Smith, regardless of the wishes of the Southern group of states. They said in effect, the South will go for the ticket, even if a "yaller dog" was nominated and while they rebel now, they will fall into line on election day. These wet delegates forced this nomination and the prime question is will the South stand for it. I see some one has said the nomination of Al Smith was honestly made. I deny such to be the fact. If ever a nomination was brought about by foul means, this was one. Why some of the Southern so-called statesmen were caught in the mesh, Senator Harrison, from Mississippi, who a few weeks before the convention had declared that Smith could not put this state on his slate, yet when the roll of delegates was called for from the platform by request of one of his fellow delegates was made to show his hand and openly voted for Smith.

"Senator Robinson in his address openly championed the cause of Smith. He has received his reward, but Harrison's is left in abeyance for the present. I heard numerous severe criticisms about the actions of these two senators, mostly from delegates from their own states and they each were charged with misrepresenting their respective states.

"Al Smith trys to justify his views, by saying, in his acceptance speech.

"'The platform of my party is silent upon any question of change in the law.'

"Was he not informed all the while of the fight that was being before the platform committee on this prohibition question? Did he not know that no change could be made before the committee on that question?

* * *

"When I returned from the convention and before Gov. Smith had delivered his acceptance speech, I announced that, while I hated to do so, I would vote for him. Since reading said speech and understanding what he proposes to do, I cannot get my consent to vote for or support him in the present campaign.

"There are a good many hobgoblins and bogies, etc., being brought out in this campaign, simply to get our people to vote from prejudice rather than from reason and common sense. There is reconstruction days, social equality between the whites and negroes.

"These hobgoblins and bogies are brought out from time to time by politicians who desire to hide out the main issue and get your mind on one of these hobgoblins. You need not be afraid. there is absolutely no danger whatever of any one of them ever coming this way again and these politicians know it, but if they can succeed in their purpose in distracting the mind of the people from the main issue, they will laugh in their sleeves at the incredulity."

Supremacy Of Whites Due To Demos, Claims Long; To Support Al

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—(AP)—Gov. Huey P. Long came out flat footedly for the Democratic party's standard bearers and declared he was "standing with the grand old Democratic party, to which we all owe white supremacy in the South." The statement was made before 2,500 men and women of the Democratic organization who met to discuss means of raising campaign funds.

"Some of them (his critics) have asked where I stand," Gov. Long stated, "I am governor of this state and as such am the head of the Democratic party in the state. I am a Democrat for reasons of principle and for gratitude for what the Democratic party has done for me. I am standing with the grand old party to which we all owe white supremacy in the South.

"So far as politics is concerned, I have never met Gov. Smith, but I am willing to rely upon the Democratic party's judgment in selecting a capable and competent man as our standard bearer. The same applies to Senator Robinson, whom I have never met."

As to the wet and dry issue the governor said:

"Don't you know that that Republican secretary of the treasury, Andrew Mellon, who is the responsible head of prohibition enforcement, is one of the biggest whisky distillers in the country?"

"So far as religion is concerned," Gov. Long continued, "have any of these politicians any religion?

"I am a Baptist, my wife is a Baptist and my children are Baptists but we believe this is a white man's country and are not willing to turn it over to the negroes. I have no patience with two-bit ministers who are injecting religion into this campaign and we are going to find out if this is a free country and whether right or bigotry is the stronger."

AFRO REPORTER CANNOT GET TO 'JOE' ROBINSON

Democratic Vice Presidential Nominee Can Only Discuss Platform

6,000 HEAR EPEECH IN LYNCHBURG, VA.

Blease, Glass There—Swanson To Head Senate Foreign Committee

LYNCHBURG, VA.—(Special) — Senator "Joe" Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic vice presidential nominee spoke to 6,000 persons in the city auditorium Monday night.

Crowds on the outside were unable to get in and hear the Senator's appeal for religious toleration.

Reporter Barred

The senator's secretary denied an AFRO reporter an interview at his hotel before the meeting. The reporter was referred to a publicity man, who in turn, referred the reporter to the colored democratic committee in New York. The question asked was whether the party really wanted the Negro vote and would promise any changes from the old order.

Second-Handed

When advised that the New Yorkers views were second-handed, the publicity man gave out a copy of the speech the senator was to make and said: "Uncle Joe did not have authority to discuss such questions as are not contained in the party platform.

Blease There

Senator Cloe Blease (dem., S. C.) and Senator Carter Glass (dem., Va.) sat on the platform. Senator Swanson, (dem., Va.) introduced the speaker.

The nominee referred to Senator Swanson as knowing more about foreign affairs than any man in the Senate and as the next chairman of the foreign relations committee.

The race question was not mentioned.

Free Masons

Senator Robinson in an appeal to the Masonic order quoted one Albert Pike:

"Free-Masonry makes no war upon the Roman Catholic religion. To do this is impossible for it, because it has never ceased to proclaim its cardinal tenets to be the most perfect and absolute equality of free opinion in matters of faith and creed."

Catholics In Office

President Andrew Jackson appointed Roger B. Taney, a Catholic, to membership in his Cabinet. Mr. Taney later became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

President Taft, himself a Unitarian, and, therefore, a disbeliever in the divinity of Jesus Christ, appointed Senator White of Louisiana, a devout Catholic, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

SMITH YIELDS TO "SOLID SOUTH!"

In a recent issue of The Informer, there appeared a news item to the effect that the Democratic national committee had opened "jim-crow" headquarters in New York City for the colored adherents of the party and supporters of Governor Smith; and in that news story it was stated that a Boston Negro Democrat had been placed in charge of the colored bureau, and that a distinguished Gotham Democrat of color would be the titular leader of the national Democratic movement, to corral black voters for their presidential ticket.

Now the story has leaked out that Governor Smith, who wanted the post for his colored friend and ally, Ferdinand Q. Morton, New York City civil service commissioner and recognized leader of "black Tammany Hall," has yielded to the advice of party leaders from the "solid South," who objected to a Negro serving as director of the Smith-Robinson campaign among colored Americans.

9-15-28

As a result of these Southerners' bitter protest and Governor Smih's cowardly acquiescence to their prejudicial demands, neither Julian D. Rainey, Negro lawyer of Boston, nor Mr. Morton is in charge of the colored division of the Democratic national headquarters, according to recent newspaper reports; but on the contrary, a WHITE MAN has been designated as head of the COLORED-SMITH-FOR-PRESIDENT HEADQUARTERS, located in a dingy and unsightly building several miles from the General Motors Company building, where Senator Pat Harrison and other Dixie demagogues are in charge and control of the activities of the Democratic national organization.

It is stated that Senators George of Georgia and Harrison of Mississippi, together with Chairman Raskob and Pierre S. DuPont, prevailed with the Gotham governor and showed him that Morton's occupation of such a high post would have the "social equality complex," and thereby injure the Democratic nominee's chances in some of the Southern states.

Since Governor Smith has heretofore demonstrated such remarkable courage in facing and giving his views on public issues and questions, and has even defied the advice of close party leaders in his advocacy of revising, amending or nullifying the prohibition amendment, and other matters, it is to be regretted that he would so soon capitulate to racial prejudice, sectional intolerance and political opportunism.

The Informer is wondering just what effect the governor's action in this matter will have upon some of his ebony-hued partisans and supporters who have proclaimed to the world that "Al Smith is another Abraham Lincoln."

Really, such a statement borders on political sacrilefe, for Governor Smith is identified with the wrong political party to even claim any kind of political kinship with the lamented emancipator.

If Governor Smith will yield to the advice and cater to the prejudices of the "solid South" when it comes to the mere appointment of a black man to direct a campaign, for his election to the presidency, among black voters of the country, what can the Negro race expect from him if (God forbid!) Smith should unfortunately become the chief executive of this republic?

A man can not serve God and mammon, neither can he serve two masters!

A man is not only judged by the company he keeps, but also by the company which keeps him and influences his actions!

While these Dixie Democratic leaders, who are wielding considerable influence in the national headquarters of the party at New York City, realize that Nominee Smith must make inroads into the black vote in the important and pivotal states of the North and East, to keep the "folks back home" in line with the ticket and to maintain the partisan solidity of the South, these double-dealing demagogues are trying to play both ends against the middle.

On the other hand the Republican national leaders have turned over the organization work among Negroes of the country to a colored division, manned in its entirety by Negroes, with no "jim-crow" headquarters in some out-of-the-way place.

The G. O. P. chieftains are wise enough to know that, even though the Negro has been voting for the Republican national ticket since slavery, it takes Negroes to lead Negroes, and that to attempt any other program will not get any political party very far.

Governor Smith is running with and is in the hands of the wrong "gang," and, if these Dixie Negrophobes and their partisan sympathizers are going to execute the same calibre of anti-Negro program in the conduct of their presidential campaign as they do in all their efforts and campaigns in the "solid South," then their presidential nominee is in imminent danger of being led, as a lamb, to his political slaughter.

This yielding on the part of Governor Smith to the "solid South" and the refusal to select some race man as director of the colored division in the present campaign, should be sufficient to convince the most ardent and devoted Smith backer and booster of color that politics produces some strange bedfellows and that the election of Mr. Smith will merely place the "solid South" back in the national saddle. (Br'er "Bill" McDonald will please lead us in prayer!)

Political—1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

LOWERING THE BOTTOM.

Philadelphia, Miss.

To The Commercial Appeal:

If you will give me just one more little chance to speak out in your paper I will promise you that I will not pester you any more till the election is over. It is true that you failed to publish an article I sent you some weeks ago. I will risk asking you for this one more chance. You had so much about political preachers and religious intolerance, church bigots, etc., that you did not have room to put in my say. I want to ask you just a few questions and ask for an honest answer in an editorial.

I have been taking The Commercial Appeal for 35 years; a great, true southern Democrat paper.

Up to a few months ago it has stood by the southern ideals, southern traditions, in society, religion and politics. Why have you so recently shifted the pressure and take all your lessons from a section of the country, wet, eastern Democrats, wet Republicans, the foreign born jabbering constituency controlled by a club that dens in a place with an unsavory reputation? If Tammaany is not of a bad reputation the great Commercial, with Governor Patterson thrown in, has been misleading the south for many years. What has sanctified this den?

How will the man who owes so much to the more than 150,000 negroes in his own city keep Democratic negroes from voting in Tennessee and Mississippi? How?

The fact that Al Smith is a member of the great Catholic Church is a mere incident. As it is an incident that I am a Methodist. He was not selected because he was a Catholic. No, sir, but because he is a wet, in a conspiracy with the wet forces of both parties north and south to destroy the prohibition law. Let the Hon. J. W. Davis, that led the forces four years ago, say in some public place and give it to the papers that he knows that the Tammany faction supported him four years ago. Say so. If you say yes, explain how it was that you got over 90,000 votes less for president than Al did for governor.

I think it is much easier to cuss the preachers and churches than it is to answer these questions and keep the record true. Explain how it was arranged to fire the first gun on religious intolerance just as the nomination was made, and that by Joe Robinson. No, sir. A wet was nominated and before the papers got the news this cry was sent out on the air. Whispering religious bigots. I think if you will listen real close you may hear some whispering from others as well. Sin to whisper. Did you ever hear of such rot? A whispered lie is as mean as if it were sent out on the air over the radio. A political lie as bad as a religious lie.

Don't you think the little concluding clause of your editorial in this day's Commercial Appeal is as sharp a cut as you could think up? As you wind up a discussion of a situation that you went to China to get, revealing the awful conditions in certain sections, because of religious fanaticism. "A Shocking Tragedy." You use this language: "We Americans can learn a valuable lesson from the sa plight of the gravity of abus Chinese province."

Don't you think that is goi far from home to find a fling the home folks? Don't you thir it is time for us to have a stop this muck raking in the churc yards of your own home land gain political success? Suppo you get defeated in this race an Smith and his wet gang are le at home, how can you look you people in the face?

If the fanaticism is as your editorial suggests, as bitter as that of the Turks, then you have struck the last blank. As Andy Gump says, "I can keep my tongue, even when I strike the bottom, but when they begin to lower the bottom I rebel."

You are lowering the bottom of political muck raking.

W. H. SAUNDERS.

SAYS SENATOR ROBINSON FAIR TO COLORED PEOPLE

Leading Negro Citizens Issue Statement Praising Democratic Vice-Presidential Nominee

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25. — An endorsement by Negroes of Arkansas of the candidacy of Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, running with Governor Smith on the national ticket, is made today in a telegram to Bruce A. Campbell, chairman of the Speaker's Bureau of the Central Regional Headquarters here. The message which was signed by J. H. Robinson, M. D., P. H. Jordon, State Grand Master Mosaics and Vice President State Democratic Association Colored; J. W. Douglas, Secretary State Democratic Association Colored; J. H. McConco, Auditor Mosaic Templars of America, was as follows:

"Information has reached us that an effort is being made to misled colored voters into believing that Senator Joe T. Robinson, Democratic nominee for vice-president, is unfriendly to colored people. We take pleasure in saying that we are colored citizens of Arkansas and have lived in this State for many years. We know Senator Robinson personally and he is universally regarded by the colored people of this State as their friend and to our own knowledge many of them have announced their intention of voting for him on the 6th of November. We denounce as unfair and untrue any statement by whomsoever made intimating or implying that Senator Robinson has ever connived at or approved of unfairness or injustice to the people of the colored race.

Times

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA

OCT 16 1928

Al Smith and the Negro

ALONG with the many favorable factors, the anti-SMITH campaign in Virginia and the South started with one serious handicap which the intelligent leaders have taken into account from the outset. The greatest obstacle in the path of those who set out to carry Virginia for HOOVER was the dismally dark record of the Republican party in the South. As an antidote for the anti-Catholic poison which has been injected with telling effect into the ranks of democracy, the Democrats have the record, with its force bills, its DYER anti-lynching law and its Reconstruction atrocities—all products of Republicanism.

To meet this situation, leaders of the HOOVER-Democrats, the Republicans, the anti-SMITH group and whatnot have sought to add anti-Negro sentiment to their already splendid collection of prejudices by depicting SMITH as a "nigger-lover." BISHOP CANNON has given several Virginia audiences graphic word-pictures of Harlem honkytonks, where the races mingle in the mazes of the modern dance, the inference being that SMITH was responsible. At least, this is the only inference that would explain (it would be impossible to justify) this patent effort to foment racial hate. By other leaders the charge has been made repeatedly that SMITH is responsible for the appointment of a Negro to the New York Civil Service Commission, and for the appointment of a white woman as his stenographer. The effort to deck out the Democratic party as the advocate of racial equality, and thereby to crowd out of the picture the fairly well-known record of the Republican party, has been as determined and as ruthless as any feature of the remarkable anti-SMITH campaign in the Democratic South.

DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, perhaps the most eminent Negro alive, and a tireless worker for the advancement of his race, has an article in the October 17 issue of *The Nation* which should interest those who have been impressed by the anti-SMITH orators in Virginia. DR. DUBOIS charges SMITH with posing as a liberal, when in reality his attitude toward the Negro is as reactionary as that of any Southern Congressman. In striking contrast with the CANNON and WISE views, which have been so liberally disseminated in this State, DUBOIS is of the opinion that the Democratic party, with SMITH at its head, holds out no hope whatever for the Negro. The following is from his article:

"A number of enthusiastic colored folk and

friends of colored people put before the advisers of GOVERNOR SMITH several possible statements which he might make to show that he was not an enemy of the American Negro. He refused to say a single word. He refused to let even indirectly anything go out from his headquarters which should seem to represent him as friendly to black men. Negro Democratic headquarters were indeed established, but they were not allowed to have offices in the regular Democratic headquarters but were given a small 'Jim Crow' annex, where they exist without real authority, without explicit recognition and without the slightest initiative.

"On the other hand, explicit and repeated anti-Negro propaganda is being sent out by Democratic headquarters. When the Klan accused GOVERNOR SMITH of having as his private stenographer a 'Negro wench,' Democratic headquarters at Washington on September 8 sent out the following release:

> Governor Smith does not have, and never has had, a Negro stenographer, and in the employment of Negroes by the State of New York under his administration this has been done only to fill such jobs as they are given in the South, to-wit: porters, janitors, charwomen, etc.

This, it may be remarked by the anti-SMITH leaders, is simply an alibi from Democratic headquarters, and is therefore not worth a moment's consideration. But what does DR. DUBOIS, SMITH'S Negro critic, say of it? He says:

"The interesting thing about this statement is that it is perfectly true. In all GOVERNOR SMITH'S *long career, he has sedulously avoided recognizing Negroes in any way. He has twice vetoed bills which would have given a colored magistrate to Harlem. He has never given a Negro any major appointment. He has seldom been willing to receive a Negro delegation and it is doubtful if he has met personally in all his career a half-dozen of the* 250,000 *Negroes of his State."*

In this paragraph DR. DUBOIS disposes of his own contention that SMITH'S attitude toward the Negro is dictated by his fear of the South, for it would be absurd to assert that the obscure New Yorker of twenty years ago even then was planning to capture the solid South in a presidential campaign. But that is beside the major point, which is that this leading crusader for the advancement of his race regards SMITH as an implacable foe of the program, which includes multiplying by many times the Negro electorate in all Southern States. Is he to be believed, or will the voters continue to swallow unprotesting the half-baked propaganda which is being fed them by partisan demagogues, all with a selfish interest to serve?

ENTERPRISE
High Point, N. C.
OCT 16 1928

THE NEGRO VOTE AND KLUCKERISM.

A Wilmington man, presumedly an "Anti-Smith Democrat," wired the chairman of the Forsyth county democratic committee about a rumor that 5,000 negroes in Winston-Salem had registered to vote the democratic ticket. The chairman wired that the story was false.

The negro voter in the south has to choose between voting his traditional republicanism, along with the Ku Klux, and supporting Governor Smith. Perhaps it should not be surprising if some of them prefer to strike a blow at Kluckerism as it manifests itself a power in the campaign.

The average intelligent negro citizen doubtless prefers protection from the constant menace of secret bands rather than the chance for a few members of the race to work in federal departments without the bars of segregation. If the Klan succeeds in "skinning old Al Smith" it may return to the business of flaying less notable victims.

The most distinguished spokesman in America for a race that has a millenial history of persecution, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagogue, New York, made an appeal over the radio last night for Governor Smith and the democratic ticket. A large part of his speech dealt with impressions he received in North Carolina, where he came the first of the week to help other Jews unveil a memorial to our war governor, Zeb Vance.

The Jews were honoring Vance not as a soldier or a statesman but as a liberal whose utterances in his oration "The Scattered Nation" have been treasured by the race as an Anglo-Saxon contribution to justice and fairness for the Jew. While in this state, Rabbi Wise heard that a Klucker at Hickory, in an address had intimated that Catholic soldiers in the American army during the world war practiced murder of their own Protestant comrades.

Such spread of misrepresentation and hatred should be condemned for the sake of the American spirit, said Rabbi Wise, as he urged the election of Smith whom he described as the "greatest administrator" New York politics has produced.

NEWS
WILMINGTON, DEL.
OCT 11 1928

BAND FAILS TO GET NEGRO CROWD TO SMITH MEETING

Not More Than Dozen Joins Musicians Drumming Up Audience to Rally; Senator Bayard, Announced Speaker, Not Present

It began at Thirteenth and Heald streets. It ended on the second floor of a building at Fifth and Tatnall streets. It is believed to have been a parade of the negro Democrats of Wilmington.

Politicians prominent in the campaign to marshal votes among the negro population for the Democratic standard bearers, had long heralded the event with placards and personal announcements. There was to be a mammoth parade through the city streets, followed by a mass-meeting in the hall at Fifth and Tatnall streets.

At seven o'clock last night, the band appeared at the point where the parade was to form. They waited. At 7.30 o'clock five of six negroes sauntered up to the little group and at 8 o'clock a few more appeared. There was a long program of speakers waiting at Fifth and Tatnall streets in the other side of the city and so it was decided to start.

Band Lines Up

The band lined up and a dozen men who were to constitute the remainder of the parade headed the musicians. There was music and the tramping of feet in the streets of the east side last night, but not many feet. They were the Democratic negro voters of the city.

There had been no definite route for the parade, planned in advance, and so wherever the trombones pointed there followed the "multitude."

Weaving its way through the streets of the east side, it finally arrived at Fifth and Tatnall streets. The band had not added any recruits.

Bayard is Absent

Candidatee for re-election to the United States Senate Thomas F. Bayard was scheduled to address the "mass meeting." The fact that he didn't appear went unexplained. Likewise for John Biggs, Jr., candidate for attorney-general on the Democratic ticket.

The Rev. L. E. Ferrell, acted as chairman of the meeting. He introduced E. Ennals Berl, who spoke for fully an hour on the virtues of Governor Smith. Following this, Maurice

(Continued on Page)

Roussell, prominent negro Democratic leader spoke.

Boyce is Cheered

W. Truxton Boyce, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was introduced. He arose, stated that he was a dry Democrat, that he would not vote the Republican ticket this year because that party had failed to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, turned to the chairman, said "thank you," and left the room as the "multiude" that had increased to approximately 100, cheered.

Former Sergeant of Police William E. Blackiston, who was recently dropped from the police force made a short address in which he criticized Superintedent of Public Safety George Black and his administration of police affairs.

The meeting closed with an address by Jacob Thorn, negro, and the announcement that a similar affair will be held next Friday.

NEWS
WILMINGTON, DEL.
OCT 26 1928

DEMOCRATS PLEAD FOR NEGRO VOTE

Bishop Riverdy C. Ransom Makes Principal Address at National Theatre

Number of Democratic Candidates Are Present and Speak Briefly

A gathering of Wilmington negro voters in the National Theatre last night listened for more than three hours to the pleading of Democratic speakers and party powers of their own race.

And, excluding the usual antiquated and worn campaign arguments of the Democratic party, the only sound reasoning that this array of speakers was able to place before them was voiced by Bishop Riverdy C. Ransom, of the A. M. E. Church, Irish-Indian negro. It was substantially this:

"You, who have voted for Republican candidates since you received the right of franchise, now vote for the Democrats and place that party in a position to fight the Republicans. Then, while the battle is raging, snatch what you want."

"The American negro," Bishop Ransom said," is the only colored man in the who has looked the white man in the face for three hundred years and has lived, but the only time he received what he sought was when the white men were fighting among themselves. That's how you got your independence."

On this basis, he pleaded with his audience to vote the Democratic ticket "in order to make it a fight."

Others who spoke were Michael J. Maloney, candidate for State Senator; John Biggs, Jr., candidate for Attorney-General; United States Senator Thomas F. Bayard, Dr. Charles Wharton, candidate for Governor and J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Colored Elks of the United States.

Political-1928

Party Affiliation

Democratic

Ft. Payne, Ala., Journal
Wednesday, September 26, 1928

The Democratic Party Is the White Man's Party

Thomas Jefferson founded the Democratic Party that the average man might have an equal opportunity and the average boy and girl live by hope and rise through achievement. He fought every step of the way and was opposed by those who desired special privileges for the favored few.

Jefferson proclaimed individual liberty and opportunity and religious freedom as cardinal principles of Democracy.

Andrew Jackson restored Democratic government and re-affirmed the principles taught by Jefferson.

Democracy triumphed until 1860 when there was a split in the ranks of the party. There was enough bolting Democrats to insure Republican victory. With the first Republican president came the Civil War. With war came ruin and desolation. After the war came the deluge of the Reconstruction. Those were days that tried men's souls.

In the days of Reconstruction the Carpet-bagger and the Scalawag waxed rich, and intolerance and bigotry, backed by Federal bayonets, ran riot and the South was humiliated by a mongrel government that almost but destroyed our institutions and wrecked our states.

The Republican party has called to its standard the same elements that disgraced the South after the Civil War. The Republican party is inviting our own people to join hands with them in another attempt to divide the Democratic party. Good men and women will be slow to aid the Republican party in their attempt to break the solid South. Thoughtful men and women will be reluctant to forget that the Republican party is the ancient and present enemy of the South. Careful men and women will not easily be persuaded to vote for men whose names appear under the emblem of the Elephant, designated by the "G. O. P." and called by the ugly name, "Republican."

Men who are DEMOCRATS will find pleasure in voting the DEMOCRATIC ticket. Those who vote for Republican electors cannot consistently claim to be supporting the Democratic party. Men who do not support the Democratic party must either give aid to the Republican party or remain away from the polls. Remaining away from the polls is cheating the Democratic party out of the good faith of those who are supposed to preserve the party of our fathers.

The Democratic party is the party of Jefferson. Jackson, Cleveland, Wilson, and our present presidential nominee; Governor Alfred E. Smith.

The Republican party is the party of Alexander Hamilton, Thaddeus Stephens, Henry Cabot Lodge, Warren G. Harding and Harry Daugherty.

The Democratic party has been glorified by such men as Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, John T. Morgan and Edmund W. Pettus.

The Republican party has brought disgrace to the American people by such men as "Beast Butler," Big Bill Thompson, Vare of Pennsylvania and the late Judge "Bustead" who disgraced our own good state with his reign of ruin.

Last May the Democrats of Alabama, in a White Democratic Primary, elected twelve Democratic Electors to cast Alabama's vote in tke electoral college. No other Democrats offered and there is no method by which other electors can be named by the Democrats to be voted on in November. The same persons who elec ed the Democratic delegation to Houston elected these twelve electors.

After the Houston Convention, the REPURLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE named twelve persons as electors to cast the REPUBLICAN VOTE, if Alabama should vote for the Republican party. NOT ONE SINGLE DEMOCRAT was even present when these twelve Hoover electors were named. THEY WERE NAMED BY REPUBLICANS TO SERVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

When a Republican elector casts a vote for a Republican candidate, that elector becomes a Republican. When Alabama voters support a Republican-named elector to vote for a Republican candidate those voters have no right to even call themselves Democrats.

In Montgomery County, the Capital County of Alabama, the Republican Executive Committee, the lawful and only controlling authority of the Republican party in Montgomery County, is composed of one elderly white man who holds a Federal position, and FIVE AGGRESSIVE NEGROES WHO CLAIM TO BE REGULAR REPUBLICANS. This Republican Executive Committee is recognized by the State and National Republican party as the lawful and regular controlling authority of the Republican Party in Montgomery County.

At Kansas City there were more than ONE HUNDRE NEGRO delegates who sat in the Convention and voted to nominate Hoover.

The nomination of Herbert Hoover was made possible by Southern negroes. The man who made the seconding speech for Hoover was a NEGRO.

Those who oppose the regular Democaatic nominee tell the people the Negro is not to be considered and that the Democratic Party of the South should not even mention the Negro in this campaign.

At Houston the Democratic Convention was composed of WHITE MEN. THERE WAS NOT A SINGLE NEGRO DELEGATE.

ALFRED E. SMITH WAS NOMINATED BY WHITE MEN. He was nominated by Democrats. On the first ballot he received more than two-thirds of all the delegates. He and Senator George of Georgia, and Cordell Hull of Tennessee received practically ALL the vote of the South. Governor Smith is the REGULAR NOMINEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. He is receiving the enthusiastic, active, vigorous and loyal support of Senator George and Congressman Cordell Hull.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS THE ENEMY OF THE SOUTH.
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS THE SAVIOR AND HOPE OF THE SOUTH.
A VOTE FOR ALFRED E. SMITH IS A VOTE TO PRESERVE THE DEMOCRTIC PARTY AND WHITE SUPREMACY.
A VOTE FOR HERBERT HOOVER IS A VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A VOTE TO SUSTAIN HIS ONE HUNDRED NEGRO DELEGATES, A VOTE TO DRIVE A WEDGE IN THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY OF ALABAMA AND THE SOUTH.
ARE YOU A DEMOCRAT? IF SO, VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.
ALFRED E. SMITH IS THE LEADER OF NATIONAL DDMOCRACY. A VOTE FOR SMITH IS A VOTE FOR YOUR PARTY.
W IS THE TIME FOR ALL GOOD MEN TO COME TO THE AID OF THE PARTY.

(Paid Political Adv. by State Dem. Campaign Com., W. B. Oliver, Chair.)

Political - 1928

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(Paid Political Adv. by State Dem. Campaign Com., W. B. Oliver, Chair.)

Local Democrats Form Strong Organization Of, By and For Negroes

On Friday evening, September 28, 1928, the new headquarters of the F. Q. Morton Association was opened at 222 West 145th street. The Club occupies the upper floor of the building at that address and is elaborately decorated and furnished.

Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, addressed the group of nearly one hundred representative Negroes.

The keynote of the address by Mr. Morton was the necessity of colored people registering and enrolling in the Democratic Party in order that Negroes can control the dominant political party in Harlem. Out of approximately three hundred thousand colored people in Harlem, less than one-twelfth of them vote, and hardly one-third of that number are enrolled Democrats.

Mr. Morton said that Judge Olvany decided only recently that no longer should colored people be represented by a leader of their own selection, but instead by the white district leader. This decision was made despite Judge Olvany's previous decision to continue the policy of his predecessors, Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy, and recognize the leader selected by our group.

Negroes, however, should support the Democratic ticket despite this drastic decision, because the standard bearer of Democracy, Governor Alfred E. Smith, is the candidate of fair play and tolerance, Mr. Morton said. Intolerance, religious and racial hatred are the opponents of Governor Smith, and Negroes should ally themselves against them.

This organization is not only political, but civic, and its objects and purposes strike at the foundation of our society. The right to vote is one thing, but the right to say who to vote for is another. Only by controlling political machinery in our community can we do this, and that only by enrollment in the Democratic Party.

Dr. Godfrey Nurse made a motion to name the organization the F. Q. Morton Association. He approved of the objects and purposes, and urged the support of Gov. Smith by money as well as votes.

Dr. Matthew V. Boutte, temporary chairman of the committee on organization, in urging the support of the Association, stated that our failure to support our Negro leaders was cause for our failure to get anywhere politically.

Dr. Louis T. Wright suggested the necessity for Negroes wholeheartedly supporting the organization, so that they might demand protection in their community. He said for the past five years the community has been deteriorating, and we have no means of correcting that evil. We must exercise our fights intelligently. Enroll as Democrats in large numbers and demand what you want.

Mr. Sol Riley stated that though inexperienced in politics he saw the necessity for an organization such as this for the purpose of taking care of the needs of the community. He said. "Without Negro leadership you can expect no measure of success. White men will not recognize the qualifications and fitness of individuals, but those seeking personal gain will be chosen to represent us." Cooperate with each other, build up a united organization and with that strength you can demand what you need.

Attorney Charles E. Toney urged support of the organization financially and by individual efforts to obtain members. Seek to have Negroes enroll as Democrats and on Primary Day go to the polls and elect your leaders.

Attorney William T. Andrews said that this organization was the awakening of the Negro to his potential power and strength. We have been in no better position than our Southern brother, he said, because we have not voted intelligently.

W. T. B. Richardson, an old Democrat, said Negroes have been serving two masters. Judge Olvany told him he recognized Mr. Morton as leader of Negroes, but jobs were given to district leaders. He urged cooperation of all Negroes with this new association and support to its representative.

Dr. E. P. Roberts, in supporting the movement, expressed a doubt as to the sincerity of Judge Olvany in making his decision. He believed that a mistake was made and suggested a committee of representative citizens wait on him and urge the continuance of the former policy of Tammany Hall. It is his belief that that request will be granted.

Attorney John William Smith expressed his approbation of the objects and purposes of the organization. He said that Assemblyman Grossman, in speaking of his chances for re-election, expressed a desire not to work too hard among our group this year, because of the fear that too many would join the ranks of the Republicans, and help to defeat our tickets. The desire of district leaders in Harlem is not to encourage Negroes to vote, but rather to keep them away. He suggested that strenuous efforts be made to get out as many as possible to register so as to exercise the right to vote. Make our membership large and we can defeat them on Primary Day, he said.

Mr. Charles Washington thought Judge Olvany's decision was the best thing that could happen, because now we can realize our plight. His arbitrary ruling has forced us to act in self-defense.

Attorney George Hall stated that in his opinion we had two tasks, one, getting out a large enrollment, and obtaining an equally large membreship.

Mr. John R. McNeil spoke at length on the necessity of action along the line of the meeting. He stated that he was unequivocally in favor of Negro leadership. That the Negro could achieve his civic and politcical rights only in the Democratic party, and he urged all Negroes to register and vote as Negroes in self interest and defense.

One of the most interesting characters present and a most enthusiastic supporter of the movement was Chief Edward E. Lee, founder of and first leader of the United Colored Democracy.

Among those present in addition to the above speakers were Dr. Paul A. Collins, H. G. Bragg, Dr. H. B. Delany jr., Howard Bearden, Dr. Wiley M. Wilson, Elmer Carter, Elmer Sawyer, Atty Ralph H. Mizelle, Charles Payne, Burgess Holland, Dr. Farrow Allen, John C. Carey, W. K. Saunders, Dr. Allen B. Graves, Melville Frazier, Dr. Edward Lowry, Clifford Collwood, J. P. Hill, Roger Griffin, Dr. Valentine Thomas and Leon B. Crutcher.

Several other persons present spoke in approval of the project and urged all Negroes who had their community and the welfare of the colored people at heart to join this organization.

The temporay officers elected were Ferdinand Q. Morton, Temporary chairman, Chauncey M. Hooper, temporay secretary.

Committees appointed: Committee on Organization, Dr Matthew V. Boutte, temporary chairman; Committee on Finance, Dr. Albert S. Beasley, temporary chairman; House Committee: Ed. H. Wilson, temporary chairman.

The next meeting will be Friday, October 5 at 9 o'clock, p. m. Everyone is welcome.

TRANSCRIPT
BOSTON, MASS.

SEP 4 1928

The Negro Vote This Year

Monroe Mason, well known colored publicist, writing in the September issue of The Blue Helmet, one of the organs of his race, raises the interesting question whether the heavy colored vote in the Northern States will go decisively enough one way or the other to decide the election, if the contest proves close. Omitting the Solid South, the writer classifies the States into six groups, having a colored voting population of almost exactly a million, and inquires how far the politicians should take this vote into account. Normally it is Republican, and he does not intimate that it will not be this year, but the margin for Coolidge was so enormous in 1924 that the potentiality of the negro vote was not easily determined, as it was lost in the shuffle. It may stand out more clearly in 1928.

The issues promise to be mixed, however, and Mr. Mason does not make it clear how his people will divide among them—he does not, in fact, pretend to know. In Maryland, formerly a distilling State, some 75,000 of a total negro vote of more than 103,000 may go to Smith on the liquor issue. But speaking more generally, Mason refers to "rum, the most dreaded monster," and to "another shadow" which has taken the place of that of La Follette four years ago, "a disgruntled colored electorate," in the twenty-eight States he lists. In his opinion, however—and this statement is a bit cryptic—the situation will turn on "Al Smith arguing temperance and Hoover preaching against nullification of only one amendment to the Federal Constitution."

If this statement implies what it seems to, that the Smith propaganda has its attractions and the negro hears nothing of the accomplished nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments by the party of the Democratic candidate, we must infer that the Republicans have an interesting line of work cut out for them among the negro voters. We trust, however, that there is no sinister significance in the naive remark that "the colored vote will be uncertain until a few days preceding election."

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
Sunday, August 19, 1928

ELECTORAL TICKET ON EDITORIAL PAGE NEGRO NEWSPAPER

Atlanta, Aug. 18.—The Atlanta Independent, Ben. Davis' negro paper published in Atlanta, carries the following ticket at its editorial masthead:

"For President—Herbert Hoover, of California.

"For vice-president—Charles Curtis, of Kansas.

"Electors:

"At-large—Mrs. Mary Harris Armour, Eastman; Charles Adamson, Cedartown.

"First District—Frank Durden, Savannah.

"Second District—J. M. Patterson, Putney.

"Third District—Charles E. Brown, Cordele.

"Fourth District—Mrs. Marvin Williams, Atlanta.

"Sixth District—George S. Jones, Macon.

"Seventh District—D. C. Cole, Marietta.

"Eighth District—E. A. VerNooy, Athens.

"Ninth District—W. A. Carlisle, Gainesville.

"Tenth District—E. J. Forrester, Sparta.

"Eleventh District—Dan T. Cowart, Waycross.

"Twelfth District—J. H. Rush, Lumber City."

In the editorial column following the publication of the foregoing "Republican ticket," Ben Davis' editorial comment on the present situation says:

"Sometimes we may vote for a Democrat because of the man, but we can never vote for the Democrat party so long as it stands for ignorance, meanness and race hatred exemplified in Memphis, Texas, Georgia and Mississippi. A vote for Al Smith is not a vote for the man, but a vote for the Democratic party." The same editorial goes on to say: "Al Smith is no better than the Democratic party. His record does not disclose a single favor that he has done for negroes in New York." "He (the negro) knows that the Democratic party is his sworn enemy."

"As infamous, and as wrong and cowardly as lily-whiteism is, it is no worse than the robbery and outlawry of the Democartic party against the American negro."

None of the newspapers received thus far, except the Ben Davis negro weekly in Atlanta, has been found with the foregoing election ticket printed at the masthead. It is recalled that Upshaw and other leaders of the bolting element, including Mrs. Williams, have made public statement—at the Baptist Tabernacle in Atlanta for one place—that it was the purpose and intention of themselves and their party to "vote the straight democratic ticket except Al Smith." Upshaw, as a Democratic candidate for congress continues to make that statement, and in an advertisement printed in the program of the Junior Order annual gathering this week, makes the statement that he "is the only Democratic candidate running for congress in the United States with manhood to come out and oppose Al Smith."

Political-1928
Party Affiliation

Chase City, Va., Progress

SOUTHERN DAILIES DARE NOT PRINT SMITH'S NEGRO RECORD

The Democrats "Forget" to Tell You That Smith's Negro Henchman Has a White Woman Secretary Appointed By Governor Smith

(Political Advertisement)

To some old-time Southern Democrats, it may seem paradoxical for us to say that our hope for white supremacy is through the Republican party, but nevertheless it is true so long as the present so-called Democratic party is in the hands of the Tammany-Negro leaders. It is both amusing and pathetic to see the inconsistency of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun, the Atlanta Constitution, and other dailies that have devoted columns to the negro's uplift, to tolerance, etc., throwing up their editorial hands in holy horror at the thought of Georgians voting with the party once dominated by Ben Davis in Georgia. They still refuse to tell you that Ben Davis is a dead duck and that the Republican party in Georgia has no National Committeeman.

On the other hand, they gloat over every negro that deserts the Republican party and comes into the folds of the Democrats. Only last Sunday, the Atlanta Constitution published the pictures of two negroes who had bolted Hoover for Smith. Al Smith has been kept in power by controlling the negro votes of New York City and these Southern dailies know it!

How these newspapers of the South can be parties to such open contemptible betrayal of the ideals of Southern Democracy is unthinkable.

They say that Hoover's appointment of negroes makes it impossible for the South to vote for him and they "forget" to tell you about Al Smith, a man who has appointed more negroes to lucrative offices in the one state of New York than the whole federal government has appointed throughout the United States.

They "forget" to tell you that Georgia has had no negro postmasters during the past six years.

They "forget" to tell you that Morton, one of Gov. Smith's negro henchmen, is drawing a higher salary than any white man or woman in Tammany's service (and has a white woman as secretary, appointed by Gov. Smith) and is now organizing "Smith Clubs" in the South!

They emphasize the statement that Hoover does not segregate the white women and negro women in his department at Washington, D. C. This may or may not be true; if true, it's nothing more than our last Democratic president did. In fact, he appointed Henry Lincoln Johnson, a Georgia negro, to a position paying $10,000 salary, giving him authority over white women and white men.

We certainly do not favor any mixture of the races, nevertheless Mr. Hoover's sin is not beyond forgiveness when you consider that Gov. Smith does not segregate the children in the schools of New York. There are forty-six negro teachers in white schools and if this is not forcing social equality and contact with the poor children who are obliged to go to school, we don't know the meaning of the word "equality."

If Mr. Hoover's sin of mixing

Democratic.

grown negroes with grown white people (who are not obliged to

News
Palmetto Fla
SEP 1 1928

NEGRO AL SMITH CLUB ORGANIZED BY NEGRO POLITICIAN

A well dressed negro, driving a brand new Dodge coupe, spent three days of last week in Okeechobee, and but few white people here knew his business until he departed. During the negro's stay here it is said he made an almost house-to-house canvass among the negroes in both quarters and solicited their support for Al Smith on the grounds that Al Smith's record in New York proved him to be the "Negro's friend." He addressed a gathering of negroes in Cypress quarters and told them to register and if they did not have money to pay their poll taxes that it would be supplied. For several days after the negro left efforts of several white citizens were unavailing to find out the negro's name. It was learned, however, yesterday that his name is either T. C. Richardson or Dewey A. Richardson. It was said that his electioneering expenses were being financed by Democrats in New York City.

Negroes have never voted in this county, and the white people and negroes have always gotten along very well. No good can come from northern negro and white politicians coming south and inciting the negroes to enter politics. Comments on the streets among life-long Democrats have not been favorable toward the move to organize the negroes into Smith political clubs. A short time ago another negro by the name of Dewey A Richardson appeared among the negroes in this community in behalf of Smith for president, and Richardson went from here to Sebring where he addressed a negro gathering and organized a "Negro Al Smith Club." A state convention of Negroes for Al Smith was held in Tampa last Friday night.—Okeechobee News.

Greensboro, N. C., News
Friday, September 14, 1928

NEGROES' SUPPORT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Editor of The Daily News:

I have just finished reading your timely editorial under the caption "The Negro and the Repeublican Party" in which you quote verbatim an editorial from the Norfolk Journal and Guide, one of our leading colored weeklies, and your comment affixed thereto, in which an excerpt reads as follows: "It would be surprising indeed if the klucker argument was not effective. But here is something entirely different in the charge that the Republican party has—to use a word which in current political language is stretched into many meanings—nullified the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. Such an argument does not explain why the Democratic party would offer any greater hope." Being one of a group of colored men who has always felt and believed that it would be wisdom and political strategy for the negro to not put all of his eggs in one basket. I shall try and explain to you with the best of my knowledge why negroes are supporting Governor Smith for the presidency.

Many varied reasons have been set forth by those who cannot understand why negroes are bolting the Republican party and jumping on the Smith band wagon. Chief among such arguments is the argument set forth by that group of white people in the south who seem wont to stir up racial antipathy.

This group vouchsafes the argument that "negroes feel that they will get social equality in the event Governor Smith is elected."

A more absurd argument and piece of propoganda could not be offered.

Negroes like other people love their race and are proud of their many accomplishments. There may be sporadic occasions where negroes through intermarriage and miscegenation have given whites precedents for such arguments. It would be just as illogical to judge our race collectively for the action of a few, as it is for negroes to say all Democrats are our enemies. Negroes are not seeking social equality hence no one need get alarmed.

Appropos to your reference anent the kluxers may I suggest that the matter of this organization has but little effect on the negro in so far as their support of Mr. Hoover is concerned. Negroes have long since known that the klan is a vassal of the Republican party. The support of the klan doesn't alarm us. President Coolidge and the late President Harding were both recipients of klan support. Being one of the first negroes, who more than a score of years past, noted that our political future was then, and is now, jeopardized by voting in solidarity, I shall attempt to give the reason for negroes aligning themselves with the Democratic party in the coming election. The 14th and 15th amendments which you referred to in your editorial have been violated not so much because it was legislation presumed to protect the inalienable rights of the negro. Those amendments have been and are being violated because the party responsible have been and are recreant to their duty and the convictions of those who sponsored them. This being true the black man has been placed in a precarious predicanent.

How then must the colored man ameliorate his conditions? By dividing his vote.

It can only be done by using wisdom, which calls for a division of the vote.

Dividing the vote the negro will become a potent factor in the body politic of this great and polyglot nation.

Not only will negroes become potent factors, negroes will make new friends in the Democratic party, that we charge with disfranchising us through ingenuity.

This is the paramount reason for negroes supporting the Democratic party—other reasons are absurd.

Negroes will continue to support the Democratic party from now on henceforth and forever. It is our only hope for political recognition.

HENRY F. ARNOLD.
Baltimore, Md.

Lawrenceville, Ga., News-Herald
Thursday, August 9, 1928.

A SIGNIFICANT SITUATION.

It is a well known fact to all our readers that a large number of ministers of the Methodist and Baptist churches have turned their pulpits into political paltforms from which to attack Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, the democratic nominee for president: and that, as a rule, they have joined the republican party, and declared an intention to vote for Hoover, thereby swallowing, with seemingly great unction, his public stand for the absolute social equality of the Anglo Saxon and the African.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, the democratic nominee of the democratic party for vice president, is a devout member of the M. E. Church, South, at Little Rock, of which the Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker happens to be pastor in charge, and has repeatedly launched outspoken attacks upon the candidacy of Governor Smith, and, upon two occasions, criticised the Senator for supporting Smith.

Of course there wa snothing left for Senator Robinson to do, and retain his self respect, but to attend another church, which he did. This situation so aroused the indignation of the members of that church, which is the largest in the city, that a meeting of the trustees and stewards, having 44 members, all but two of whom signed an open letter to Senator Robinson, in which they expressed admiration of his stand

on religious tolerace, and regretted any criticism, "expressed or implied, which may have been directed against him from the pulpit of their church, and to say to him that it did not represent their sentiments."

It is quite reasonable to assume that these officials of the church, among whom were two ex-governors, John E. Martineau and George W. Donaghey, and many other prominent citizens, correctly expressed the sentiments of the same proportion of the other members.

With such environments Brother Kickabody must feel greatly embarrassed and that he is really a martyr to what he regards as honest convictions whereas they are simply hallucinations.

The situation at this Little Rock church, however, is not a peculiar one, as many Methodist and a few Baptist ministers in this state are suffering from the same malady that has gripped our Arkansas brother. Bishop Candler, and several other bishops have advised ministers of their church that it is highly improper to use their pulpits as rostrums to do anything except preach Christ and Him crucified therefrom, but many of them have not only rejected this wholesome and sensible admonition, but are fighting back at him, claiming they are freeborn American citizens with the inaleinable right to express their honest opinions anywhere, and under any environments, an attitude shocking to a tremendous majority of the intelligent and well informed laymen and women, whatever their opinions may be on political issues.

Dr. Mell, for many years head of the State Baptist Convention, and recognized as one of the greatest and most beloved ministers of that denomination, has published a letter earnestly appealing to the ministers to keep politics out of their pulpits, as to do otherwise would result in dividing them into poiltical factions, and destroy the harmony that should prevail in order to accomplish its real mission in the world, but even he and the Christian Index have gotten into a controversy over that wise and kindly advice, just as the Methodist Christian Advocate has with Bishop Candler, and the other Bishops agreeing with him.

These recalcitrant preachers are undertaking to put the membership of their respective denominations in the ranks of the republican party under the negro social equality banner of Herbert Hoover, an achievement they will never live long enough to accomplish.

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.
SEP 18 1928

DIXIE LIKES ITS TODDY, BUT FEARS DRUNKEN NEGRO

That's Why It Votes Dry, if Hospitably Wet.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Well, for folks who are reputed to be so devoted to prohibition and down on Al Smith for threatening the perpetuation of the eighteenth amendment, these southerners do like their toddy. And southern hospitality, I can testify, is all that it is cracked up to be.

They make you feel right at home from the moment you land in their midst—locking the office door and dragging the old brown bottle out of the desk, opening the home dinner with cocktails, followed with high balls or mint juleps; buying a pint of the bellhop and ordering up the ginger ale and cracked ice. But for the soft southern accents of your hosts you can shut your eyes and think you were back up north in some such iniquitous community of scofflaws as Washington, New York, or Chicago.

Dry Law Spreads Moonshining.

According to the testimony of the Virginians and North Carolinians I quizzed on the subject, prohibition is not enforced and cannot be unless a veritable army of keyhole peekers be loosed on the community. Before prohibition moonshining was confined to a few mountain counties. Now there is moonshining in every county and every city, village and hamlet.

Along the coast rum running is a major industry, but the imported liquor is only a drop in the bucket compared with the volume of the home product. In August the prohibition agents in Virginia seized 162 stills, 273,185 gallons of mash, and 4,015 gallons of distilled liquor, and then only scratched the surface, according to official opinion. In North Carolina the August bag was 2,093 gallons of spirits, 155,942 gallons of mash, and 189 stills.

Cheated of His Corn Likker.

The price of Virginia and North Carolina "corn liquor" has gone sky high in the last year, said to be the result of the increased demand for southern "white mule" in the north since Dr. Doran succeeded in shutting off large sources of supply of smuggled Scotch. The price now ranges from $7 to $10 a gallon in western Virginia and North Carolina to $15 a gallon in the tidewater counties. Complaint is general that "corn likker ain't what it used to be—tain't properly aged since the Yankee demand set in."

The high prices have attracted thousands into illicit distilling. Distillers and bootleggers are rolling in wealth and prohibition liquor profits are accounted an important element in the prosperity of Virginia and North Carolina in the last decade which generally is attributed to industrialization.

But prohibition has accomplished what the southerners designed it to accomplish: it has deprived the Negroes and the white working class of liquor while leaving it within reach of "quality folks." Though liquor is easily obtained, the price to the Negro and poor white is prohibitive. Moreover, the price of getting drunk and being arrested has gone up. Under the North Carolina statute the minimum fine is $36.50.

"Before prohibition our police courts were jammed with drunks," said one of my hosts. "Now we have scarcely one a week. Even if he can get liquor, a man thinks twice before he gets drunk nowadays. He can't afford the luxury at the price of $36.50 up."

"Of course, prohibition is not enforced," said another. "How can it be when the judges who sentence moonshiners and bootleggers go home and stay up until midnight drinking with their friends? Three-fourths of the judges and prosecuting attorneys are scofflaws like the rest of us."

Why South Wants Prohibition.

"Prohibition," said still another, "is imperfectly enforced, as any statute regulating the appetites must be. But if you had lived in the south before prohibition you would be for prohibition even imperfectly enforced. Something had to be done to keep liquor away from the Niggers, who can't drink temperately any more than Indians. We deprived the Indians of liquor specifically, but the only way we could take it away from the Niggers, who are citizens, was by prohibition applying to all. If we want a drink, we have to violate the law, but the important thing is that the Nigger is sober."

A little later I was interviewing the Rev. C. A. Upchurch, Baptist minister and superintendent of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon league. In the course of the conversation he defended the disfranchisement of the Negroes.

"You disfranchised them in violation of the fifteenth amendment didn't you?" I asked him.

"Yes," he replied, "but we did it to correct the defect in the constitution caused by enfranchising the Negroes before they were qualified for citizenship."

"But if you violated the fifteenth amendment why do you condemn those who violate the eighteenth amendment?"

"By what we did in violation of the fifteenth amendment we advanced the welfare of the nation, and that the violators of the eighteenth amendment are not doing."

I sat with a state legislator on his veranda in the shadow of massive columns overlooking broad acres which had been a great plantation in slave days. With meditative forefinger he scaratched the hoar frost on a long, slim glass exhaling the fragrance of a mint julep.

A Sectional Problem.

"You northerners," he sighed, "will never understand why we vote dry and drink wet. If you had lived in the south before prohibition you would understand."

Another man, one of the great men of the state, asserted that the abuse of liquor is inseperably linked in the minds of southerners with the horrors of reconstruction.

"By the disfranchisement of the Negroes and the prohibition of the liquor traffic which took place in the south years before national prohibition came, we rid ourselves of hellish conditions forced upon us by the north after the civil war," he said.

"Before the war there was liquor on most plantations but the slaves were not allowed to have it. After the war the scalawags came down from the north and opened barrooms in villages that never had had saloons and, worst of all, set up dramshops at all the principal cross roads where there were no peace officers. The freed slaves were able to obtain liquor for the first time. The cross roads saloons were hell holes of drink crazed black beasts. Our women could not travel the roads to and from the plantations in safety.

White Supremacy at Stake.

"You saw in the state capitol the broken edges of the stone steps leading up from the ground floor. Those edges were broken off by the barrels of whisky the northern carpetbaggers and Negroes rolled up to the chambers of the reconstruction legislature where they legislated in the midst of wild drinking orgies, voting the bonds which they sold for a few cents on the dollar, pocketing the graft—the bonds which were repudiated when the whites regained their government and which we still repudiate.

"To free ourselves of Negro domination and of the menace of drunken Negroes was the proposition we faced at the close of the reconstruction period. With the aid of the old original ku klux klan—not the present anti-Catholic outfit—and eventually by Negro disfranchisement we restored white supremacy. We got rid of the cross roads saloon but not until after the scalawags had made their fortunes off the drink crazed Negroes. We did this by local option, gradually extended until it became county option, and then state-wide prohibition.

"Southerners are fanatical on these subjects with which so much suffering is linked. Do you wonder that the south is stirred as never before in this election? On the one hand southerners are told that to vote for Al Smith means to vote for the return of the saloon. On the other hand they are warned that to vote Republican is to vote for the return of Nego rule. Thousands will not vote at all."

NEGRO ELK QUITS G. O. P.

Declines to Serve as Advisor to National Committee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP).—J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Negro Elks, has declined to serve under the Republican national committee in an advisory capacity, declaring he was "not in complete harmony with the policies of the Republican party as revealed under recent Republican administrations."

Wilson said in a letter to Chairman Work that his race had lost civil rights, political representation and political leadership, and complained of "humiliating segregation within the civil service."

"I have the honor of being executive head of the largest and most influential of Negro fraternities, and the additional honor of being head of the Fraternity of Negro Fraternities," he wrote. "I know the sentiments they represent. Consequently, I cannot permit myself to serve under a voteless leadership of which I do not approve."

Political-1928 Democratic.

Party Affiliation

SMITH LEAGUE NAMES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 10/6/28

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Prominent colored men and women throughout the country have accepted invitations to become members of the advisory committee of the Smith-for-President Colored League, which has its national headquarters at 126 West 46th street.

The list includes Dr. C. C. Ailer, Ohio; Mrs. Hibernia Austin, New York; Mrs. Bessie Barrett, North Carolina; the Rev. L. L. Berry, Virginia; the Rev. L. B. Bowden, Oklahoma; T. J. Calloway, Maryland; the Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, Tennessee; Dr. J. Clairborne Carper, Maryland; Edward H. Carry, Illinois; Dr. Edward A. Carter, Michigan; Thomas H. R. Clarke, District of Columbia; Dr. E. Duval Colley, Ohio; Dr. Paul A. Collins New York; E. H. Copeland, North Carolina; the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Connecticut; Charles S. Cuney, District of Columbia; Stanford Davis, Delaware; J. Steward Davis, Maryland; Bishop E. Thomas Demby, Arkansas; Joseph B. Eaton, Virginia; Charles L. Gant, Pennsylvania; A. L. Garvin, Kentucky; Capt. David Gilmer, North Carolina; C. H. Gummer, North Carolina; B. C. Gordon, New Jersey; Samuel H. Harris, Tennessee; J. K. Harrison, Virginia; Josiah F. Henry, Maryland; Isaac W. Howard, Delaware; Prof. C. N. Hunter, North Carolina; Mrs. Marguerite Hamilton, Delaware.

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Ohio; William N. Jones, Maryland; E. B. Jourdain, Massachusetts; Clarence Kittrell, Pennsylvania; Dr. T. L. Love, North Carolina; Eugene S. McIntosh, New York; Luther E. Manuel, Oklahoma; W. C. Martin, District of Columbia; the Rev. E. J. McCoo, Kentucky; Thomas E. Miller, Pennsylvania; J. Thomas Newsome, Virginia; Dr. Godfrey Nurse, New York; Dr. Jacob B. Oliver, Indiana; J. Rice Porter, Kentucky; E. L. Powell, West Virginia; P. Clyde Randall, Pennsylvania; Dr. Leon A. Reid, Virginia; Dr. E. P. Roberts, New York; Homer G. Roberts, Missouri; Maurice Rouselle, Delaware; John W. Russell, Indiana; Armond W. Scott, District of Columbia; Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson, Massachusetts; Dr. Simpson A. Smith, West Virginia; W. Ellis Stewart, Illinois; John B. Summers, Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Sweet, Michigan; B. F. Thomas, New York; Miss Emily Thomas, Virginia; James C. Thomas, New York; Dr. Joseph H. Thomas, Maryland; Neval H. Thomas, District of Columbia; William Thomas, Maryland; George P. Vashon, Missouri; Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, New York; William Warley, Kentucky; the Rev. Noah W. Williams, Missouri; Peter L. Woodbury, Maryland, and Dr. William Worthy, Massachusetts.

Crawfordville, Ga., Democrat
Friday, September 28, 1928

The Atlanta Independent a negro newspaper edited by Ben Davis, slurringly asks: "If Al Smith is elected and the good master should call him from labor to reward who would be President and what state is he from?" Ben, who boasts that Hoover, as Secretary of Commerce, revoked the segregation order in his department, by insinuation slanders Senator Robinson, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, and the great state of Arkansas from which he hails, because he is a Southerner and Arkansas is one of the states that compose the solid South. Yet, a few misguided Georgia white men and women have joined Ben in his efforts to carry Georgia for Hoover. But, thank God, the great majority of Georgians have not lost their reason, and Democratic victory on November 6th in this state is as certain as anything can be.

Ft. Pierce, Fla., Tribune
Saturday, September 15, 1928

CALLS NEGRO AN IMPOSTER

Senator Harrison Says Democrats Have None Working in South

Any colored men who may be in Florida representing themselves to be representing the Democratic National Committee or any other Democratic organiation in the formation of negro Al Smith clubs, are imposters and should be arrested, according to a telegram received by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who is stationed at national headquarters in New York.

Senator Harrison sent the telegram to James T. Vocelle of Vero Beach in answer to a wire informing him of articles that appeared in the Okeechobee News. The Okeechobee paper stated that a negro giving the name of Richardson and who claimed to be financed by New York Democrats was in Okeechobee organizing an Al Smith club among the negroes. Copies of the newspaper containing the article have been mailed to a large number of people in St. Lucie and Indian River counties and possibly in other counties.

Upon receipt of Mr. Vocelle's telegram, Senator Harrison promptly replied as follows:

New York, N. Y., Sept. 13 1928.

Jas. T. Vocelle,
Vero Beach, Fla.

Neither this organization nor any other organization that I know of nor any member of the national organization here or those in charge of directing Smith campaign knows anything of any Negro representing Smith forces in the South. Any one claiming such is an imposter and you have consent to have them arrested. Nobody here has heard of a fellow by the name of Richardson.

PAT HARRISON.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
Thursday, September 27, 1928

THINK—AND THINK HARD.

Things have come to a pretty pass here in Georgia.

Simply because the great Democratic party, in convention at Houston, failed to nominate a man who possessed every Utopian quality, there has gone up a baby-like wail: "We wont play; you didn't nominate my man." And without stopping for a moment to think, these "disappointees" rush broken-hearted into the ranks of their traditional enemy, led in Georgia by Ben Davis, he of the ebony hue. They sweep aside every tradition of their Southland; they ruthlessly cause by their untimely haste in deserting to the enemy a jostling of peaceful bones—ashes of Confederate fathers—who writhe in their graves at the horror of sons and daughters forgetting so soon. Yes, in their fervid embarrassment of Republican ideals and Republican standards, they forget everything; their sole thought being to "block" from election a Democrat who was brave enough and man enough to state his honest convictions about government without resorting to pussy-foot methods and innuendoes such as characterize their oily Republican choice, be-smattered with graft of every imaginable sort and his party the symbol of dishonesty in governmental affairs.

But, these so-called Hoover Democrats tell us—they are not really and truly honest-to-God Republicans. They are "detourers"—a pretty little concoction coined by none other than "Weary Willie" Upshaw, and when the November election is over, they'll come right on back into the Democratic fold like so many sheep. And doubtless, they are of the opinion they will find the word "Welcome" emblazoned over the door, even though they did desert their party in a critical hour; a party to which the South has held allegiance for more than sixty years.

Let's see about this thing. Let's forget for the moment that some Southern Democrats are deserting. What effect will it have on Northern Democrats? Let's don't lose sight of the fact that for sixty years the Northern Democrats have STOOD BY THE SOUTH. Consider the Dyer Bill; a measure directed against the Southland and a pure and unadulterated bid for continued negro support and patronage in this section. A nice morcel intended

as bait to the Southern darky. If the Dyer bill should be enacted into law—AND IT FAILED ONLY BECAUSE NORTHERN DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS LINED UP SOLIDLY WITH SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS—the taxpayers in any Southern county in which a lynching occurred would have to cough up $10,000 and made to like it. The mob might be made up of outside people; people from another county, but the taxpayers living in the county where the lynching occurred would have to foot the bill.

Northern Democrats came to the rescue of the broken Southland in the dark days of the Reconstruction, when Republicans, led by Thad Stephens, were seeking to enact force bills upon the South.

Let's not forget that the Republican party is not the friend of Georgia or of the South. That it has pledged itself to continue its utmost to have enacted into law the Dyer Anti-lynch Bill; an insolent and studied insult to every white man and woman in Dixie. And as certain as there is a sun, if the Dyer bill becomes a law, a force bill will follow on its heels and Southern elections thereafter will be held under the glint of Federal bayonets.

Assume that the South casts into electoral vote to the Republican party; thereby defeating a Northern Democrat. Suppose the time should come when, menaced by force bills and other hateful anti-Southern legislation—Southern Democrats, in their dire extremity—turn to their northern friends and say: "Come save us"—what could we expect? Could we blame Northern Democrats if they failed to respond?

You have your own convictions, friends, and the Democratic nominee may be personally distasteful to you, but there's something far more important than mere personality in this election. The South is being menaced in a subtle manner and you who call yourself Hoover-Democrats are merely hastening the day when an outraged and insulted Southland may have to resort to strong means to regain what she may lose.

Rivers Charged With Saying He Would Vote for Negro Rather Than for Gov. Smith

MACON, Ga., Sept. 3.—(AP)—A charge that State Senator Ed D. Rivers declared, behind closed doors, that "he would vote for the blackest negro in Georgia rather than for Al Smith," was laid to the gubernatorial candidate this afternoon by Pope F. Brock, local attorney, who followed the state senator upon the rostrum [illegible] program at Central Park in the annual Labor Day [illegible].

Chamlee of Bartow county, who quit the governor's race recently, is authority that the remark was made at a closed meeting in East Point last fall. Mr. Brock continued, "and I have it upon good authority that he made the same statement at Augusta and Sandersville, behind closed doors."

Arraignment of Mr. Rivers for "treason to the basic principles of democracy," in heading the senators' bloc of highway reform, and alleged pro-Holderism were other high points in the address which directly followed the state senator's own statement that "he owed no obligation to the chairman or any member of the highway commission."

A gatherng of several hundred composed predominently of local politicians were treated to the political fire works in a program that included a defense of the Democratic party and Al Smith by Joseph E. Pottle, prominent attorney of Milledgeville, and addresses by Charles H. Garrett and Judge M. Felton Hatcher, candidates for solicitor of Bibb superior court.

The highway issue was developed, in both the address of Mr. Rivers and Mr. Brock, the latter declaring the senator's blocking measures "flaunted the will of the people," while the former maintained the "right" of the senate in refusing to endorse the governor's candidate for chairman of the department.

"The opposition is charging that I am the highway candidate," Mr. Rivers said. "I brand as false any such charge—I am not under the slightest obligation to the chairman of the commission or any member of the board."

The governor must sign every warrant of the highway department, the senator pointed out, adding that "if he signs them, as he does, he becomes indirectly a party to the expenditures of extravagance and waste" Mr. Rivers declared.

With reference to age, which "is used against him" Senator Rivers reviewed the attainments of Hoke Smith, Alexander the Great, Alexander Stephens and a host of others, who were great, he said, "at the age I'll be, when I'm elected." Applause followed.

The candidate charged the governor with "running a campaign of excuses;" that the office demanded "pep, enthusiasm; and that he himself is running "on a program for the future of the state."

In opening, Mr. Brock submitted that "while Mr. Rivers compares in age with Hoke Smith, Alexander the Great and Alexander Stephens, in their careers, there must be conceded a difference in abilities."

"A blind man knows why there are paved and improved roads in Jackson county, an out-of-the-way community," Mr. Brock said, "and yet Mr. Rivers said he has no connection with the highway department. If that is true he won't carry a county in the state. The senators depends upon the highway department with all its ramifications."

"The overwhelming defeat" of Holder two years ago was ignored by the snate, he said, "in violation of the basic principle of democracy, the rule of the majority."

"I call it treason to the most basic principles of our government. The public, if you please, is not to be ignored in such fashion."

Continuing, Mr. Brock declared that the candidate "is doing a thing that has never been done before." "He and his associates did all in their power to obstruct your will, and now he is the very man who is asking for election. If he disregarded your vote two years ago, what can you expect from the future. Do you think he has suffered a conversion—that he is now a Hoke Smith, Alexander the Great or Alexander Stephens?"

The address was roundly applauded.

Mr. Rivers was not afforded a reply on the program, but remained seated on the platform. He remarked later that it was a little unfair but all right.

POST-STANDARD
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
AUG 31 1928

The Negroes in New York

As a part of its usual strategy, not a part of the presidential campaign in which it is so deeply interested, Tammany has undertaken to get the Negroes in New York in line. The method is that which Tammany always uses; it distributes patronage where it is intended to do the most good. New York has more Negroes than any southern city; and Tammany has been sedulously cultivating the Negroes. There are 54 Negro policemen in New York, one fire lieutenant, one assistant district attorney and 100 teachers in the public schools. There have been Negro aldermen. The highest place held by a Negro is on the civil service commission. What authority he may have is unimportant. It is politically important that the man gets $7,500 a year. Tammany now gets the larger part of the Harlem vote.

Joseph McGoldrick has been writing for The American Mercury about the Wigwam's Negro. He says:

From Croker until the death of Murphy, considerable progress was made. The presidential ambitions of Governor Smith have of late cooled the welcome slightly. His southern supporters would not relish the news that there have been two Tammany Negro aldermen. When the Negro Elks from the whole country assembled in New York, the governor, who had promised to open the convention, had a sudden brief illness, and Mayor Walker was unable to review their parade.

As soon as the governor's fortunes are definitely determined in November, Tammany will unquestionably resume its absorption of this latest immigrant group.

Tammany has been markedly successful in gaining the support of new racial groups coming into increased voting power in New York. It has not overlooked the Negro. It will not permanently overlook him. For the Negroes have become an electoral power in New York.

NEW YORK TIMES
SEP 6 1928

Politics in Alabama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that Mr. Julian Harris, your editor correspondent, in your issue of Aug. 26 states that, due to the good work of The Birmingham News, The Birmingham Age-Herald and The Montgomery Advertiser, the State of Alabama was never further from supporting the Republican nominee than at present. Evidently Mr. Harris has not been in Alabama recently.

The Methodist and Baptist Churches, the W. C. T. U. and the Ku Klux element have joined forces and have organized under the name of Anti-Smith Democrats. They are waging a very bitter whispering campaign against Governor Smith, at large meetings, to which no one is admitted who will not sign a pledge to vote against Smith. The strength of this group has got all the loyal Democrats whom I know pretty badly scared. They do not share Mr. Harris's calm confidence.

There is a tremendous body of citizens of this State who apparently have not absorbed any new political thought since the days of Wyclif. They believe implicitly everything they are told by their clergy. The latter, except the Episcopalians and a few Presbyterians, are fighting bitterly, both in the pulpit and in the street, against the Democratic nominee. All the old lies, and some remarkably new ones, about the iniquities of the Catholics are glibly uttered and readily believed. "It is against the Catholic religion to tell the truth." "If Al Smith is elected all Protestant churches will be closed by him within sixty days." "If Al Smith is elected there will be an open saloon on every corner in sixty days." "Don't vote for Al Smith unless you want your twelve-year-old son to be forced to become a Catholic." These are only samples of the many lies that are being spread and believed.

Quite the most remarkable charge hurled at Smith yet is that he blocked a law to prevent the "unspeakable crime" in New York City. This phrase means but one thing to the ignorant Southerner, and that is the rape of a white woman by a negro.

The Alabama that sent Underwood to the Senate is fighting hard for Governor Smith, but that Alabama is not in the saddle and is not too confident of victory.

RICHARD D. GILLIAM Jr.
Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 30, 1928.

Political - 1928

Democratic

Party Affiliation

Valdosta, Ga., Times
Friday, August 24, 1928

WHICH WILL YOU TAKE?

The voters of Georgia are confronted with two questions. They have two sides presented to them. One of them represents the shades of their ancestors and the other represents the shades of their bitterest despoilers. We must look to our friends or we must turn our backs upon them and look to our enemies. We must accept the honest, earnest expressions of an honest man, or we must take the jugglery of words by a man who is practically unknown to us, who has never visited our state and whose chief adviser in Georgia is an impudent negro who has been charged with selling his influence to white men and white women like so many chattels.

There has been no man to charge Governor Alfred Smith with anything but being honest and earnest. His whole administration has been featured by an effort to help women and children. He has been given letters and medals for his service toward this class of people. Every word of his acceptance address indicates that his heart is centered upon service to the masses of people and not to the classes. He said emphatically that the saloon is a defunct institution and that it will never return to America.

As governor of the great state of New York he has dealt with problems as great as those which confront the President of the United States and his power is much greater than that of the President. His administration of affairs in that state has been such that he was nominated five times as governor and elected four times, each time over the biggest man the Republicans could put against him and with an unlimited amount of money to help them defray campaign expenses. All classes of people in New York declare that they will vote for Al Smith regardless of party, because they look upon him as a man of service and sympathy and one who yearns to help his fellow man.

On the contrary, Mr. Hoover, whom the Republicans have nominated, is a cold blooded mining engineer, who has had no experience in government, who was never known to be either one way or the other in regard to prohibition, but who is a creature of the greatest liquor distiller in the United States. He owes his nomination to the fact that the element which elected Harding and succeeded him with Coolidge and which is the worst gang that ever got a foothold in this country, put up the money to practically buy his nomination. The controlling influences in Georgia are the disreputable negroes who have served on a national Republican committee and who will serve on it again as soon as the present storm blows over regarding the scandal they brought upon the committee by the barter and sale of offices in this and other states.

Governor Smith represents the sentiment in the United States that was friendly to the South when the Hoover and Coolidge crowd was putting our heroes in dirty prisons, who were filling our fair section with unprincipled and arrogant officials, who put federal bayonets around the ballot boxes to keep white men from exercising their franchise, and who would still put the force bill upon our section if it were not for the influence of the men in the North who represent the party to which Governor Al Smith belongs.

When we think of the two sides that we are to draw from, Southern white men should not find it hard to decide.

The Solid South Caught in Eddy Of Nice Dilemma

Smith's Candidacy Must Blow Somebody Good, and That Somebody Will Be the Negro—Trinity of South's Social Attitudes Challenged

The following editorial, taken from The Nation, is reprinted for the light it throws on the epochal happenings in the Southlands, precipitated by the Presidential candidacy of Governor Smith:

THE SOUTHERN BISHOPS
(Editorial in The Nation)

The war of Southern bishops over the wetness of Governor Smith is more than a side show or a fight between dry and ultra-dry Democrats. It is a serious challenge to that trinity of social attitudes which rules the South, loyalty to the Protestant Church, allegiance to the Democratic party, and "keeping the nigger in his place." These three things have gone together so consistently in Southern life that a "nigger lover," a Catholic, or a Republican has, in many sections, had no chance whatever of success.

Now come a number of ultra-respectable leaders of Southern Protestantism who say frankly that they are going to bolt the Democratic ticket and vote for Hoover. They take this unprecedented step in the name of their hatred for the liquor traffic. Whatever may be the justice of their cause, we rejoice that they are smashing the political prejudices which made the Solid South solid. One of those prejudices was given a painful blow when the Democrats nominated a Catholic. Now another is threatened when a large number of native Southerners announce their intention of voting for a Republican. There is hope that a new wind of reality will blow through Southern political life.

The main question concerning the challenge of the uutra-dry bishops is still to be answered. Will they dare to permit the Negroes to vote with them for the Republican ticket? Clearly, they need the Negro vote to win, and many of the Negroes would like to give that vote. If a fair and free election were taken in the South, the Negro vote might be the deciding factor. Our guess is that the ultra-dry bishops will never open their mouths about the Negro vote. To doubt the justice of white supremacy as it is now practiced in the South is a greater sin in the eyes of most Southern people than anything mentioned in the Decalogue. If the Hoover Democrats should venture to suggest the possibility of Negro support for their cause, the resulting tidal wave of racial fear would undoubtedly swamp them.

Bishop Warren Candler of the Methodist Church South and the Coca-Cola family do not mention the Negro vote in discussing this subject. He chides his brethren for using the church openly to fight against Governor Smith. "Do not preach politics," he says, in quoting an old episcopal letter. "You have no commission to preach politics. The divinity of the church is never more strikingly displayed than when it holds on its ever straightforward way in the midst of worldly commotions."

With the bishop's attitude toward Governor Smith we are not concerned here, but since when has the Methodist Church South held to a straightforward way in the midst of worldly commotions? In the Civil War the Southern Methodists stood for the South and slavery; in the World War they stood for Wilson and the Allies; in the present controversy in the South over the eleven-hour day and twelve-hour night in cotton mills at least one church conference has espoused the cause of the mill owners.

Bishop Candler, who leads the regular Democratic section of the Methodist Church South against Bishop James Cannon and his pro-Hoover associates, is quite willing to mix in economic and political controversies when he is on the dominant, conservative side. He favored compulsory military training at Emory University when he was chancellor, and he kept Debs from speaking on the campus of that institution in 1920 by charging that students who petitioned for the right to hear Debs "had tried to take the escutcheon of honor of this institution into their hands and stain it in dishonor by having a jailbird enter our midst." When the leaders of the American (Southern) Cotton Manufacturers' Association met recently in Richmond they were treated to a splendid eulogy from Bishop Candler, who praised them for giving their workers every educational, social and spiritual advantage. The fact was not mentioned that these manufacturers pay their workers the lowest wages and work them the longest hours of any large manufacturing industry in the United States.

As between Bishop Candler, who appears to be wholly consumed with Pentecostal yearning, and Bishop Cannon, who says he is out to demolish Al Smith, we prefer Bishop Cannon, though he ought not to be so shocked at the thought of Roman Catholics likewise seeking their ends through politics. Why shouldn't a bishop go into politics if a moral issue is involved? And where can a political situation be found in which there is not a moral issue of some sort? Almost every aspect of moral life is conditioned by political habits and institutions, and the preacher who is interested in the moral life of the community cannot stay out of politics. He may take the plunge into politics as a non-partisan, or he may indorse one party as against another. In either case he is to be judged, as any other citizen is judged, by his knowledge of facts and the reasoned truth of his utterance.

OUR EXCHANGES

The Negro Vote.

(Lynchburg News.)

When Bishop Ainsworth, of the Methodist church, denouncing the candidacy of Al Smith, asserts that the "good men" who are supporting Smith are joining hands with "large numbers of purchasable negroes and foreigners" in an effort to elect the New York governor he makes a statement which he should know is not true. The plain and only reference is that the good men who are seeking to prevent the election of Smith are not keeping political company with purchasable negroes and foreigners.

Is Smith being supported by the negro national committeemen and women from certain Southern states? Is Smith being supported by the Republican negro candidates for congress in Chicago? And what of those voters of foreign extraction in certain Western and Middle Western states who normally vote Republican; are they bolting their party to support the Democratic candidate? Unless Bishop Ainsworth can answer these questions in the affirmative, his effort to make it appear that Smith is the candidate of the "purchasable negroes and foreigners" is an effort to make white appear black.

Those gentlemen who, for reasons which satisfy their own minds, are fighting the Democratic candidate, would do well to soft-pedal on the question of which candidate is a bidder for the "purchasable negro" vote. It was Hoover, not Smith, who forbid race segregation in the department of commerce; it was Hoover, not Smith, who profited by the support of corrupt Southern political machines in the hands of negroes. It was Hoover's party, not Smith's, which nominated a negro for congress in Chicago; it has been Hoover's party, not Smith's, which has kept itself in office with the aid of negro votes.

Richard Cannon Watts, chief justice of South Carolina Supreme Court says:

"If the Negro is brought into politics, the Negro will be the sufferer. Those who are endeavoring to do this very thing now do not realize the gravity of the deeds. It is like pouring gasolene over the whole South from Potomac to Rio Grande.

"What can a Southern man mean when he talks of bolting the Democratic party? For a southern man to think of such a thing is traitorous to the South and all the traditions of the South. I have voted the Democratic ticket from the time the Republicans forced Negro office holders on the people of my State and I shall vote this ticket until I die."

The Southern white man has three dominant passions—loyalty to the protestant church, the democratic party and "keeping the nigger in his place."

DEMOCRATS NAME NEGRO FOR CONGRES.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.—With Joseph L. McLemore—said to be the first Negro nominated for Congress by Democrats anywhere—opposed by L. C. Dyer, veteran Republican Represntative, an interesting political fight impends in St. Louis.

McLemore, a lawyer in the Negro district with offices in a modern Negro office building occupied mainly by lawyers and physicians, is running for office for the first time. He is 32. Dyer, on the other hand, is running for his ninth term in Congress. In the past the Negro Republican vote has been a big factor in his success.

McLemore says 65 per cent of the vote in his district is Negro and counts on swinging three-fourths of it in the November election. Dyer insists only one-third of the population is Negro and is confident they will stay Republicans.

"Most of the Democratic vote is white," said McLemore. "In the past the Negroes here have been voting the Republican ticket, but this year Gov. Smith is going to be a big drawing power among the Negroes and many of those who formerly supported the Republican ticket will vote the Democratic ticket straight—from Smith on down.

"The trouble is the Negro has been too strong a Republican. As a result, the Republicans count the Negro vote as a matter of time and they don't do anything for him. In New York City the Negroes vote the Democratic ticket, and consequently the Negro gets recognition there with an occasional office."

McLemore was born in Louisiana, near St. Charles.

"I was twelve years old before I got any formal schooling," he said today. "My mother was a cook for white families. My father died when I was seven years old.

"While I was trying to raise money to help Negro schools in Louisiana, a white man slapped me and told me I'd be lynched before I was fifteen. With the consent of my mother, I left home and went to Galveston, Texas, and worked for a barber there. His wife inspired me to seek education.

"I managed to get into Fisk University. Then I heard about summer high school in St. Louis and without funds I came here. I got a job and lived in the Y. M. C. A., then I volunteered and went to war.

"When I returned I was admitted to Howard, studied law and completed my law studies at New York University. Meantime, my mother died and I took charge of the education of my younger sister.

"When I started practicing law here six years ago, I was too busy getting a foothold to think of politics. This is the first time I've been in it actively."

Allendale, S. C., Citizen
Friday, July 27, 1928

WHY THE SOUTH IS FOR SMITH

The Southern states will vote for Smith and Robinson. Whatever the disaffection, whatever the spirit of resentment, whatever the pain on the part of devoted prohibitionists, they will support the Democratic ticket, because they must. Their good sense will convince them of it.

The presence of the Negroes as potential voters ties the prohibitionists to the Democratic party. In South Carolina are now about 875,000 Negroes and about 925,000 whites.

The white people cannot divide into two parties without getting many Negro voters into both. If the Negroes are used as voters they will be used as office holders.

Since Mr. Taft took office in 1908, the Southern white people have not been harassed by Republican administrations with appointments of Negroes, and a frame of mind has been induced upon them that this menace to their safety and peace has been wholly removed.

What they have forgotten is that in this same twenty years the contacts of the federal government with the private acairs and interests of the citizens have been multiplied by ten or twenty. They forgot what might take place when they ratified the Eighteenth amendment and their congressmen voted for the Volstead act. They forgot that, one day, Negroes might be appointed a federal prohibition enforcers. The Volstead act is a "force bill."

Federal prohibition agents are federal police officers.

In South Carolina are about 200,000 Negroes of voting age. If 50,000 of them vote the Republican ticket, they will demand their rewards and will receive them. Some of them will be appointed to office. That statement proves itself. Probably, in Northern cities, are a few Negro prohibition agents now.

In South Carolina is not a Prohibition Democrat who would be willing for the home of a suspected "wet" to be raided by a Negro agent. Nor would he have white men and white women in automobiles subject to be halted and searched by colored men.

In Mr. Taft's administration was no federal [illegible] and auditors looking into the citizen's books. There was no Harrison narcotic act, with federal enforcers, in those days.

In these twenty years laws have been passed whereby the federal government enters, at will, into every man's and every woman's kitchen, office, store, bedroom, bathroom. Its agents tap the telephone wires and eavesdrop a conversation at a man's fireside if it is their wish. It is their right. The supreme court so has decided.

Twenty years ago the federal government seldom touched the average man. A few deputy collectors raided a few mountain moonshiners, the collector of the port here had to do with shippers, and other people would scarcely have known by personal association that there was a federal government except from the postoffice.

All that is changed now. "Uncle Sam" walks with us arm in arm. He crosses his legs under our tables. When he is in good humor he is a welcome guest, but when he is prying he isn't.

The News and Courier has no delight in talking about the Negro question, its disposition toward the Negroes is not unkind., but we have got to keep the Negroes out of govesnment in the South or get out of the South ourselves.

The federal government having become intimate with all of us, having taken a seat in the family circle, which it did not do formerly, it is for the South to watch.

If the whites divide, the Negroes vote.

If the Negroes vote, they get a share of the offices.

Prohibition agents and income tax deputies are federal officers.

These officers get closer to us than do other offirers.

The Southern white prohibitionists will turn against national prohibition and vote for a "wet" candidate for president, pledged to uphold the right of each state to deal with the liquor traffic question in its own way, before they will take the chance of creating an angry division of the white people and having the South infested with Negro prohibition agents and income tax investigators.

Of course tne South will vote for Smith and Robinson.—The News & Courier.

Elberton, Ga., Star
Tuesday, July 31, 1928

WHO SAID "NIGGER?"

There was an interesting visitor in Aiken not many days ago. He was a black Democrat, one of Al Smith's Harlem Black Belt leaders.

This negro like hundreds of others in Harlem negro district of New York where Tammany cuddles up close to the African vote says he enjoys confidence of the party leaders, sits in party conferences and is one of the "big boys" of the party.

With the Democratic party in New York full of negroes, and a threatened bolt of negro Republicans in Texas to the Democratic ticket, who can dare predict what may happen before this campaign ends?—Anderson Independent.

Political - 1928
Party Affiliation

Because I Am a Catholic

Neither the race nor the religious question has any place in the present campaign between the two major parties. These questions are not issues, and are injected for the sole purpose of beclouding the real issues, and misleading the people.

The federal constitution has declared that neither of the questions shall be applied as a qualification for office; and the individual or political party that raises either question, as a qualification or disqualification for office, is unfit to be entrusted with the responsibilities of administering a public trust. The federal constitution has affirmed, that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office, and no citizens of the United States should be denied the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and it is just as mean and contemptible, to deny the Negro the right to vote and to have his vote counted, as it is to vote against Gov. Smith because he is a loyal catholic.

But in spite of the prohibition of the constitution of our country, both of these poisoned questions have been injected into the campaign by the democratic party, and its candidates and agents.

The Democratic party in the South has made it paramount, that a candidate is fit to run unless he is committed to the proposition, that the Negro's vote must be suppressed and that he must be denied the use of the ballot. The Democratic party has gone so far as to proclaim that Gov. Smith has never appointed any Negro to office, except to such places as Negroes are assigned to in the South, such as janitors, porters and charwomen.

Gov. Smith injected the religious question squarely into the campaign in his Oklahoma speech when he claimed that the opposition is opposed to me, because I am a loyal catholic. This declaration is nothing less than an appeal to his church to vote for him because he is a catholic. His charge is tantamount to saying, "the protestants are opposed to me because I am a catholic, and all catholics ought to vote for me for that very reason". Every man has the perfect right to serve God according to the dictates of his own conscience and to cast his vote as he pleases unmolested. Mr. Smith like the Negro who cries out to hide his own shortcomings, "Kase I'se a nigger", cries "that the opposition to me for president, is based on religious persecution, because I am a catholic". This is raising the religious issue and the Governor is responsible for the calamity.

Of course the Governor is afraid and greatly excited, and is fighting with his back to the wall, and must throw up some sort of a smoke screen to attract the attention of the people from his utter failure to meet the real issues in the campaign. He confesses that the solution of the farm relief problem is too much for him when he says, if elected "I will refer the question to a board of agricultural experts". He cannot defend his position on immigration on the tariff question. He knows nothing about foreign affairs, so, since he is wanting on the vital issues, he must fill the aching void somehow; thus he screams; "they are agin me because I am a catholic"—in other words, religious persecution—"Help me, Lord help me." As Dr. M. Ashby Jones would put it, this is not a campaign of protestantism vs. catholicism, but a campaign based upon the public records, and present fitness of Herbert Hoover and Governor Smith for president. Religious bigotry, and race hatred should be excluded from the campaign and the fitness of the man and the platforms of their parties should have the exclusive attention of the American electorate. Whether Gov. Smith is a catholic or appointed Negroes or Jews to office is not the question, but whether the creature of Tammany Hall with no federal experience will make a better president than a man who has world experience with men and governments like Hoover. Take the races and the church out of it, and discuss what is best for all the people.

Let Senators Harris, George, Pat Harrison and their tribe inform themselves on national questions and learn to talk about something except "niggers". Show some strength of character, breadth of soul and spiritual acumen. Learn to love rather than to hate your fellowman because of color or faith. Bigotry and prejudice are not going to land Gov. Smith in the white house. The Governor need not holler for calf rope to hide his failure to discuss intelligently the vital issues dividing the two parties by raising religious questions; the people have taken his measure and know his calibre, as well as they know his record on every moral question. A mere assertion is in no sense proof of a charge. The democratic party is solely responsible for the injection of the race question, religious bigotry and intolerance. The democrats have asserted that white supremacy was the paramount issue in this campaign—not prohibition, or farm relief, but white supremacy. Southern Democrats have foresworn that no Negroes or catholics shall be in office. The Negro must be disfranchised and catholics excluded from office.

Gov. Smith says he'll enforce the 18th amendment but says nothing about the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. He quotes the constitution about the religious tests but says nothing about a free ballot and a fair count.

The republican party as Mr. Hoover stated in his address of acceptance, is opposed to the mixture of church and state. It is opposed to a religious qualification for office. But it does not subscribe to all of the policies of the catholic church any more than it does to all the tenets of the protestant church. The republicans believe that the state ought to educate the masses and not the church. The catholics believe that the church should educate our children and not the state. The republican party does not want a man for president who would break down our public school system, substitute the church therefor, and demoralize the public morals by legalizing the sale of whisky, it matters not whether he is a catholic, baptist, methodist, or whatnot. Any man expressing views which conflict with the genius of our government ought not to be president, be he catholic or protestant.

It is cowardly to squeak "because I am a catholic," instead of meeting the issue squarely like a man. It is just about as cowardly as the Negro who hollers "kase I'se a 'nigger'" they are doing it to me".

Johnson Deserts Democrats' Camp

Former Heavyweight Champion Climbs Aboard Hoover Bandwagon

Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion of the world, deserted the Democratic party and climbed upon the bandwagon Monday for Herbert Hoover. Smarting under the denial made by Chairman John J. Raskob that he was in any way connected with the Smith campaign, the fighter announced his intention of voting for the Republican candidate and taking the stump for his cause.

Johnson in Chicago has hitherto-fore been a staunch supporter of the Democrats. The stinging declaration of Raskob came recently when the white press published a dispatch saying that the fighter's next battle would be for Al. Smith.

"I have given the matter careful consideration," the pugilist declared in an interview Monday before leaving for Philadelphia on a theatrical engagement. "If the Democrats are so opposed to my working for them, what can we expect if they win?"

Making stage appearances under direction of Jack Goldberg, white, the former champion will take the stump in every city his show plays. His immediate itinerary will take him through the Midwest.

Why I'm For Smith

Bigots, Morons, Prohibitionists, Bourbon, Democrats, Lily Whites And Ku Klux Are For Hoover—All Classes Of Working People Are For Smith

By FERDINAND Q. MORTON
N. Y. Civil Service Commissioner

The election of Governor Smith would be a fine victory for the cause of tolerance and fair play in America. The moral tone of the whole nation would be better for such a triumph; and every American who suffers from the effects of religious bigotry and racial hatreds would be a beneficiary.

The Negro could not be denied participation in these benefits, for the quickened ethical perceptions of the nation—of which such a victory would be definite indication—would make such exclusion impossible. The colored voter realizes this. He realizes also that it would be a serious blow to the cause of his race if such a victory should be achieved without his having made a substantial contribution to it.

For the first time since his enfranchisement, the colored vote is confronted with an opportunity of his own cause. For the cause of tolerance and fair play is essentially his cause. I earnestly hope and fairly believe that at this election colored voters in overwhelming numbers will be found in the ranks of those Americans who are resolved to banish forever from this nation religion bigotry and racial hatred.

* * * * * * *

Incalculable good will come to the Negro in this country if he does, by giving his suffrage to the Democratic candidate for President, prove he is conscious of his duty and obligation as an American citizen. Even in the South, where he feels most keenly the effects of racial prejudice, he will benefit. There are liberal Democrats are leading the fight of Governor Smith, while on the other hand Bourbon Reactionary Democrats and the lily white Republicans are fighting the battle of the Republican candidate. It is the liberal Demeocrat in the South to whom the Negro must look for fair play.

This election affords the Negro voter in the North an opportunity never before enjoyed by him to help his brother in the South. It is obvious that if we in the North and West help the liberal Democrats in the South must inevto elect the Democratic candidate for President, itably, as a result of such action on our part, feel more k indly toward the Negro there.

* * * * * * *

The intelligent colored American realizes that the Negro problem, so-called, is no longer a national political issue. He knows that colored people in this country must fight out their destiny in the localities where they live. Nearly half of the colored people in the United States now reside north of the Mason Dixon Line. There they are confronted by new problems and new conditions. If they make intelligent use of their suffrage in their new homes, there will never arise in the North the problem that still confronts the South. In the great cities and industrial centers of the North, we must make common cause politically with the workers with whom we are identfied industrially and economically. The great majority of these workers realize that their interests will be best served by the election of Governor Smith and they are supporting his candidacy.

If we are to survive industrially and economically in the North, we must have the good will of the working classes. We can do much to gain this good will by helping to elect Gov. Smith,

the candidate for President, whose election will best serve the interest and welfare of the working people.

* * * * * *

As long as the Negro vote is the property of one political party he can not use it to his own advantage. He can use it to his own advantage only if he divides it. In the coming election, colored voters should give their suffrage to Governor Smith if for no other reason than to establish the fact that they are politically independent. The ballot is the most potent weapon we have in our fight for the recognition of our constitutional rights. We must use this weapon. If we prove at this election that we are conscious of the power of our ballot and regard it as our own property and not the property of the Republican party, we shall not only earn the respect of the Nation, but we shall place ourselves in a position of strategic advantage politically.

* * * * * *

The election of Governor Smith offers a reasonable hope for the modification of the prohibition laws. It is utterly impossible for an honest, intelligent, well-informed person to be a sincerely advocate it simply do not know the facts.

Before the curse of Prohibition was inflicted on this country, Negro workers in the North were becoming more temperate. They were abandoning the use of whiskey and gin and drinking instead beer and ale. Prohibition has compelled them to return to the use of whiskey nd gin. Hundreds of gallons of poisonous alcholic liquors sold as whiskey and gin are being consumed in Harlem every day.

The ravages which such liquors are making pon the health and physical well-being of the egro worker in Harlem can not be estimated. hysicians there observe that certain diseases are rapidly increasing and they assert that the probable effect on the next generation through the use of alcoholic poisons presents a most alarming question. Thousands of sub-normal infants, it is said, will be born as a direct result of the use of such liquors by the parents of those infants.

On this issue alone, Governor Smith deserves the support of his fellow citizens in Harlem and if conditions in other great cities even approximate those in Harlem, the Negro voter in every great city should vote for the election of Governor Smith for President.

* * * * * *

The bigots, the morons, the prohibitionists the Ku Klux Klansmen, the Courbon Democrats and the lily white Republicans in the South, in short, all the forces of intolerance and hatred are earnestly striving for the election of the Republican candidate. Are they all mistaken in the belief that the election of Herbert Hoover will best serve the vile cause they represent? For one, I do not believe that they are mistaken. The colored voter will not align himself with these sinister forces against the candidacy of Governor Smith.

Every intelligent colored American desires to see once more in the White House a man of the type of Cleveland and Roosevelt. That is precisely the type which Governor Smith represents. He is honest, sincere and courageous. When he takes the oath as President, he will do so in the firm belief that that oath obligates him to every single American citizen alike. In his keeping as President, the rights and the liberties and the welfare of every American regardless of race, creed or color will be secure.

Any Colored man or woman who heard Governor Smith over the radio Thursday night and could not see in him the embodiment of Lincoln and Roosevelt must be partisan indeed. Governor Smith is the object of the same opposition, the same prejudice, the same misunderstanding as the Negro race itself. If elected he is bound by nature to sympathize with the Negro and his yearnings.

Vote for Smith, regardless of party lines.

Reported to Have Told Negro Leaders Vote Here Not Enough to Bother With

See in Tammany Leader's Alleged Statement Complete Domination of South in Smith Campaign—Democratic Candidate Acceptable to Klan

"There are only 23,000 colored voters in Harlem and their vote is not enough to bother with."

Judge Olvany, head of Tammany Hall, is said to have issued the above statement to the Negro officers of the Al. Smith-for-President Colored League, in a recent conference held with the Tammany head for the purpose of securing some expression of recognition for the Harlem Negroes.

That the South controls the Al Smith organization from top to bottom is almost proven beyond doubt by the statement of Judge Olvany, according to the dissatisfied Negro leaders of New York after the conference.

To the thinking people of the country it has always been a curious fact that the K. K. K., a purely Southern organization, did not attempt to defeat the nomination of Al Smith at Houston. It will be remembered they defeated him in New York, his home city and state in 1924, and it appears curious, at least to the Negro leaders of Harlem, that in 1928, down in the very heart of the South where the K. K. K. was born, the Klan sat silent and permitted Al Smith to secure the nomination on the very first ballot.

These facts are now beginning to dawn upon the leaders in New York in their effort to explain why Judge Olvany discounted the importance of the Negro vote in Harlem.

One leader was quoted as saying that he remembered that Evans, head of the Klan, was reported in the public press as saying that he was first of all a Democrat.

The Democratic campaign has revealed, it is claimed, what is called the subtle politics of the Klan. Al Smith got the nomination and it is now the opinion of the Negroes throughout the country that Mr. Smith, long before the convention assembled, had satisfied the Klan absolutely, thereby making possible his nomination and the united support of the Solid South during the campaign.

All the talk of Al Smith cheating the South and the K. K. K. after he is elected has been quieted by the statement of Judge Olvany.

Negroes who are trying to make themselves believe that Al Smith would be bigger than the South or the Klan after his election are now admitting that Smith has really become a part of the old Democratic party and for the sake of his own election he has yielded body and soul to Southern demands.

They say that if Mr. Smith intended to cheat the Klan, the thing has leaked out and the Klan has called his hand and Judge Olvany's statement is being taken by Negroes as Al Smith's complete surrender of the Negro question.

It is very clear to the Northern Negroes now that the South issued orders to Al Smith and Tammany Hall on the Negro question and the Negroes reason it out to mean that the South is trying to test its own influence over Al Smith before he is elected and at the same time they are letting the South know that the Negroes, not even in the North, are to play any part in the success of the Democratic party.

It is admitted that this latest demand upon Al Smith and Tammany Hall has changed the whole complexion of the Democratic campaign in the North so far as Negro voters are concerned.

When Judge Olvany told the colored leaders that there are only 23,000 voters in Harlem and their vote was not enough to bother with it was taken to mean that however badly Tammany Hall wanted the Negro vote in Harlem they were not permitted to go after it over the objections of the South.

Just what Harlem Negro Democrats will do now since the Harlem vote has been discounted remains to be seen. It is argued that if the Harlem vote is not wanted there is little or no use in trying to get a Negro vote for Al Smith in Massachusetts or New Jersey.

When Negro leaders in Maryland were confronted with the Olvany statement they interpreted it to mean that the Negro vote was not wanted at all. It is said that a delegation of Democratic leaders intended to take the matter up with Governor Smith but since he refused to see a delegation of Negroes in Jersey two weeks ago, coupled with his absence in the far West, the Democratic Negro leaders are left somewhat in a dilemma.

Apopka, Fla., Chief
Thursday, August 23, 1928

WELCOMING THE NEGRO

Palmetto News says it is absolute opposed to the Democratic party we coming the negro to its folds. Ju where were they officially welcomed —Starke Telegraph. Well, for instance, by referring to the files of th New York Times for October 2 1924, when Smith was making on of his numerous races for Governo you will find that in a speech mad in Harlem, the great "black belt" o New York City, Smith is reported b that newspaper to have appealed fo negro votes because he professed t be unalterably opposed to race prej udice. It will be interesting to see if Smith, who is reported to be planning a Southern speaking tour, will make the same speech in the South that he made in Harlem in 1924.

The Okeechobee News, commenting on the foregoing remarks: "To Southern Democrats who, unable to stomach Smith on any other ground, are being urged to do so because of the race issue, it ought to be significant that in New York City, where Smith and Tammany are supreme, the whites and blacks in the city's employ are mingled without regard to color, and that there are many hundreds of negroes kept on the public payroll by the Tammany organization.

"Ferdinand Morton, a negro, is a New York Civil Service Commissioner and as such must pass upon all civil service positions filled by New York City. Morton is the president of a club called 'United Colored Democracy,' an Al Smith Club."

The above seems to answer the query.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
Friday, August 24, 1928

Forum Of The People

"I AM A DEMOCRAT"

To Editor The Age-Herald

I am a Democrat.

I am a Methodist.

I am a Prohibitionist.

For these and other reasons, I am advocating Alfred E. Smith for president. I am a Democrat because I believe in the principles of that party as enunciated by Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson.

My acquaintance with the Republican party dates from the time in 1866 when their orators were offering the negroes 40 acres and a mule in consideration of their voting the Republican ticket.

I went through the Reconstruction Period, from 1866 to 1876, and know what it means to have a Republican domination in the South. I remember when the only persons in South Carolina who could legally bear arms were the state militia, composed of negroes and officered by negroes. I recall vividly Brig. Gen. Prince Rivers, of the South Carolina State Militia, in a resplendent uniform, mounted on a handsome charger, and of his returning to his job as coachman after the election of Wade Hampton as governor of South Carolina.

I remember that most of the police force of Charleston, S. C., was composed of negroes, and how the negro drum corps would force the ladies of Charleston to get off the sidewalks when they came marching down them.

I remember the outrages committed on the white people of South Carolina by the so-called officers of the law during that period, and since that time I have not been able to get my consent to vote for or aid in electing a Republican to office.

I remember the scandals connected with the Republican administrations when they were in power from 1876 down to the present day, and the two last Republican administrations had about as unsavory a record as has ever disgraced the history of the United States, and, therefore, I cannot consent to the election of a Republican president.

I am a Methodist because the doctrines of that church appeal to me, and the policy of that church, as laid down by the leading bishops for the last 50 years, was for the Methodist Church to keep out of politics.

I am a Prohibitionist because from 1866 down to the recent past, I have had the opportunity of observing closely and witnessing the evils of the liquor traffic.

I am for Smith for president because, in my opinion, he is the best man available for the office; because he was nominated by the Democratic convention, whose nominees and platform I agreed to support when I voted in the Democratic primary, and because I believe that he will do far more to enforce the laws on the statute books than has the Republican party in the past or they may be expected to do in the future.

With a few honorable exceptions, their failure to enforce the laws has been a disgrace to the country, and I believe that Mr. Smith, who is an honest, able and fearless executive, will carry out his oath of office after he is elected, as I believe he will be, to the presidency of the United States.

JAS. H. HARD.

Birmingham, Aug. 9, 1928.

Political -1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

DEMOCRATIC ALARM AND CONSTERNATION

The best proof of Democratic political misery, and uneasiness in the state, is evidenced by the undemocratic methods the organization is resorting to, to mislead and deceive the white people of Georgia. The activities of the party in the state, and the methods used, are proof positive that the leaders fear the result on election day, and are thoroughly alarmed over the outlook; that consternation is running rampant in the Democratic fold; and that honest white men and women are disregarding party lines by refusing to be stampeded by the old threadbare lie of white supremacy vs. Negro domination.

Farm relief, tariff, prohibition and no other real issue has claimed the attention of the Democratic spell binders or press service. The one issue has been white supremacy and race hatred. The Democrats have forgotten the Houston platform and the issues raised therein, and are conducting a campaign of race hatred and political intolerance.

The program of the Democrats in Georgia is to shake the red rag of Negro domination in the face of white voters to frighten them back into the Democratic oligarchy of misrule and incompetency. The Atlanta Constitution has "out-heroded' Herod in its effort to poison the feeling between the races, and to stir up racial strife as a means of holding the Democrats in line against their expressed will.

Senator George leading the forces of Al Smith in the state makes no appeal to what is noble and statesmanlike in the Democratic party, but to what is base and mean in those of his party who would destroy the constitution. He appeals to the prejudice and intolerance of the stupid who hate Negroes because they are black and who would promote violence in violation of state and federal constitutions.

The Atlanta Constitution is living in the dead past of fifty years ago, and is not abreast with the new order of things in which the public will think for itself both politically and economically, and will no longer be frightened by the bugbear of Negro domination. The Atlanta Constitution charges that Mr. Hoover brazenly and notoriously abrogated racial segregation in the department of commerce and has not denied it. Hasn't the Constitution sense enough to know that Mr. Hoover will neither deny nor apologize for doing his duty as he had the light to see it? The Constitution calls on Mr. Hoover to deny he issued the abrogation order. Has it called on Gov. Smith to deny whether he had or has a colored woman for secretary? Has it asked him why he permits no segregation among state and municipal employees in New York? Has the Constitution asked Gov. Smith who appointed a Negro and Jew members of the civil service commission in New York, that Theodore Roosevelt was once a member of? Has the Constitution asked Raskob to explain Jack Johnson's, who marries only white women, connection with Al Smith's campaign? Will the Constitution explain who is financing the organization of Negro Al Smith clubs throughout the South?

Our neighbor says that the Negro child is educated along with the white child and no discrimination is made in equipment or facility. The Constitution knows that this statement is wholly untrue. It knows that every Negro school in Atlanta is packed to the brim with two and three sessions a day and not enough room to seat half of the children; and that the Negro child is shamefully discriminated against both in equipment and facility. The Constitution says the Negro is satisfied in his place. This is untrue for the Negro is everything except satisfied and will never be satisfied as long as the white man legalizes the theft of his vote, shuts the door of hope in his face, and takes what belongs to his child for the education of the white child.

What happened from 1865-76, and during the reconstruction days are dead issues and are only referred to, to boost an unholy cause. These old bygones are simply bigotry and intolerance of the "have beens", who hope to ride into favor by resurrecting the race hatred and political intolerance of bygone days, when the people allowed the demagogues to think for them. But we are living in a new day when we are politically free, and acting for ourselves.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Gazette

SEP 19 1928

NEGRO SMITH-ROBINSON CLUB HAS 75 MEMBERS

Senator Robinson Is Eulogized in Speeches Organizing County Unit at England.

Organization of a negro Smith-Robinson Club at England last night, with 75 members among the negroes of that community, was more of a tribute to Senator Joe T. Robinson than anything else, because in his address to the mass meeting, Dr. J. M. Robinson, state president, declared that "national affairs do not matter very much to us now. It is a question of getting a vice president up there to preside over the United States Senate who will be in sympathy with our people."

P. H. Jordan of Little Rock also addressed the new club, which is in Senator Robinson's home county.

Dr. Robinson declared that the negroes are free people, and no longer slaves of the Republican party. "Labor, thought, concentration, understanding between the races is the possible solution of our progress," he said. "The Southern white man lends us money, feels our sorrows and helps bear our burden. He extends business courtesies and to a large degree makes possible our success. When we want a favor, we go to him and usually get it. Then what pleasure do we get out of such ingratitude as to continue voting a ticket that never gets us anywhere?"

KANSAN

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

SEP 28 1928

COLORED VOTERS TO MEET

Wyandotte County Central Democratic Committee to Give Program at Bonner Springs.

The Wyandotte County Democratic central committee will sponsor a colored mass meeting tomorrow night in the First Baptist church, colored, at Bonner Springs.

The speakers tonight will include Russel Hardy, an attorney, and Joseph S. McDonald, chairman of the speakers committee of the central committee, and the Wyandotte county candidates.

Frank Garland, colored, of Downs, Kan., who is aiding in the campaign in the state and city, will be one of the featured speakers. Downs is 83 years old and for eighteen years was a slave in the states of Mississippi and Arkansas. He has always been a staunch Republican, he said, and for the first time is voting the Democratic ticket.

Another who will talk will be the Rev. S. E. Newell, a colored pastor.

Lyons, Ga., Progress
Thursday, September 13, 1928

FLA. DEMOCRATS FOR HOOVER

Miami, Florida
Sept. 8, 1928

To the Editor of The Lyons Progress,
Lyons, Georgia.

My family has been Southerners since the days of the Revolutionary War. During the Revolutionary War my ancestors were members of Southern Troops. During the Civil War they fought on the side of the Confederacy.

From the time of its formation, my family has been Democratic, and I, personally, am a Democrat, also being a member of the Dade County Executive Committee.

My precinct elected me to representation on this committee, and I believe that I represent the voters of the precinct and no one else. Shortly after Al Smith was nominated for the presidency and repudiated the platform of the Democratic National Convention, I was uncertain as to what to do. My principles, frankly, would not allow me to support Mr. Smith upon his platform. To determine my course of action, I polled the voters of my precinct. The poll has been approximately three-fourths completed and I find that they are voting for Herbert Hoover in ratio in excess of ten to one. Virtually all of the persons living in my precinct are Democratic. I am their representative and believe that I am justified in supporting Mr. Hoover for president. I believe I am justified in this support from two standpoints. First: as a representative of the majority of the Democratic voters in my precinct; and second: from the moral standpoint; that I am absolutely unable to agree that Mr. Smith is the head of the Democratic party of this country. He saw fit to ignore party lines and has brought to his aid such men as John J. Raskob, a wet Republican, and Samuel F. Rea, a nofficial of the Pennsylvania Railroad, also a Republican, and a wet one at that. I do not believe that either of these men are attracted to Mr. Smith solely on his view of prohibition and there must be other reasons. Even were this not true I still would be unable to support Mr. Smith because of his views on prohibition and immigration.

I have never taken a drink of liquor in my life, but I have seen the effects of the saloon upon communities and I do not believe that any decent thinking man or woman would welcome the return of the saloon to this country and, although Mr. Smith denies that he would return the saloon, that would be the inevitable outcome if his views were put into effect.

If my precinct had not shown the polls that it did I would have felt constrained to resign from the Democratic Executive Committee, but as it is, I intend to support the State Democratic ticket from bottom to top, but feel justified in my support of Mr. Hoover, nationally, because I conscientiously believe that Herbert Hoover's speeches and writings far more conform to the Democratic platform than does one sentence of the utterances of Al Smith.

When I was a boy on the farm in Georgia, my father used to lead a horse up to the trough to make him drink. If he wouldn't drink he would put a twitch on his nose and pull his head up toward a limb and funnel it down his throat. That, to me, looks like what Tammany Hall is trying to do to the South. They have sent speakers to us demanding that we retain our solidity on the grounds that if we do not white supremacy in the South will be lost. At the same time they send negroes

down here telling the negroes that Al Smith is the greatest friend the negroes have. They tell the Northern negro voters that Al Smith is the greatest hope in the White House, Mayor Walker even going so far as to declare after the first Monday in November they would be as welcome at the White House as they are in New York now. It is manifest that Tammany Hall is lying to somebody, and from its past record—the record of negro appointees in New York—it is easy to guess to whom they are lying.

This letter may cause considerable criticism of me; on the other hand I do believe, in view of the office that I hold, that the people should know exactly where I stand.

Senator George came to Florida and apologized on behalf of the Democratic party to Floridians—actually apoloziged for the Presidential nominee. I cannot see how any man of honor could do that. However, that is his business. He also said that if a single Southern state broke the ranks of the Democratic party in this election, the Democratic party would pass out of existence. That is the most ridiculous statement that I have ever heard. In the first place the Democratic party has a heritage and idealism from William Jennings Bryan that it is impossible to extinguish. The Democratic party belongs to the people and not to Al Smith or Tammany Hall or any other politician or group of politicians.

The Democrats in my precinct want Hoover.

So do I.

In this case I am perfectly willing to continue my office and to do what I can to carry out the will of the majority.

Very sincerely,
HENRY A. WILLIS
Member of the Dade County Democratic Executive Committee, Precinct 19.

Note—Mr. Willis has advised the Progress that Florida is safely three to one for Hoover.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
Monday, September 24, 1928.

SEES DEFLECTION OF NEGRO VOTES

Dr. W. J. Thompkins, Regional Director, Declares Many Will Support Al.

That there will be a large deflection of Negro Republican votes in the "border" states into the Democratic ranks in the November presidential election, is the opinion of Dr. William J. Thompkins, assistant health commission of Kansas City and one of the outstanding Negro Democratic leaders in the country, who as regional director of the "Smith-for-President Colored League" has just completed a survey of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Nebraska.

Dr. Thompkins was in Nashville last week to aid in the organization of the league of Tennessee, which he declared to have been perfected as he prepared to return to his headquarters in St. Louis Saturday night.

Four years ago he was director of the Negro national division of the Democratic party and aided in mustering Negro support for John W. Davis.

The Smith-for-President Colored League is divided into four regions; South Atlantic, Eastern, Salt Lake and Western, of which Dr. Thompkins has charge.

The league headquarters for the state of Tennessee are located in the Norris Memorial building on Cedar street. The Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. church, heads the Nashville club; Benjamin Carr has been selected as state organizer and president of the state organization, and Benny Delbert Scales has been made chairman of the executive committee and speakers' bureau.

Declaring that the league was conducting a vigorous speaking campaign for the Democratic nominee among Negroes, Dr. Thompkins insisted that the best Negro oratorical talent in the nation had been enlisted in the cause. Among the speakers of the league, some of whom are scheduled to speak in Nashville, are Bishop R. C. Ransom of the African Methodist church; Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner of New York; Julian D. Rainey of Boston, Alice Dunbar Nelson of Delaware, Earl Dickerson, assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, and O. B. Jefferson of Oklahoma.

Regarding the general situation among the Negro voters of the nation in the present presidential election, Dr. Thompkins said:

"There are more than 1,850,000 Negro voters in what are known as the border states. This vote holds the balance of power and is going to be a deciding factor in the politics of these states in the November election.

"From my observations in my survey of these states just completed, I am confident that there will be a large deflection of this vote which is traditionally Republican into the Democratic ranks. The causes are numerous and some of them are profound. Besides the personality pull of Smith, there is a widespread disaffection among the Negro Republicans of the South because of the failure of the Republican party to recognize them in its recent reorganization.

"I would cite specifically the unseating of the national committeeman, 'Gooseneck' Bill McDonald of Fort Worth, Texas; similar action taken toward Walter Cohen of Louisiana; the threatened unseating of Perry Howard of Mississippi, the failure to confirm the election of Ben Davis as national committeeman from Georgia, and the fight on Bob Church in Tennessee—all within the past ninety days."

"If the Republican party after its moral insults to the Negroes at the Kansas City convention in deposing virtually every Negro party representative in the South can succeed at the polls in November, then the swan song of the Negro has been sung inso-far as Republican leadership in the South is concerned."

JOURNAL-COURIER
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
SEP 25 1928

Negro Voters Hear Democratic Leaders

The Independent Negro Voters League met last night in the Colored Odd Fellows hall. Charles G. Morris, Democratic candidate for governor, and Augustue Lonergan, candidate for United States Senator on the same ticket addressed the meeting, extolling the record of the negro soldiers in all the wars, and declaring that the Negro should have mutual opportunities with the white man in city, county and state.

The speakers told of Al Smith's record with the negroes, and urged them to vote the Democratic ticket.

Dr. Sylvester L. Corrothers, president of the league, addressed the gathering. He answered the statement of B. C. Woolfolk made last week in which Woolfolk said that the Republican party had helped the negro.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
Sentinel
SEP 8 1928

"The Negro Question".

"The negro question," invariably one of those raised in every political campaign, has made its appearance in Forsyth County, and the usually expected charges and counter-charges along with it.

No one probably has been surprised that the question has assumed such proportions as to get into print, although it was hardly expected to until a little later on in the campaign. In the past the issue has been raised, but generally it was left for the closing days as much as possible and used as a sort of "nigger in the wood pile."

Efforts to influence the vote of negroes have been charged against the National Democratic Executive Committee and the Forsyth Democratic Club in defending the national organization has adopted a resolution denying the charge.

"There is a splendid feeling between the races in this community and in North Carolina. The colored people are enjoying more prosperity and happiness here than in any other section of the country," the resolution enumerated.

It is to be deplored that in the heat of battle for political aggrandisement the entire racial relations which are calm and which condition is imperative to the perpetuation of peace and progress of a community must be so jeopardized.

The F. Q. Morton Association Organized

The objects and purposes of this association are the following:

To teach colored citizens the value and potency of the ballot and the necessity for its intelligent use.

To create, promote and maintain interest in the use of the suffrage.

To convince and persuade colored citizens, particularly those residing in Harlem, that the interest and welfare of our community imperatively require that those who are eligible to vote shall register and enroll in a political party. More particularly to convince and persuade them that, the Democratic party being the dominant one in New York City, our interest and welfare require that the majority of colored voters be enrolled in that party to the end that we may control the party machinery in those districts where the colored population preponderates.

To stimulate interest and enthusiasm, particularly among clean, able young men, in civic affairs.

To establish and maintain the principle and policy that colored people in this community should be represented in party organizations by members of their own group and of their own selection to the end that when interests and their hopes and aspirations shall be represented and expresed with sincerity, intelligence, dignity and effectiveness, and to the further end that in civic and political affairs the colored citizen shall enjoy equality of opportunity.

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN OF RACE ARE SUPPORTING GOV. SMITH

New York, Oct. 5—Prominent colored men and women throughout the country have accepted invitations to become members of the Advisory Committee of the Smith-for-President Colored League, which has its National Headquarters at 226 West 46th street.

The list includes Dr. C. C. Allen, Ohio; Mrs. Hibernia Austin, New York; Mrs. Bessie Barrett, North Carolina; the Rev. L. L. Berry, Virginia; the Rev. L. B. Bowden, Oklahoma; T. J. Calloway, Maryland; the Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, Tennessee; Dr. J. Clairborne Carper, Maryland; Edward H. Carry, Illinois; Dr. Edward A. Carter, Michigan; Thomas H. R. Clarke, District of Columbia; Dr. E. Duval Colley, Ohio; Dr. Paul A. Collins, New York; E. H. Copeland, North Carolina; the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Connecticut; Charles S. Curey, District of Columbia; Stanford Davis, Delaware; J. Steward Davis, Maryland; Bishop E. Thomas Demby, Arkansas; Joseph B. Eaton, Virginia; Charles W. Gant, Pennsylvania; A. L. Garvin, Kentucky; Capt. David Gilmer, North Carolina; C. H. Gummer, North Carolina; B. C. Gordon, New Jersey; Samuel H. Harris, Tennessee; J. M. Harrison, Virginia; Josiah F. Henry, Maryland; Isaac W. Howard, Delaware; Prof. C. N. Hunter, North Carolina; Mrs. Marguerite Hamilton, Delaware.

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Ohio; William N. Jones, Maryland; E. B. Jourdian, Massachusetts; Clarence Kittrell, Pennsylvania; Dr. T. L. Love, North Carolina; Eugene S. McIntosh, New York; Luther E. Manuel, Okla-

District of Columbia; Mrs. M. Scott, ... McCoo, Kentucky; Cravath Simpson, Massachusetts; Dr. ... Simpson A. Smith, West Virginia; W. ... Pennsylvania; Thomas E. Miller, ... Virginia; Ellis Stewart, Illinois; John B. Sum... York; Dr. James, Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Sweet, ... J. Rice Porter, Michigan; B. F. Thomas, New York; ... Michigan; Miss Emily Thomas, Virginia; James ... Pennsylvania; C. Thomas, New York; Dr. Joseph H. ... Dr. E. P. Thomas, Maryland; Neval H. Thomas, ... District of Columbia; William ... Rev. Noah W. Williams, Missouri; Peter L. Woodbury, Maryland and Dr. William Worthy, Massachusetts.

... homa; W. C. Martin, ... Columbia; the Rev. E. J. ... tucky; Thomas E. ... nia; J. Thomas ... Dr. Godfrey Nurse, ... cob B. Oliver, ... ter, Kentucky; ... ginia; P. Clyde ... Dr. Leon A. ... Roberts, New ... Missouri; Maurice ... John W. Russell, ... York; William ...

down here telling the negroes that Al Smith is the greatest friend the negroes have. They tell the Northern negro voters that Al Smith is the greatest hope in the White House, Mayor Walker even going so far as to declare after the first Monday in November they would be as welcome at the White House as they are in New York now. It is manifest that Tammany Hall is lying to somebody, and from its past record—the record of negro appointees in New York—it is easy to guess to whom they are lying.

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Monday, September 24, 1928.

SEES DEFLECTION OF NEGRO VOTES

Dr. W. J. Thompkins, Regional Director, Declares Many Will Support Al.

That there will be a large deflection of Negro Republican votes in the "border" states into the Democratic ranks in the November presidential election, is the opinion of Dr. William J. Thompkins, assistant health commission of Kansas City and one of the outstanding Negro Democratic leaders in the country, who as regional director of the "Smith-for-President Colored League" has just completed a survey of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Nebraska.

Dr. Thompkins was in Nashville last week to aid in the organization of the league of Tennessee, which he declared to have been perfected as he prepared to return to his headquarters in St. Louis Saturday night.

Four years ago he was director of the Negro national division of the Democratic party and aided in mustering Negro support for John W. Davis.

The Smith-for-President Colored League is divided into four regions; South Atlantic, Eastern, Salt Lake and Western, of which Dr. Thompkins has charge.

The league headquarters for the state of Tennessee are located in the Norris Memorial building on Cedar street. The Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. church, heads the Nashville club; Benjamin Carr has been selected as state organizer and president of the state organization, and Benny Delbert Scales has been made chairman of the executive committee and speakers' bureau.

Declaring that the league was conducting a vigorous speaking campaign for the Democrtaic nominee among Negroes, Dr. Thompkins insisted that the best Negro oratorical talent in the nation had been enlisted in the cause. Among the speakers of the league, some of whom are scheduled to speak in Nashville, are Bishop R. C. Ransom of the African Methodist church; Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner of New York; Julian D. Rainey of Boston, Alice Dunbar Nelson of Delaware, Earl Dickerson, assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, and O. B. Jefferson of Oklahoma.

Regarding the general situation among the Negro voters of the nation in the present presidential election, Dr. Thompkins said:

"There are more than 1,850,000 Negro voters in what are known as the border states. This vote holds the balance of power and is going to be a deciding factor in the politics of these states in the November election.

"From my observations in my survey of these states just completed, I am confident that there will be a large deflection of this vote which is traditionally Republican into the Democratic ranks. The causes are numerous and some of them are profound. Besides the personality pull of Smith, there is a widespread disaffection among the Negro Republicans of the South because of the failure of the Republican party to recognize them in its recent reorganization.

"I would cite specifically the unseating of the national committeeman, 'Gooseneck' Bill McDonald of Fort Worth, Texas; similar action taken toward Walter Cohen of Louisiana; the threatened unseating of Perry Howard of Mississippi, the failure to confirm the election of Ben Davis as national committeeman from Georgia, and the fight on Bob Church in Tennessee—all within the past ninety days."

"If the Republican party after its moral insults to the Negroes at the Kansas City convention in deposing virtually every Negro party representative in the South can succeed at the polls in November, then the swan song of the Negro has been sung in so-far as Republican leadership in the South is concerned."

JOURNAL-COURIER
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
SEP 25 1928

Negro Voters Hear Democratic Leaders

The Independent Negro Voters League met last night in the Colored Odd Fellows hall. Charles G. Morris, Democratic candidate for governor, and Augustue Lonergan, candidate for United States Senator on the same ticket addressed the meeting, extolling the record of the negro soldiers in all the wars, and declaring that the Negro should have mutual opportunities with the white man in city, county and state.

The speakers told of Al Smith's record with the negroes, and urged them to vote the Democratic ticket.

Dr. Sylvester L. Corrothers, president of the league, addressed the gathering. He answered the statement of B. C. Woolfolk made last week in which Woolfolk said that the Republican party had helped the negro.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
Sentinel
SEP 8 1928

"The Negro Question".

"The negro question," invariably one of those raised in every political campaign, has made its appearance in Forsyth County, and the usually expected charges and counter-charges along with it.

No one probably has been surprised that the question has assumed such proportions as to get into print, although it was hardly expected to until a little later on in the campaign. In the past the issue has been raised, but generally it was left for the closing days as much as possible and used as a sort of "nigger in the wood pile."

Efforts to influence the vote of negroes have been charged against the National Democratic Executive Committee and the Forsyth Democratic Club in defending the national organization has adopted a resolution denying the charge.

"There is a splendid feeling between the races in this community and in North Carolina. The colored people are enjoying more prosperity and happiness here than in any other section of the country," the resolution enumerated.

It is to be deplored that in the heat of battle for political aggrandisement the entire racial relations which are calm and which condition is imperative to the perpetuation of peace and progress of a community must be so jeopardized.

The F. Q. Morton Association Organized

The objects and purposes of this association are the following:

To teach colored citizens the value and potency of the ballot and the necessity for its intelligent use.

To create, promote and maintain interest in the use of the suffrage.

To convince and persuade colored citizens, particularly those residing in Harlem, that the interest and welfare of our community imperatively require that those who are eligible to vote shall register and enroll in a political party. More particularly to convince and persuade them that, the Democratic Party being the dominant one in New York City, our interest and welfare require that the majority of colored voters be enrolled in that party to the end that we may control the party machinery in those districts where the colored population preponderates.

To stimulate interest and enthusiasm, particularly among clean, able young men, in civic affairs.

To establish and maintain the principle and policy that colored people in this community should be represented in party organizations by members of their own group and of their own selection to the end that when interests and their hopes and aspirations shall be represented and expresed with sincerity, intelligence, dignity and effectiveness, and to the further end that in civic and political affairs the colored citizen shall enjoy equality of opportunity.

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN OF RACE ARE SUPPORTING GOV. SMITH

New York, Oct. 5—Prominent colored men and women throughout the country have accepted invitations to become members of the Advisory Committee of the Smith-for-President Colored League, which has its National Headquarters at 128 West 46th street.

The list includes Dr. C. C. Allen, Ohio; Mrs. Hibernia Austin, New York; Mrs. Bessie Barrett, North Carolina; the Rev. L. L. Berry, Virginia; the Rev. L. B. Bowden, Oklahoma; T. J. Calloway, Maryland; the Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, Tennessee; Dr. J. Clairborne Carper, Maryland; Edward H. Carry, Illinois; Dr. Edward A. Carter, Michigan; Thomas H. R. Clarke, District of Columbia; Dr. E. Duval Colley, Ohio; Dr. Paul A. Collins, New York; E. H. Copeland, North Carolina; the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Connecticut; Charles S. Curey, District of Columbia; Stanford Davis, Delaware; J. Steward Davis, Maryland; Bishop E. Thomas Demby, Arkansas; Joseph B. Eaton, Virginia; Charles W. Gant, Pennsylvania; A. L. Garvin, Kentucky; Capt. David Gilmer, North Carolina; C. H. Gummer, North Carolina; B. C. Gordon, New Jersey; Samuel H. Harris, Tennessee; J. M. Harrison, Virginia; Josiah F. Henry, Maryland; Isaac W. Howard, Delaware; Prof. C. N. Hunter, North Carolina; Mrs. Marguerite Hamilton, Delaware.

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Ohio; William N. Jones, Maryland; E. B. Jourdian, Massachusetts; Clarence Kittrell, Pennsylvania; Dr. T. L. Love, North Carolina; Eugene S. McIntosh, New York; Luther E. Manuel, Oklahoma; W. C. Martin, District of Columbia; Mrs. M. McCoo, Kentucky; the Rev. E. J. Cravath Simpson, Massachusetts; Dr. Simpson A. Smith, West Virginia; W. Pennsylvania; Ellis Stewart, Illinois; John B. Sumpter, Virginia; J. Thomas Newsome, Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Sweet, Michigan; B. F. Thomas, New York; Miss Emily Thomas, Virginia; James C. Thomas, New York; Dr. Joseph H. Thomas, Maryland; Neval F. Thomas, District of Columbia; William Thomas, Maryland; George B. Vashon, Missouri; Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, New York; William Warley, Kentucky; the Rev. Noah W. Williams, Missouri; Peter L. Woodbury, Maryland and Dr. William Worthy, Massachusetts.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

A JOKE FROM GEORGIA

FROM the rising town of Valdosta, Ga., comes a report that at a recent rally of Negro citizens there, an "Al Smith for President League" was organized. Resolutions are said to have been adopted condemning the Republican attitude toward the Negro and commending Smith's view on Prohibition. This is quite within the rights of these Negroes as citizens of the United States. It is their privilege to support whomever they wish for the Presidency or any other elective political office.

We are rather curious to know, however, how these colored gentlemen are going to express their preference at the polls! How can they vote for the worthy Governor of New York State unless they can hurdle all of the obstacles placed in the Path of the Negro voter in Georgia, regardless of religion, color, wealth or education? Are we to suppose that the white election officials in Valdosta, Ga., are going to suspend their ban on the Negro voters because of the blacks' promise to cast their ballots for Smith? If not a single Negro in Georgia casts a ballot, the Democrats will carry the state. Even Ben Davis has said that the Republicans will not carry the state until the year 2428 A.D. Hence the Democrats election officials who have been disfranchising the Negro for all of these years, are hardly likely to permit the dark voter to cast his ballot when the Democratic chances of carrying the Cracker State are in nowise jeopardized. Politicians only grant concessions when it is necessary to do so, which isn't true in this case.

The Negro citizens of Valdosta, Ga., like the Negro citizens in every part of the erstwhile Confederacy, ought to be able to march up to the polls on election day, without exception and the same as all other citizens, and cast their votes. Sad to say, however, they will not be permitted to do so. They can indorse whoever they want to, but when it comes to voting for Smith, Hoover or anyone else, the chances are 100 to 1 that they will find the polling places barred to them as of yore.

NEGRO CLUB FOR SMITH ORGANIZED AT VALDOSTA.

AN Associated Press dispatch to the Atlanta Constitution states:

"The Valdosta (Ga.) Times said today that an 'Al Smith-for-President League' was organized here last night at a rally of negro residents of this city. Resolutions were adopted rapping the Republican attitude toward the negro and commending Smith's views on Prohibition and other issues."

NEGRO BISHOP URGES RACE TO BACK SMITH

Rt. Rev. R. C. Ransom, Louisiana, Of African M. E. Group, Assails G. O. P.

ADDRESSES TWO CONGREGATIONS

Prelate Calls Church Leaders Overwhelmingly For N. Y. Governor

9-13-28

The Rt. Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, Bishop for the Louisiana district of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who is working for the candidacy of Governor Smith, yesterday addressed two large congregations of his denomination in this city.

Bishop Ransom, who volunteered his services to the Smith-for-President Colored League, with headquarters in New York, has been appointed chairman of the speakers' bureau of the organization. Yesterday morning he spoke at Trinity African Methodist Episcopal Church and last night at Bethel African Episcopal Church.

"Now is the time for the Negro to assert himself on issues which are so diverse.

Record Of Failure

"Seventy per cent. of the Negroes of this country live below the Mason-Dixon line. The Republican party in fifty years has not liberated them politically. The Negroes of the South are not deceived about the traditional attitude of Southern Democracy but they know their friends and should live with their friends.

"The ministers and elders of our church are overwhelmingly for Governor Smith. It also is interesting that Bishop Demby (the Rt. Rev. Edward Thomas Demby, of Arkansas), the only colored bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church, has indorsed the candidacy of Governor Smith.

"Strong For Smith"

Bishop Ransom said the Negroes of New York, New Jersey and West Virginia "are strong for Governor Smith." He predicted the majority of Negroes in other parts of the country would vote for the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Speaking at Bethel Church last night, Bishop Ransom asserted there was a need for young Negroes to enter politics to care for the interests of the race, which "needed men and women to lead it into new paths."

* * * *

"The Democrats will have to vote for a Negro and the Negroes must vote the Democratic ticket," he added.

He ridiculed those who wanted to allow things to rest as they have been and explained that the Negro must go into new paths and break traditions.

Julian D. Rainey, the well known Boston negro who is the Director of Organization of the Smith-for-President Colored League, whose headquarters are at 126 West 46th street, New York City.

Mr. Rainey has distinguished himself in the campaign for John W. Davis four years ago. In the campaigns in Massachusetts he has been an ardent advocate of the candidates of the Democratic party.

JULIAN D. RAINEY

JULIAN D. RAINEY, of New York and Boston, Director, Organization, Smith for President, Colored League.

FLORIDANS FLOG MAN THEY THINK CATHOLIC SUPPORTER OF AL SMITH

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Sept. 12— Because a trio of Caucasians believed he was a Catholic and an Al Smith supporter, Isaiah H. Tribble, 27 years old, was beaten unconscious and left in a field on the outskirts of the city to find his way to aid as best he could.

Tribble was standing in front of a cafe waiting for some friends to return when the men drove up, said they were police officers, and ordered him to go with them. Instead of going to the station, he was taken out on Kings road and questioned.

His captors acted at first as if they believed he was waiting for a white woman. When he denied this, he was questioned concerning his religion and politics.

They blindfolded him and then began beating him, trying to make him confess he was a "damn Catholic" and a Smith supporter. He denied all of this. Finally they stopped beating him and two of the trio suggested that he be killed. The third member objected and they eventually went away, leaving him alone in the field from which he made his way to the road and flagged a passing auto.

Negro Pastor in Florida Backing Smith Candidacy

SAYS HOOVER IS AGAINST NEGROES. AL'S SELECTION PLEASE RACE

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — On the front page of the Florida Sentinel, Negro paper published inthis city, in the issue of July 7, appears an article under the caption of "Pastor Backs Al Smith." The article, from West, Fla., runs as follows:

Rev. E. Eubanks Tucker, pastor the African Methodist Zion church, came out boldly for Al Smith for President recently. He said:

"The hour has struck. The gauge for batle has been thrown down. Against the color less nominee of the Republican party, who eight years ago did not know whether he was a Republican or a Democrat, the Democrats have selected for their standard bearer that all-sun-crowned, illustrious statesman and humanitarian, the Honorable Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York. For this selection, hundreds of thousands of colored voters are supremely happy."

The Negro paper continued to quote the statement of the Negro pastor, pointing out how Hoover had ousted the Negroes from Republican party councils, and how Al Smith is a "very desirable candidate for the (Negro) race." The article quotes:

"As far as the Republican party goes, Mr. Hoover is the straw that brakes the camel's back. He is the head and front of Lily-Whitism of his party, as was plainly demonstrated both in the National committee and consummation of the world. in the convention. Flordia got a in the convention.

Flordia got a taste (meaning Flordia negroes) of the Hoover machine, resulting in the recognition of a Lily-white (meaning no negro) delegation, headed by George Skipper, National committeeman from Miami. Negroes

have begun to think for themselves. no longer do they vote pell mell for the Republican party, and I am proud to have lived to see the day when of my RACE assert a certain amount of indedenpence in politics, The very fact that he (Al Smith is opposed by the Ku Klux Klan makes him a very desirable candidate for the (negro) votes.

NEW JERSEY VOTERS SUPPORT SMITH

Newark, N. J., Sept. 12.—An enthusiastic meeting in behalf of Governor Smith's candidacy for President was held by New Jersey colored voters at the U. N. L. hall Thursday evenng. Each speaker told of the Smith sentiment that prevailed among the colored people of the state. Among the speakers were Gilbert Brown, president of the New Jersey State Democracy; Charles L. Gaines, G. W. Gregory, Lincoln Clark, the Rev. S. L. Corrothers.

The committee in charge of arrangements was made up of Dr. Walter Darden, Dr. James E. Lee, S. L. Corrothers, Jr., Charles L. Bernado, B. G. Gordon, Irving S. Archer, C. L. Walker, Richard Richardson.

Raskob Denies Johnson To Seek Negroes' Votes

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—(AP)—John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, sent a telegram today to Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, denying a report that Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion of the world, is going into the South to organize the negro voters for Gov. Smith.

Mr. Raskob received earlier in the day a telegram from Senator Glass, telling him of the report and asking for information.

"The story of Jack Johnson being authorized to speak on behalf of the Democratic National Committee is cheap Republican propaganda," Mr. Raskob replied by wire. "Johnson has no connection with this committee in any capacity."

JIM NOBLE HOPS SMITH WAGON

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Jim Noble, one of Oklahoma's best known colored men and a messenger to every governor since that state was admitted to the union, with the exception of Governor Johnson, the present executive, has come out for Smith for president.

In a telegram to former Senator Robert L. Owen, who has come out for Hoover, Noble wired:

"See by the press that you are going to vote for Hoover. I'm going to kill your vote."

Jim Noble is known to all the politicians of Oklahoma. It is said that he was ousted from the messengership at the capitol because of Ku Klux influence.

Race Leaders On Smith Band Wagon

New York, Sept. 12.—Prominent colored business and professional men continue to bolt the Republican party and declare themselves in favor of Governor Smith's candidacy. Dr. O. H. Sweet of Detroit, principal in the celebrated Sweet case a few years ago, is working in interest of the New York Governor.

Two popular business men of Chicago, W. Ellis Stewart, secretary of the Liberty Life Insurance Company of Illinois, and David Mason, traffic manager of the Ohio Iron and Metal Corporation, are on the Smith band wagon.

Among the recent Smith supporters in Cleveland are Dr. C. C. Ailer and the Rev. J. W. Ribbins, the latter pastor of one of the largest congregations in Ohio. He is an orator of note, and a former Republican. The Rev. Mr. Ribbins has been appointed State Organizer for Ohio.

FLORIDA WHITES FLOG ALLEGED SMITH AID

Race Contractor Kidnapped And Beaten By Three Unmasked Men

WAS STRIPPED NAKED

Attackers Said It Was Warning To Negro Voters

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Telling him that it was a warning for other Negro voters in Florida, three unmasked white men kidnapped Isaiah Tribble, contractor, took him outside of the city and gave him a severe beating, Thursday.

The men accused Tribble of being interested in the organization of Smith-For-President clubs, and although he pleaded that he had never voted and did not plan to vote, they drove him to the lone spot where they stripped him of his clothing and while two sat on his head and feet, the third man beat him with a thick leather strap for twenty minutes.

Taken On Corner

Tribble was standing on the corner of a street when the two men accosted him, and after telling him that they were officers and that he was under arrest, ordered him to enter their machine.

His pleadings for mercy was without avail, and even after whipping him unmercifully, they debated whether or not they should kill him. He ran and was later picked by a group of race men who came near the scene during the whipping.

Police are said to be investigating.

BARBER, 82, TO VOTE FOR AL

Seattle, Sept.—One of the most enthusiastic workers for Gov. Alfred E. Smith, is William Jackson, 82 years old, 1731 22nd Avenue. He is a barber, was born a slave, and has voted the Republican ticket all his life. However, this year he has deserted the G. O. P. and is actively supporting Governor Smith for President.

An Appeal To Negro Voters Both Men And Women

To Support Al Smith in the present Campaign for President.

As he has proved his loyalty and patroitism for 25 years and being an American in blood and birth, knowing thhe British tendencies in a British Subject as having an ancestor, Lancelot Hamilton burnt alive at the stake in Great Britain; that the blood of a Martyr cries out in my heart. To protect the American people from a centralized government, that the states may make their laws and live with freedom to make an honest living under the Constitution and the protection under the flag that our ancestors purchased by their blood.

(Signed Mrs. Mary Conway,
426 Ohio Street. City.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Telephonic Message Gives Leader Warning; Negroes Offer Succor

Attempt To Intimidate Certain Houston Race Leaders Seen As Desperate Efforts of Mobocratic Democrats—Threats Fail To Dampen Ardor of Local Blacks.

As the preliminary step in an apparent local movement to intimidate and frighten Negro leaders, particularly those backing the injunction suit in federal district court here to compel Democratic party leaders to admit colored citizens to participate in the primary elections to be held Saturday, July 28, and the run-off primary on Saturday, August 25, some anonymous person or persons telephoned O. P. DeWalt, Monday night, and warned him that he would be assassinated if he went home from his theatre that night.

It is also reported that similar message was received by James D. Ryan, principal of Jack Yates High School and supreme worthy recorder of the Ancient Order of Pilgrims, who maintains offices in the Pilgrims' building at West Dallas and Bagby. Prof. Ryan has no connection with the case, and why the anonymous defender of "white supremacy" communicated such information and threat to our local educator is not easy to comprehend, unless the plan is a concerted attempt to bluff and harrass certain local race leaders.

Mr. DeWalt, one of the plaintiffs in the Democratic primary ballot injunction cause, is president of the Houston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, proprietor and manager of the Lincoln theatre and one of the city's most substantial citizens.

When the report of the threats gained local circulation, groups of Negro men offered their services for all-night vigils to protect these race leaders, and to repel any attempted attack upon them.

James B. Grigsby, president of the American Mutual Benefit Association, an outstanding citizen and large tax payer, is the other plaintiff in the case, which will be heard before Federal Judge J. C. Hutcheson, Jr., in federal court Friday (today); but The Informer was unable to ascertain if Mr. Grigsby also received a threatening message Monday night over the telephone.

While such cowardly threats might have the desired effect upon some Negroes in such a controversy, the Monday night warning and threats have simply served to nerve and fire a group of colored Houstonians to battle all the harder for what they believe to be their rights under the American constitution.

Whether the South realizes the fact or not, there are hundreds, yea, thousands of Southern Negroes who can not be bluffed from their position in contending for their rights—not even by the employment of threat, duress, intimidation and violence. Like the Apostle Paul, none of these things can move them or cause them to abandon their peaceful and orderly legal battles for the exercise and enjoyment of their full and untrammelled constitutional rights and prerogatives.

R. D. Evans, famous Waco lawyer, is legal counsel for Messrs. Grigsby and DeWalt in this civil action which has already engrossed the attention of the nation, and which will be decided today in the federal court here.

BISHOP RANSOM FOR AL SMITH

In an eloquent speech Sunday at the Forum of the St James Presbyterian Church, Bishop Reverendy C. Ranson declared that the "Personality of Governor Smith is far more attractive and promising to the Negro than that of Secretary Hoover." He denounced the Republican party for acquiescence in the nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and for other failures and shortcomings in its attitude toward and treatment of the race.

Bishop Ranson has the reputation of being a scholar of note, a man of wide information and acquaintance with politicians and a thorough knowledge of politics.

As a Bishop of the Great A. M. E. Church with its half million communicant he assumes a heavy responsibility in undertaking to deliver any part of that membership to the National Democratic party, whose attitude and acts for sixty-eight years have been those of hostility and hate. Each time during the sixteen years, since the Civil War, that it has gained brief control of the government during that period the Negro has suffered loss of influence, privileges and the exercise of the right of citizenship.

The Republican party placed the 14th and 15th Amendments in the Constitution; passed supervisory laws over federal elections to aid in the enforcement o fthe provisions of those Amendments; these laws as Bishop Ransom ought to know were repealed by the Democratic party which he urges the Negro to support; the Democratic party has an unbroken record of bitter opposition to every attempt at legislation for the betterment of the Negro race whether politically, educationally or otherwise.

It opposed the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments; it opposed and defeated the passage of the Blair Educational bill; it opposed and defeated the Lodge bill for the Enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments; it opposed and defeated the Crumpacker bill for reducing representation as required by the 14th Amendment; under the leadership of Bishop Ransom's Vice-Presidential candidate ot opposed and defeated the anti-Lynching bill.

The National Democratic party's unchanging hostile attitude towards the Negro and its cringing obedience to the Democratic South puts upon it the responsibility for every vile, discriminatory oppressive race law in the Democratic South, and for every race riot, every lynching resulting from the passage of such laws.

And supposing for a vain, fitful moment that Governor Smith's record is separable from his party's record what, aside from his smile and his hello, is there of promise in his personality for the Negro? What word of promise or assurance has he ever spoken in behalf of the

Negro, even in New York? As Governor, what single act, recommendation or appointment to office has he ever made showing his interest in the nearly half million Negroes in his state and his willingness to give them recognition?

But his record is a blank and bares his "personality" of attraction or promise and it is inseparable from his party, and if elected President he would turn the Negro over to the Robinsons, the Bleases, the Heflins, the Georges and other demagogues of the South who delight to bellow "Nigger" on the flow of the U. S. Senate.

WARNS SOUTH NOT TO SPLIT IN NOVEMBER

Disfranchised Not to Remain Quiescent

Atlanta, Ga., July 20.—The South will not bolt the Democratic party in the coming November elections for fear that "white supremacy" will end, was the view expressed here Monday by Robert Lathan (white), editor of the Ashville (N. C.) Citizen, in an address before the Institute of Public Affairs of International Relations. He stated that the South's chief objective forty years after the close of the Civil war was the elimination of those not white from politics. "Many southern whites assume that the machinery which was established for the elimination of persons classed as not being white from politics has accomplished its work permanently. The fact is that a large proportion of these people can today meet the tests under which they are disfranchised."

Fear Advancement

"I am not trying to raise a political bugaboo, but when there is talk in the South of a possible bolt of the Democratic ticket this is a phase of the situation that cannot be dodged," he said in discussing the advancement of the people the South is attempting to hold back during the last few decades.

"If any considerable number of these people whom we are trying to keep out of politics are encouraged to re-enter politics in this section they will, if they get back in, be in to stay and will be followed by others. Personally I do not believe that this would be good for the South or them. But if a deep division should take place between the whites in any state, how it is to be stopped? Those who want to split the Democratic party in the South will need to answer that question before they can expect their efforts to be taken seriously."

"It is true," the speaker said, "that some of those who are now urging repudiation of the Democratic national ticket are at pains to specify that they are not asking southern Democrats to become Republicans. But if in any state enough southern Democrats should manifest a purpose to vote for the Republican nominees to put that state in doubt, is it likely that these people would remain quiescent?

"Recollect, they feel that they have a prior lien on Republicanism in this section and if a situation should be presented where they would have the chance to strike an effective blow for it under the most respectable auspices, what is to prevent them from doing it?"

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

JUL 11 1928

NEGROES FORM CLUB TO SUPPORT AL SMITH

Plans for furthering the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith among the Negroes of Virginia have been formulated by a club of Richmond Negroes, headed by Dr. Allen E. Bowles. The club hopes to swing many Negro votes to Smith during the coming campaign.

A committee has been appointed by the club to confer with persons faborable to Smith and work out a definite plan of operation. The members of this committee are M. A. Norrell, Dr. L. A. Reid, C. A. MacKenzie and Dr. Bowles.

SMITH AND THE CONSTITUTION

For the first time in the recent history of the United States, one of the major political parties has nominated a candidate for president who comes out openly against one of the constitutional amendments, and pledges himself to ignore the party plank endorsing and embracing national prohibition, and work for the modification or nullification of the prohibition (eighteenth) amendment to the constitution of the United States of America.

Governor Smith and his constitution-nullifying supporters and adherents contend that this particular constitutional amendment should either be repealed or radically modified, as its attempted enforcement is nothing more or less than a national farce.

If The Informer is not stone blind in its journalistic eyes, it appears to us that the eighteenth amendment is not the only constitutional amendment which is overridden and nullified at will.

Moreover, if one national administration of either political party can modify or successfully tamper with one constitutional amendment, who can tell where the matter will end and what the results will be?

The Negro, whether he is prohibitionist or for "better booze and bigger barrels," should be the last person in this country to support and back any candidate or party which openly pledges to work for the overthrow or repeal of a constitutional amendment.

If it becomes good political policy to repeal or modify the eighteenth constitutional amendment because it does not suit certain wet persons and sections of the country, would not its repeal or modification lead to a similar consideration, revision, repeal or modification of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to this same constitution?

Why, the solid South pays no more attention to the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and even the nineteenth, (woman suffrage) amendment, than if they were not part of the organic law of the republic!

If the Democratic party, dominated by the constitution-nullifying South, is restored to national power; and if Mr. Smith, as president, could succeed in his objective towards repealing or modifying the Volstead act, it would not be long before Dixie solons in congress would begin a sectional, if not a national, campaign to repeal or modify other constitutional amendments!

The American Negro should not deceive himself in this matter, for any party which forsakes a moral principle, and resorts to mere political expediency as a means to a desired end, is not worthy of the support of men who place principles above party and candidates above partisan claptrap.

The fact that Governor Smith, the Democratic presidential nominee, is a Catholic, should not enter into the equation; for in a democratic social order a man has the inherent and God-given right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no religious test should be applied to any man who aspires to public office.

But when any candidate for such a high elective office as president enters the race with the avowed and announced intention of tampering with and nullifying one of the constitutional amendments, even though he is honest, candid and brutally frank in his position, The Informer holds that the permanency and perpetuity of American ideals and institutions make it imperative that such a candidate be defeated, regardless of partisan affiliations.

Men daily and hourly violate and ignore the Holy Writ, yet this is no sane, rational or logical reason why certain provisions of the Bible should be altered, revised or repealed.

Men in countless numbers break the civil and criminal laws of the state and nation, yet who would advocate the modification or repeal of such laws which are society's only safeguards and bulwarks of defense?

Because men steal, fight and kill, should we consider changing the laws to meet the personal likes of these violators of the law?

The law is set up as a standard or goal, to which the citizens strive, and their failure to come up fully to all requirements is no earthly reason why such laws as they fail or refuse to observe should be repealed or radically modified!

The American constitution and its amendments have stood the assaults and ravages of time, and it will be quite unfortunate for this country when public officials begin to tamper with and modify certain constitutional amendments to meet their personal views and sectional prejudices.

Being against any policy which has for its objective the repeal, modification or even tampering with any constitutional amendment, The Informer can not support Governor Smith and his mongrel party; and this paper, one of the original Hoover supporters will be found backing and pushing the cause of this high-class American statesman who does not aspire to office by turning this country over to the liquor interests, and by meddling with the basic laws of the republic.

Negro, even in New York? As Governor, what single act, recommendation or appointment to office has he ever made showing his interest in the nearly half million Negroes in his state and his willingness to give them recognition?

But his record is a blank and bares his "personality" of attraction or promise and it is inseparable from his party, and if elected President he would turn the Negro over to the Robinsons, the Bleases, the Heflins, the Georges and other demagogues of the South who delight to bellow "Nigger" on the flow of the U. S. Senate.

WARNS SOUTH NOT TO SPLIT IN NOVEMBER

Disfranchised Not to Remain Quiescent

Atlanta, Ga., July 20.—The South will not bolt the Democratic party in the coming November elections for fear that "white supremacy" will end, was the view expressed here Monday by Robert Lathan (white), editor of the Ashville (N. C.) Citizen, in an address before the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations. He stated that the South's chief objective forty years after the close of the Civil war was the elimination of those not white from politics. "Many southern whites assume that the machinery which was established for the elimination of persons classed as not being white from politics has accomplished its work permanently. The fact is that a large proportion of these people can today meet the tests under which they are disfranchised."

Fear Advancement

"I am not trying to raise a political bugaboo, but when there is talk in the South of a possible bolt of the Democratic ticket this is a phase of the situation that cannot be dodged," he said in discussing the advancement of the people the South is attempting to hold back during the last few decades.

"If any considerable number of these people whom we are trying to keep out of politics are encouraged to re-enter politics in this section they will, if they get back in, be in to stay and will be followed by others. Personally I do not believe that this would be good for the South or them. But if a deep division should take place between the whites in any state, how it is to be stopped? Those who want to split the Democratic party in the South will need to answer that question before they can expect their efforts to be taken seriously."

"It is true," the speaker said, "that some of those who are now urging repudiation of the Democratic national ticket are at pains to specify that they are not asking southern Democrats to become Republicans. But if in any state enough southern Democrats should manifest a purpose to vote for the Republican nominees to put that state in doubt, is it likely that these people would remain quiescent?

"Recollect, they feel that they have a prior lien on Republicanism in this section and if a situation should be presented where they would have the chance to strike an effective blow for it under the most respectable auspices, what is to prevent them from doing it?"

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

JUL 11 1928

NEGROES FORM CLUB TO SUPPORT AL SMITH

Plans for furthering the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith among the Negroes of Virginia have been formulated by a club of Richmond Negroes, headed by Dr. Allen E. Bowles. The club hopes to swing many Negro votes to Smith during the coming campaign.

A committee has been appointed by the club to confer with persons faborable to Smith and work out a definite plan of operation. The members of this committee are M. A. Norrell, Dr. L. A. Reid, C. A. MacKenzie and Dr. Bowles.

SMITH AND THE CONSTITUTION

For the first time in the recent history of the United States, one of the major political parties has nominated a candidate for president who comes out openly against one of the constitutional amendments, and pledges himself to ignore the party plank endorsing and embracing national prohibition, and work for the modification or nullification of the prohibition (eighteenth) amendment to the constitution of the United States of America.

Governor Smith and his constitution-nullifying supporters and adherents contend that this particular constitutional amendment should either be repealed or radically modified, as its attempted enforcement is nothing more or less than a national farce.

If The Informer is not stone blind in its journalistic eyes, it appears to us that the eighteenth amendment is not the only constitutional amendment which is overridden and nullified at will.

Moreover, if one national administration of either political party can modify or successfully tamper with one constitutional amendment, who can tell where the matter will end and what the results will be?

The Negro, whether he is prohibitionist or for "better booze and bigger barrels," should be the last person in this country to support and back any candidate or party which openly pledges to work for the overthrow or repeal of a constitutional amendment.

If it becomes good political policy to repeal or modify the eighteenth constitutional amendment because it does not suit certain wet persons and sections of the country, would not its repeal or modification lead to a similar consideration, revision, repeal or modification of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to this same constitution?

Why, the solid South pays no more attention to the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and even the nineteenth, (woman suffrage) amendment, than if they were not part of the organic law of the republic!

If the Democratic party, dominated by the constitution-nullifying South, is restored to national power; and if Mr. Smith, as president, could succeed in his objective towards repealing or modifying the Volstead act, it would not be long before Dixie solons in congress would begin a sectional, if not a national, campaign to repeal or modify other constitutional amendments!

The American Negro should not deceive himself in this matter, for any party which forsakes a moral principle, and resorts to mere political expediency as a means to a desired end, is not worthy of the support of men who place principles above party and candidates above partisan claptrap.

The fact that Governor Smith, the Democratic presidential nominee, is a Catholic, should not enter into the equation; for in a democratic social order a man has the inherent and God-given right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and no religious test should be applied to any man who aspires to public office.

But when any candidate for such a high elective office as president enters the race with the avowed and announced intention of tampering with and nullifying one of the constitutional amendments, even though he is honest, candid and brutally frank in his position, The Informer holds that the permanency and perpetuity of American ideals and institutions make it imperative that such a candidate be defeated, regardless of partisan affiliations.

Men daily and hourly violate and ignore the Holy Writ, yet this is no sane, rational or logical reason why certain provisions of the Bible should be altered, revised or repealed.

Men in countless numbers break the civil and criminal laws of the state and nation, yet who would advocate the modification or repeal of such laws which are society's only safeguards and bulwarks of defense?

Because men steal, fight and kill, should we consider changing the laws to meet the personal likes of these violators of the law?

The law is set up as a standard or goal, to which the citizens strive, and their failure to come up fully to all requirements is no earthly reason why such laws as they fail or refuse to observe should be repealed or radically modified!

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Political—1928

Party Affiliation

Democratic

DEMOCRATS GET ON GUA D.

(Published by Democratic Campaign Committee for Walker County, Ala.)

Which Is The Negro Party?

The supporters of the Republican candidate for president are circulating literature which leaves the impression that the Democratic candidate is a negro lover and the Democratic party is the negro party.

Surely it is not possible that any Democrat will be misled by such ridiculous statements.

Who sent the carpet baggers here to organize the negroes into the Republican party when our Southern white people were helpless after the Civil War?

The Republican party.

Who sent federal soldiers here during reconstruction days to see that the black man just out of slavery was free to vote and have his ballot counted?

The Republican party.

Who filled court houses in Alabama with ignorant negro office holders and then filled the legislatures with carpet baggers, Scalawags and negroes?

The Fepublican party.

Long after reconstruction who attempted to pass the Lodge Force bill to again place federal soldiers at the ballot boxes in the South to re-establish negro supremacy in Alabama?

The Republican party.

Who tried to pass the Dyer Lynching bill six years ago by which the innocent tax payers of any county where a negro was lynched were required to pay the relatives of the deceased murderer or rapist ten thousand dollars?

The Republican party.

Which party in its platform this year promised to pass that law?

The Republican party.

Which party had more than one hundred negro delegates this year in its National convention?

The Republican party.

Which party did not have a negro in its entire membership?

The Democratic party.

And still we hear paid campaigners for the Republican party trying to make Democrats believe that the Democratic party is as black as the Republican party. Surely no real Democrat can be deceived by such false statements. Surely no good Democrat can be induced to desert the National Republican ticket by such false whisperings.

Some people in sympathy with the Republican candidate for president have asserted that Governor Smith is a negro bootlicker and negro lover. Where is their proof? Will Democrats swallow that sort of falsehood without demanding the proof?

The political enemy have put out a circular about a negro commissioner in New York City. New York has no commission form of government. It has a mayor and four aldermen. But if some negro was appointed there it would be the act of the City administration and not of the Governor of the State. Every thinking man knows that is true.

Are our Democrats ready to shut their eyes and swallow every political dose offered them by our enemies? In every Northern City there are negro office holders most of whom are appointed by Republican officials. There are hundreds of them in Hoover's Department of Commerce. Hoover owes his nomination to negro delegates. One negro seconded his nomination and more than one hundred negro delegates voted for him. But for the support of the negroes even Distiller Mellon and Boss Vare of the corrupt Philadelphia machine could not have nominated Hoover.

The Democratic National Committee has just published a statement that during all the time Al Smith has been governor he has only appointed negroes as messengers and porters, etc., just as they are appointed in the Southern states and has never appointed any negro to State office of authority.

How did Hover show his views on race equality?

He made the famous order taking the negroes out or the rooms where they were working toge[illegible] and put them in the rooms wi[illegible]e white people. He put negro[illegible] to work side to side with white g[illegible]nd colored and white are requ[illegible] to use the same toilets. (See Co[illegible]ssional Record April 12th, 1928, P. [illegible])

With these facts which pa[illegible] would any fair minded person say [illegible]s the white man's party? Which c[illegible]idate would any fair minded man [illegible] was the negro-bootlicker?

What Other Papers Say

SOME REASONS FOR SUPPORTING SMITH

Norfolk Journal and Guide.

There are certain political and philosophical concepts associated with the founding and development of this Nation that the people love to hold inviolable. They were implanted in the constitution and have been ingrained into the institutions and lives of the people by successive schools of political and philosophical thought until they are an inseparable part of the spiritual life of the nation. These conceptions were best given expression by Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. They stood for principles that never betrayed the first ideals of American democracy. They in their successive leaderships, rededicated the United States to the lofty purposes of freedom in all the essentials of sane and stable government. It is because Alfred E. Smith, in his private life and in his public record more nearly approximates Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson than [illegible] Herert C. Hoover that many of our group, departing more numerously and more spontaneously than ever from accustomed political thought and trend are supporting Smith.

When we examine the lives and records of the two men—Hoover and Smith—we see in the fromer the mental attitude and processes of the cool, calculating materialist, the engineer of business mechanics, whose mind is focused upon the ultimate in material wealth, whose contacts have been with the advantaged groups, and whose experiences with the disadvantaged groups have been in the role of employer of mass labor in the interest of organized and entrenched capital. In the latter we see the mental processes, the sympathies, of the practical man, whose whole life has been spent in association with the problems of disadvantaged groups, who is himself a product of democracy are opposed to aristocracy, whose life experience has not consisted of wringing disadvantaged peoples, but to adjusting government to the peculiar needs of both labor wealth and material gain from mass labor and and capital, with exact justice to both. Whose long experience as a legislator and governor is distinguished by acts of his which throw the protection of the State around the struggling laborer, which soften and humanize the conditions under which self-dependent women live and labor, which throw a mantle of safety around children. After doing this, Smith has protected capital, he has made investments safe; he has balanced social and economic conditions in so far as it is possible for any student of government to do. As between the two personalities the advantage is with Smith. In respect of the understanding of the intracacies of govrenment the advantage is with Smith. In respect of the experience in the relation of the government with the people the advantage is with Smith. We can only judge a man by what he has done. We cannot foresee what a man that has been untried may do under the weight of a great responsibility to the people.

Political parties are born upon the thresholds of great human questions. Once these questions are settled the parties either go out of existence or turn their attention to new questions. The Republican party has emphatically demonstrated that the purpose for which it came into existence has been served; that the issues that associated with its name a conflict for elemental human rights are dead forgotten; it has chosen to justify its future existence by adherence to the cause of embattled privilege and corrupt power, and in consonance with this purpose the Republican party and the Democratic party, as between Herbert Hoover and Alfred Smith, there is no sensible course in the present political crisis but to choose the party and the man who will have something in common with the spiritual and material needs of the people.

It is not that we see in Alfred E. Smith, candidate for president on the Democratic ticket a panecea for any political or economic ills peculiar to our own group. There is only the faith that as a democracy is glorified, that as social justice is quickened, that as the American conscience is held in reasonable harmony with the fundamental principles of this government, will the whole people be happy and prosperous, and these conditions cannot prevail without our group, in common with all other groups, sharing the resplendent light.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Union

OCT 29 1928

The Negro Voter

Any colored voters of Springfield who have been yielding to the blandishments of the Smith campaigners, may well heed the warning of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, a leader of their race, who has been looking up the record of Governor Smith in his attitude toward the American Negro citizen.

Writing in the current issue of the Nation, Dr. Du Bois says that in spite of all the efforts of representative colored men and friends of the colored race to obtain from Governor Smith a statement that would show that at least he was not an enemy of the American Negro, the Governor refused to say a single word or to let even indirectly anything go from his headquarters that would seem to represent him as friendly to the colored race. "On the other hand," Dr. Du Bois charges, "explicit and repeated anti-Negro propaganda is being sent out by Democratic headquarters."

Dr. Du Bois quotes, among other things, the statement sent out by the Democratic headquarters in Washington, in refutation of the story, circulated in the South, that the Governor had a colored stenographer. This formal and official statement reads as follows: "Governor Smith does not have and never has had a Negro stenographer, and in employment of Negroes by the State of New York under his administration this has been done only to fill such jobs as they are given in the South, to wit: Porters, janitors, charwomen, etc."

"The interesting thing about this statement," comments Dr. Du Bois, "is that it is true, perfectly true."

Jesup, Ga., Sentinel
Thursday, October 11, 1928

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS

In its issue of Oct. 5th, 1928, The Folkston Progress, with Mr. A. S. McQueen as its Editor had this to say about The Jesup Sentinel:

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

"The Southern people are not afraid of the negro in politics any more. Us crackers in Georgia know just exactly what to do with Mr. Coon when he gets out of place," says The Jesup sentinel.

And yet, white men and women of Georgia have been forced to get the endorsement of Ben Davis, Atlanta negro and Hoover's chief political lieutenant in Georgia, in order to secure appointments as postmaster or other federal positions. They not only have to get the endorsement of Davis, but are forced to pay for it, to boot, and contribute a percentage of their salary in order to keep their jobs when they get them. This looks like we know what to do with the negro in politics!

And The Jesup Sentinel is doing all in its limited power to continue this shameful state of affairs in Georgia, as are also those no doubt sincere, but misguided, Georgians who are deserting the Democratic party in order to work and vote for the election of Hoover.

Since when has any white man or woman been forced into taking a job from anybody in Georgia. I never have been compeled to work for any man or any organization that I did not want to. Under our Peonage laws in Georgia one may not be "FORCED" to do work for anybody. Neither are we forced to pay for holding jobs. Of course if men and women want to knuckle to slavery in public office and pay a retainer in so doing that is their business. But it is to be deplored that men and women have not the courage to expose such things in their inseption. There are always plenty of jobs going wanting in Georgia, and before the writer would pay a fee to hold a job he would take great pleasure in hunting something of cleaner repute and would in the meantime contribute to exposing such frauds. I am quite sure that if Georgia authorities had known that such things were going on there would have been a different tale to tell.

As to The Jesup Sentinel doing all in its limited power to continue this "Shameful state of affairs," we beg to deny that statement in full. So far as The Sentinel's limited power is concerned, we will admit the allegation, but beg leave to state that The Sentinel will mold as much opinion as will the Folkston Progress; The Sentinel for teaching independence inthinking, voting and exerting every other God given and law given privilidge that comes under our observance; the Folkston Progress for teaching that old time race hatred and lambasting people who do not vote for anything named Democracy regardless of its dangers. The Folkston Progress teaches its readers the infalibility of the Democratic Party, like the Catholic Church teaches the infalability of the Pope. Perhaps us fellows that have seen fit to vote for Hoover for President are misguided but it is safe to say that the majority of the American people are also misguided for they are going to elect Mr. Hoover for President. But remember that the negro will not help to elect Hoover this time. They are helping The Folkston Progress to run Mr. Smith and if its editor hates the negro so much in politics, may we not suggest that he cool off a wee bit. Mene, Mene, Mene tekel, upharsin; which means in Folkston Language, you The Progress are all wet."

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.
OCT 12 1928.

SMITH FORCES THE FIGHTING.

One of the outstanding appeals which characterizes the campaign of Governor Smith is his natural habit of forcing the fight on his opponents all along the line. Main Street never fails to get a kick out of a Smith attack, and Mr. Hoover and his swarm of speakers throughout the country have been on the defensive ever since the campaign opened as a result of the Happy Warrior's tactics.

The skillful plan of Governor Smith to predicate his campaign work where the enemy is already in hot water, so to speak, is another blow of our candidate for the presidency which has made the opposition stagger, even when there was not even the scent of a dram in evidence. This present tour of Governor Smith shows all the ear-marks of his foxy planning. He is merely tipping his brown derby to his friends in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, with a chance hello to the shouting crowds.

That sort of call has paid big dividends in the long electioneering record of Governor Smith, and his regular scheduled address at Louisville Saturday evening, with all the hookups of the radio stations, is a clever stroke. It is intimated in the news dispatches that Governor Smith will bottle up the Hoover foe completely about the tariff in that address. At another stated regular speech the Democratic chieftain is going to force his opponent's hand on water power.

In going into Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri on this tour, Governor Smith, in our opinion will cement the anti-Republican agencies out there which have lately been practical strangers in a strange land, after turning their backs on the Standpat Republican party. For example, the Republican defection is not only glaring in Indiana and Illinois, but it is rampant in Kentucky.

The mining interests in Kentucky, which in past campaigns have favored the Republican party and swelled the G. O. P. campaign chests, are hostile towards Hoover this year, because a recent award by a Republican-controlled Interstate Commerce Commission of a railroad differential has practically barred the Kentucky mines from participation in the Northwest market. On the other hand, Pennsylvania mines profit by this differential, as Kentucky mines close or go bankrupt.

The Negro vote in Kentucky totals about 100,000 ballots and they are not shouting for Hoover this year in the old form, their press and public speakers now out on the hustings are boldly conceding the Republicans have exploited the Negro long enough and that the express purpose of the Negro in going for the Democratic party this year is to show his resentment of such treatment.

All of which decidedly improves the chances of the Smith-Robinson ticket in Kentucky and likewise in Indiana and Illinois. For these reasons Judge Bingham, owner of The Louisvile *Courier-Journal*, once one of Mr. Hoover's most prominent war associates, is out in a strong editorial, pledging his and his newspaper's support to the Democratic ticket. Judge Bingham is an independent in politics and under his ownership the paper has been on one side of the fence as often as it has on the other side.

The remarkable ovations, which have been voluntarily paid by Dixie to Governor Smith from the time his train halted at Richmond, to date, are ample proofs that he is as popular an idol as ever Old Hickory was, regardless of whether he chooses to speak or merely to tip his brown derby and smile. The speeches at Louisville, Sedalia and Chicago will do all that need be done in the South and Middle West, in our opinion, to disclose the chance for a great progressive American administration on the one hand and a generality question-mark on othe other.

NEW YORK HERALD

NOV 3 1928

Negro 'Democrat' Turns Out To Be for Hoover

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 2 (AP).—Negro Democrats of this city were treated to something in the nature of a surprise last night when the orator they had brought on from Tuskegee Institute to speak in the interests of Governor Smith turned out to be a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, who urged the election of Mr. Hoover.

The speaker, W. H. Chisholm, was introduced by Maurice Hagan, who assured the audience that he would "have something interesting to say." Chisholm did, but it was hardly what the audience expected to hear. After the meeting the arrangements committee took the blame and declared that a mistake had been made in the selection of Chisholm as speaker.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE

Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

We, the colored voters of Dyer County, Tenn., have organized a Democratic Club for the entire Democratic ticket, from top to bottom. This club was organized by Bob Wyett, of Newborn, Tenn., and Dr. Greenlein, of Dyersburg; Dr. Clay, of Dyersburg; Prof. Morrison, principal of Bruce High School of Dyersburg, Tenn.; Homer Hutson, undertaker, of Dyersburg, and we will at once carry this organization on to five West Tennessee counties for organization.

I have been for the Democratic party all of my life, never voted anything else but a Democratic ticket. I have been porter in the House of Representatives from Gov. Taylor's first governorship some 40 years ago, and was appointed by Chief Justice Beard to the portership of the supreme court for six years, and I am well known by all of the white men of the state, and I can say I think we have as a candidate for president, Alfred E. Smith, the greatest man living.

BOB WYETT.

DAYTON, O.
Journal
OCT 13 1928

COLORED VOTERS MEET

Democratic Leader of State Is Speaker at Xenia.

XENIA, Oct. 12.—Dr. J. W. Owen, of Cleveland, vice president of the Ohio Smith-for-President Colored league, was the principal speaker at a meeting attended by several hundred colored voters at the Masonic hall, East Main street, Thursday night.

Henry Jackson, chairman of the meeting, called upon H. A. Higgins, chairman of the county central and executive committees; H. E. Rice, Xenia publisher and candidate for congress in the seventh district, and Robert Hardoen for impromptu talks.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

IF THIS BE TREASON LET THE DEMOCRATS MAKE THE MOST OF IT

If the public good was ever afflicted with an inconsistent gang of demagogues, bent on stirring up racial and religious strife, they are the present aggregation of democratic leaders in charge of Governor Smith's campaign in the south. These enemies of good government know nothing to talk about except the Negro. They are eternally holding up Mr. Hoover to ridicule and public contempt because he issued an order abolishing segregation from the census bureau. What if he did? If he did, he didn't do any more than his plain duty; and he has no apology to offer for this public service. Why should colored employees be hid away in basements and outer rooms because some poor white clerk objects, or Woodrow Wilson ordered it so? If white clerks do not want to work in the same rooms with colored clerks, let them resign and go home, or repair to the basement and rat holes where Woodrow Wilson consigned the colored clerks, and from which humiliation Mr. Hoover lifted them.

No, Mr. Hoover has no apology to offer for his humane act. We all are equal before the law, and Mr. Hoover is to be commended rather than condemned, for establishing fair treatment among the employees of his department.

Yes, and in the language of Patrick Henry, expressed in the same spirit of patriotism that moved him to resist British oppression, we say for Mr. Hoover, as exemplified in his answer to Senator Stephens of Mississippi, if his order abolishing segregation from the department of commerce, be treason, let the democrats make the most of it.

There is no higher evidence of an individuals or a party's unfitness to rule than his or its expressed intention to be unfair and unjust to a part of the people, he, or it may be called upon to govern in case of election.

There never was a more glaring inconsistency than the effort of Rev. Sam Small and other cheap politicians to condemn Mr. Hoover for permitting the races to work in the same room in the census bureau, and say nothing of the hundreds of Negroes and whites who work at the same desks, eat at the same tables, and use the same washrooms in Al Smith's bailiwick.

It it alright for Al Smith to mix Negroes and whites together in New York, but all wrong for Herbert Hoover to compound the same mixture in Washington.

The Democrats are having a hard time trying to convince the Negroes in the North that they ought to vote for Al Smith because Tammany Hall has given them more offices in New York than the Republicans have given them at Washington, and at the same time convince the whites in the south that they ought to excuse Mr. Smith's wetness, and vote against Hoover because he permitted the blacks and the whites to work in the same rooms together as Tammany Hall does in New York.

The attitude of the democratic party towards the Negro is an insult to the race, and if Mr. Hoover had not done anything else except the abrogation of Mr. Wilson's infamous order, every Negro in the country should vote for him; and rise up in manly righteousness and say, "Blessed is Herbert Hoover". Under these conditions no self-respecting Negro can vote for Al Smith.

Br'er Small is hard up for proof when he puts Doctors Scott and Miller on the stand to prove that Mr. Hoover issued his order for political reasons. Both these men were talking through their hats if they are responsible for what Sam Small said. Rev. Small put them on the stand to prove that Mr. Hoover was not actuated by humane or political reasons. What position were these men in to know what impulse moved the Secretary to abolish Mr. Wilson's wilful order? None, just a case of having too much mouth and being a good "nigger".

Mr. Hoover is fighting the battles of humanity as he has always done—not of Negroes or white men, but of all men. His work has not been for races or sects but for humanity, and Drs. Scott and Miller did him a grave injustice when they undertook to furnish Rev. Small evidence that Secretary Hoover issued his order abolishing democratic segregation as a political sop to catch Negro voters. Herbert Hoover is incapable of such tricks.

THE AMBITION OF THE K. K. K.

THE INTELLIGENCE has been given to the world that the infamous Ku Klux Klan is in the hands of a receiver. It has always been in the hands of both a receiver and a deceiver, a kind of Jekyl and Mr. Hyde. After having exhausted its campaign funds in fighting Governor Smith, the Negroes, Jews, and the Catholics, it is playing a shrewd game in pretending to the public that it is insolvent, in order to lull into a false security the objects of its venom and its malice. Neither the Jews nor the Catholics will be caught with such chaff. Only the poor, misguided Negro will believe the snake is dead. Its poisonous coils are slowly winding about the Capital at Washington and the Jackals and Hyenas are skulking about in darkness to pounce upon their prey as soon as Hoover is elected.

The ex-Grand Dragon Stephenson, speaking from murderer's row in an Indiana penitentiary where all of his comrades should be if justice were done, is fretting under his confinement and giving out its secrets to the world. We have learned that the Imperial Wizard, Hiram Evans, is a man "of boundless stomach ever ranking himself with princes"—that he is bold, ardent, restless and aspiring, that he is a man of vast ambition and of relentless determination in the pursuits of its objects; that he had planned to capture the Republican party which he has done with great success; that he intends to absorb the anti-saloon league, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Junior Order and finally thru the use of unlimited funds to corrupt all the purchasable preachers and their name is legion and eventually so set himself up in America as the Protestant Pope. "It is well known that most of the wildest and most villifying fanatics now on the raging stump are on the Klan's pay roll. At every Republican rally one or two Klansmen are on the rostrum to catch every utterance that no word may let fall to warn the unsuspecting Negro of the evils that are coming upon him. At the recent rally of the Dunbar Club at least three Klansmen addressed their Negro dupes amid the wildest cheers and plaudits.

Last week in Chicago in the 8th Regiment Armory, 4000 Negroes gathered to sound the praises of the "heavenly twins," Hoover and Heflin. Senator Jas. Watson of Indiana, creator and preserver of the hooded knights was present, but for some unknown reason declined to speak, claiming to have a sore throat. Was it not fear that someone might ask him about the burning of Negro homes after a Klan meeting in his state? To paraphrase a saying of Lincoln, you may fool all of the Negroes some of the time, you may fool some of the Negroes all the time—but you can't fool all the Negroes all the time.

ELK LEADER IS RESENTFUL OF INSULTS

G. O. P. Not Only Ignoring Race, but Insulting It, He Says

Cites Slander of Colored Women by Hoover's Secretary

NEW YORK.—J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Improved Benevolent and Protected Order of Elks of the World, has joined the ranks of Smith supporters for president. He will speak in the interest of the Democratic nominee during the rest of the campaign. In a letter to Julian D. Rainey, chairman of organization of the Smith-for-President Colored league. Grand Exalted Ruler Wilson makes the following statement:

"The failure of the present day leadership in the Republican party to adhere to the traditions of that party impels me to write you and inform you that I favor the election of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York for the presidency. The Republican party of today, with the Ku Klux Klan in active control of it makes it impossible for any self-respecting colored voter to support Herbert Hoover for the presidency. The present day Republican party is bent on the elimination of Negroes from party leadership. It is a matter of common knowledge that at the direction of lily-whites and the Ku Klux Klan such Negro leaders as Perry Howard of Mississippi; S. D. McGill of Florida, Bill McDonald of Texas, Ben Davis of Georgia, Walter Cohen of Louisiana, were eliminated from the party councils. The seating of the lily-whites at the Kansas City convention in the desire to cater to the venal elements in the south is repugnant to every self-respecting Negro in the country. With them I stand ready to resent this treat-

ment at the polls on election day.

"The failure on the part of the Republican party to abolish segregation in the federal departments; the establishment of jim-crow bathing beaches in Washington, made legal by the approval of President Coolidge, the only president the country ever had who legalized segregation, causes me to feel that our best interests will not be conserved by that party as present constituted.

"Insult after insult is heaped upon us by leaders of the Republican party. Senator Moses' insult in New York, when he boasted that no Negro dictated to a white stenographer under the Republican party at Washington, added to the latest insult by George Akerson, Mr. Hoover's assistant, when Mr. Akerson said that the charge that Mr. Hoover danced with a coolred woman was 'the most indecent and unworthy statement in the whole of a bitter campaign.' Colored men and women properly should arise and in the power of the ballot vote against Mr. Hoover, who must have known in what esteem his assistant, Mr. Akerson, speaking for him, holds the colored women.

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For nearly a hundred years the tariff has been a bone of contention between the Democratic and Republican parties. The Democrats are committed to a low tariff policy while the Republicans believe in high tariff. As a comparatively young country with its industries in their beginnings, America under a low tariff was exposed to the economic ills which attend, when infant industries are exposed to the competition which an old country can impose upon a new one. The Republican policy of a high tariff therefore has been one of the greatest explanations of the phenomenal rise of America as a world power. The subjugation of the Democratic party has been the economic and social salvation of this country. The business interests of the United States have always regarded the democratic policies with suspicion and distrust, and because of this, the country has been slow to vote for a Democratic government at Washington. There must be some good reason why, when the Democratic party has been given the reins of political power, it has ordinarily been revoked in short order. General prosperity has generally followed the country's commission to Republican policies.

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When the tariff is low, Europe with its living standards and wage levels, can easily undersell the United States in many markets; and this means business distresses and unemployment of the American workman. Moreover, when American markets are glutted with cheaply produced goods of Europe and other foreign countries, enterprise is stifled and the Americ- entrepreneur is handcuffed and bound to the chariot wheel of foreign interests. The country suffers . Whenever a country suffers its lowliest elements suffer most. Whatever policy therefore contributes to the general development of the country is an advantage to the oppressed elements. The Negro is a submerged group in the country; the high tariff then has been a great help to the struggling masses in America; and it has helped to make for a general prosperity in which the Negro has shared liberally. Times have been tight with the Negro but not nearly so tight as they might have been with a low tariff. The Negro who understands the relation between his daily bread and the tariff will vote for a high tariff.

The Democratic party, now as ever, is committed to a low tariff policy and Al Smith is committed to the Democratic program that stands for a tariff revision downward. The Negro never has been benefitted by a low tariff and he will not be now! A low tariff is detrimental to the Negro's progress and well-being because it depresses the country's economic life and in such depression the Negro is the greatest sufferer. The Negro who would vote for Smith is voting bread from the mouth of his friends and loved ones! The tariff consideration alone should decide the Negro's vote for the Republican party and program to which the great Herbert Hoover is committed. The difference between Hoover and Smith means much to an intelligent Negro voter; but the difference in their stand on tariff means infinitely more. If the Negro voter cannot distinguish between a white Democrat and a white Republican, he can certainly distinguish between a full dinner pail and an empty one. The dinner pail is closely connected with the tariff schedule. Low tariff is against the hard-working man; low tariff is against the submerged groups; low tariff is against the Negro. Hoover should be the Negro's candidate if common sense gets its rightful hearing.

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Only God knows what would have been the plight of the Negroes in the South had not the Great War checked the stream of immigration that Europe was pouring into America. During the year 1914 more than a million immigrants came into this country. But the Great War checked the movement and the enactment of restrictive laws prevented the resurgnce of the immigrant tide that was calculated to overwhelm this country with millions of aliens each of which would have been a competitor of the Negro. The passing of the Sterling Bill in 1921 was the salvation of the American Negro and was equivalent to a "second Emancipation Proclamation," for it meant bread and raiment to an extent that would have been impossible without the bill.

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My party has pushed the passing of the anti-lynch laws in the separate states and in the national government. And finally it has protected you with its immigration policies which puts the lid on the wholesale rushing in of foreign labor, for a

the grounds that I have already shown the Republican party to stand for, and upon the fact that I have always been a friend to the Negro. You people hold the balance of power in this district, and it is my duty to and line up side by side with the men who will go to Washington with an ear open to the Negro and his needs as well as to the white man. I promise you that if given your vote, and I can but think that I shall be, I will make it my duty to help put through those laws which I have mentioned as being vital to your welfare, and you can feel at all times that you have a friend in Congress, upon whom you are free to call for your necessities.

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Political – 1928

Party Affiliation

CHANGE IN VOTE POLICY IS BEING SHOWN IN SOUTH

Seeking To Enlist Black Vote In South Against Governor Smith

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Southern Democrats who are opposed to Gov. Al Smith for president have indicated a change in their past political philosophy which has been that the black American could not vote "without bloodshed." They are beginning to decide that after all there may be some peaceful way to allow the black man to go to the polls, and are scheming to enlist the support of coldred people in the south against the New York governor in hope of bringing about his defeat.

Extremes to which these exponents of intolerance and bigotry will go in the present presidential campaign is strikingly shown in a letter written by W. B. Murray, chairman of the committee on legislation of the Men's association of the First Presbyterian church—an organizatoin outside of New York City—to Dr. D. E. Mitchell of Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn. Both are said to be Ku Klux sympathizers. Mr. Murray's letter to Dr. Mitchel is in part as follows:

Principles

"Knowing that you are opposed to the election of Gov. Alfred E. Smith to the Presidency, permit me to say: The more I consider it, the more I am satisfied that the southern states are the weakest points in the Smith campaign. Why? Because the South has ideals and principles which she esteems above money—above jobs 6 6 6.

"First, there is a literate Negro vote which can go to the polls and vote under the educational test, but which, with hitherto no hope of success, has not been cast in full. With the opportunity presented to them to make their votes effective they would turn out to a man and to a woman.

"And as the efforts of these Negro voters, both men and women, would have the sanction, the moral and also personal support of the Democratic leaders and voters at the polls, their votes could in all probability, be cast generally and without severe opposition * * * and without bloodshed. But even if some were unavoidable thus shed, would it not be worth while?

Speaks of A. M. E.

"Second, another large section of antiSmith votes, possibly largely included in the last, but which would staunchly support you and your canse would be the adult members of the African M. E. Church, South, who hitherto have taken no open part in politics. Their vote could be depended on absolutely.

"One thing further suggests itself * * * you, as Democrats, would make use of the Negro vote to make it help you to accomplish your ends.

"You, therefore, would be the first men to utilize the literate Negro vote of the south to accomplish your objective, and thus utilize them against Tammany hall and Smith of the north."

Armond W. Scott Att'ks Rep. Party in Strong Terms

September 15, 1928.

Hon. Hubert Work,
Chairman of the Republican Nat. Com
Republican Headquarters, Barr Bldg
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

A few weeks ago I received a formal invitation from you to become a member of the Advisory Committee of the colored end of the Republican Campaign Committee.

I took the matter under advisement for some days, but finally came to the conclusion that it is about time for the red blooded Negroes of this country to show their righteous resentment against a party which we have served and followed for over 60 years like a herd of brainless sheep; following to slaughter, so called leaders whose only purpose and ambition was to save their own hides and secure positions for their families and themselves, and when, I further considered the fact that either through bad judgment or ill advice, you ignored all of the outstanding political leaders of our race in the different sections of our country, who have constituencies who follow them, and in their stead, selected voteless political enunuchs of the District of Columbia, to show the experienced and outstanding leaders like Robert Church of Memphis, Tenn.; Oscar DePriest, Louis Anderson, and Bob Jackson of Chicago, and hundreds of others whose names I could mention, I feel it is about time that we help you by letting you know the real attitude of the rank and file of the Negro voters of this country, so that the next time you will not repeat this blunder.

The time is about come when the color of a man's skin should no longer be an index to his politics, and the Negroes have learned the lesson, to vote for men instead of measures, and for men only, who believe in every amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

We have not forgotten the treatment by your group at Kansas City of the last few Negro leaders who were there to appear at court in our behalf. There, they were jim-crowed, humilated, and relegated, and in addition to the same, the stage was set to drive from the councils of the Republican party, the last few political representatives remaining of our group. In furtherance of this nefarious and contemptible scheme, Walter Cohen was dethroned; Ben Davis has been eliminated, and Perry Howard crucified; but thanks be to God, the Negroes of this country have been aroused as never before, and they are

ONLY EX-CONGR'SMAN TURNS DEMOCRAT

PHILADELPHIA. — Heading the Pennsylvania Democratic Advisory Committee, is Ex-Congressman Thos. E. Miller, of South Carolina.

Congressman Miller, who has been residing in this city for a few years, was former Republican Congressman of his home state, and is the only living Negro Ex-Congressman. He has been named to the National Advisory Committee by Merser H. Lewis, Director of Negro Activities of Pennsylvania.

Others on the committee with Mr. Miller are: Clarence C. Kittrell, Past Grand Master of the F. and A. M. Masons, of Erie; Honorable Charles W. Gant, of Pittsburgh; Clyde P. Randall, of Pittsburgh; and Mrs. Charles B. Summers, of Philadelphia.

Democratic.

Black Cats Must Go!

LAST WEEK The Amsterdam News said that both the Republicans and the Democrats were trying to make two cats stay in one bag. The Republicans still have hopes of accomplishing it, but the Democrats have evidently given it up as a bad job. They found that the Southern cat scratched so hard and yelled so loud when they tried to put the Negro cat in with it that they have decided to keep the Southern cat and let the Black cat go. No other interpretation can be put on two statements that were issued by the Democratic National Committee last week.

IN ONE CASE Carter Glass of Virginia telegraphed indignantly to Chairman Raskob of the Democratic National Committee asking if Jack Johnson, the Negro prizefighter, had been authorized to work and speak for Governor Smith. Now, it is generally known, and was published months ago without being denied, that Jack Johnson had been appointed to work for Governor Smith among the Negroes of Chicago. But Mr. Raskob hastened to deny it; he replied to Carter Glass: "The story of Jack Johnson's being authorized to speak on behalf of the Democratic National Committee is cheap Republican propaganda. Johnson has no connection with the committee in any capacity."

IN THE OTHER CASE someone made the statement that Governor Smith's private secretary was a Negro. This would have been laughed off by any half well-informed person, but the South immediately boiled over and the Democratic National Committee at once issued the following statement: "Truth is, Governor Smith does not have, and never has had, a Negro secretary and in the employment of Negroes by the State of New York this has been done only to fill such jobs as they are given in the South, to wit: porters, janitors, charwomen, etc."

THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS have criticized Mr. Hoover on the ground that unworthy things were being done in his behalf and that he should put a stop to them; that if he does not stop them he will be placed in the position of approving them. Thus, according to the Democrats' own argument, if Governor Smith does not put his foot down on such statements as the two we have quoted, he approves of them. He has not only refused to appoint Negroes to office; he is using that refusal to win Southern votes. Calling himself a man of all the people, he makes political capital of his denying office to a certain part of the people, making race hate a plank in his platform.

NEGROES are given plain notice what to expect if Smith should be elected. "Only such jobs as they are given in the South, to wit: porters, janitors, charwomen." Any Negro who votes for Smith after such a statement will not have the excuse that he was kidding himself. In words as plain as poison the Democrats have said: "Black cats must go!"

BLACK DEMOCRATS IN PENSACOLA

FOR some time a considerable number of Negroes in Pensacola have been desirous of voting in the Democratic primaries. Barred from taking any part in the political life of the city, they were under the impression that by becoming Democrats they could cut the Gordian knot.

Accordingly last April they marched to the polls. They were not confident that they would be permitted to vote. Indeed, they felt rather certain that they would be barred. They were. One of their number instituted a damage suit against the election officials who would not permit him to cast his ballot as a loyal Democrat.

Now Judge Thomas F. West of the Circuit Court there has handed down a decision permitting the Democratic executive committee of Pensacola to bar Negroes from the Democratic primary elections. Undaunted the Negroes say that they will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

That is certainly the proper spirit to display in the face of such a manifestly unjust decision. Yet, there is a question where the Florida Negroes will be any more fortunate than the Negroes in Texas. In the Lone Star State the Democratic party has found a way to get around the plain words of the highest tribunal in the land. Is it, then, too much to assume that the Floridians will do likewise?

It seems to be clear that the whites of the Solid South are determined to disfranchise the Negro, at least for the time being. Indeed, it is doubtful whether they will even permit the members of the race to vote for their Presidential nominee, Governor Alfred E. Smith. Verily, the path of the Negro Democrats in the South is strewn with boulders and barb wire.

THE KAW INDIAN AS AN UPLIFTER

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an organization with headquarters in New York City with W. E. B. DuBois as its leading colored spirit. He is the editor also of The Crisis, organ of the society and notorious for its offensive editorial matter about the white people of the Southern States.

This association has a board of directors on which are prominent whites and prominent negroes. Among the directors is Senator Charles Curtis, Mr. Hoover's running mate.

No Alabama Democrat can vote for Hoover, the anti-segregationist without at the same time voting for Curtis, the guide, counsellor and friend of W. E. B. DuBois.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEP 13 1928

NEGRO VOTERS FORM AL SMITH LEAGUE

Seventh Ward Club Also To Be Organized By Democrats.

Negro voters of Pittsburgh met last night at 2128 Wylie ave. and organized the Al Smith-for-President Colored league. Negro business and professional men of the city formed a large part of the gathering. Attorney P. J. Clyde Randall presided.

Democrats of the seventh ward will get together tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Liberty school for the purpose of organizing the workers of the ward and also for the formation of an Al Smith-for-President club. Charles F. Beck will act as chairman.

The speakers' committee of the Allegheny County Democratic committee will meet at county headquarters, 430 Fourth ave., tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 p. m. J. Howard Devlin, chairman of the committee, will preside.

Members of the Women's Democratic club of the county are looking forward with interest to the meeting this evening at 8 p. m. in the William Penn hotel. They will be addressed by Mrs. Anna O'Dea Murphy, of the National Democratic committee, and Mrs. Kathryn Flohr, vice chairman of the Democratic state committee. Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Flohr will make their headquarters at the William Penn hotel while here.

Donald, of Texas; Ben Davis, of Georgia; Walter Cohen, of Louisiana were eliminated from party councils.

The seating of the Lily-Whites at the Kansas City Convention in the desire to cater to the venal element in the South is repugnant to every self-respecting Negro in the country. With them I stand ready to resent this treatment at the polls on election day.

G. O. P. Fails

The failure on the part of the Republican party to abolish segregation in the Federal departments, the establishment of jim-crow bathing beaches in Washington, made legal by the approval of President Coolidge, the only President of the country ever had who legalized segregation, causes me to feel that our best interests will not be conserved by that party as present constituted.

Senator Moses Insult

"Insult after insult is heaped upon us by leaders of the Republican party. Senator Moses' insult in New York, when he boasted that no Negro dictated to a white stenographer under the Republican party at Washington, added to the latest insult by George Akerson, Mr. Hoover's assistant, when Mr. Akerson said that a colored woman was 'the most indecent and unworthy statement in charge that Mr. Hoover danced with the whole bitter campaign.' Colored men and women properly should arise and in the power of the ballot vote against Mr. Hoover, who must have known in what low esteem his assistant, Mr. Akerson, speaking for him, holds the colored women.

"Fellowship Forum"

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Finley Wilson, Elk Leader To Stump For Smith

Patriotic Duty To Desert Hoover And The Ku Klux Klan He Declares

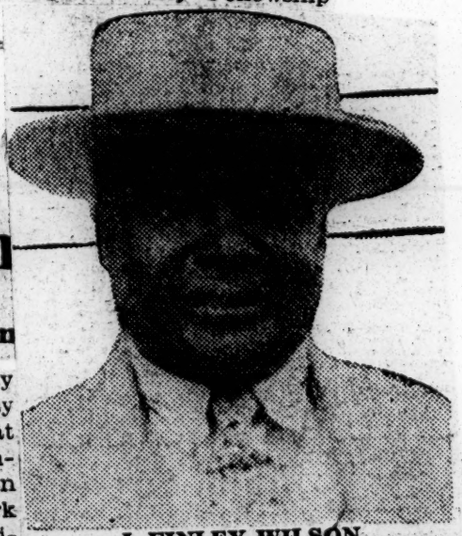
NEW YORK. — J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, has joined the ranks of Smith supporters for President.

He will speak in the interest of the Democratic nominee during the rest of the campaign. In a letter to Julian D. Rainey, Chairman of Organization of the Smith-for-President Colored League, Grand Exalted Ruler Wilson makes the following statement:

"The failure of the present day leadership in the Republican party to adhere to the traditions of that party impels me to write you and inform you that I favor the election of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York for the Presidency. The Republican party of today, with the Ku Klux Klan in active control of it, makes it impossible for any self-respecting colored voter to support Herbert Hoover for the Presidency.

G. O. P. Eliminating

The present day Republican party is bent on the elimination of Negroes from party leadership. It is a matter of common knowledge that at the direction of Lily-Whites and the Ku Klux Klan such Negro leaders as Perry Howard of Mississippi; S. D. McGill, of Florida; Bill Mc-



J. FINLEY WILSON

Southerners May Find Acute Situation

To The Commercial Appeal:

I wish to protest most earnestly against the way in which some very unscrupulous and designing persons are seeking to slander the position of Al Smith and the great party that he represents concerning the prohibition issue. No cause is worthy which has to be championed at the expense of the truth, and no man is honorable who uses falsehoods to defend his position.

The Democratic party has a plank in its platform pledging itself to enforce prohibition and Governor Smith has promised to do this if he is elected. Since his probity of character cannot be successfully questioned by any one, what more can the strongest prohibitionist demand?

Since Governor Smith is an incorruptible and an honorable man, we are justified in saying that he will enforce prohibition legislation better than the Republicans have done. He at least deserves a chance to show what he can do.

Mr. Smith is a Jeffersonian Democrat. This means that he believes in states' rights. Thomas Jefferson, the founder of that great party, was a strong champion of the rights of the states and committed his party to that position in opposition to the Hamiltonian view of government, which is endorsed by the Republican party. Governor Smith is standing upon this question where true Democrats of the Jeffersonian type have always stood.

Those who strengthen the Republican party in the south may live to see the race problem made more acute. Thus far we have been able to keep the negros out of politics to a large extent in many of the southern states. When the Republican party becomes stronger in the south it will undertake to get these negroes to vote and then we will wish that we had never heard of that party. It is a serious thing for white supremacy in our southern states to be imperilled. Republicans believe in race equality. Former Democrats and southerners should ask themselves do they agree with the Republican party upon this issue before they bolt the Democratic party and vote a Republican ticket.

E. F. PENDERGRASS.

Kansas City, Mo.

Political-1928.
Party Affiliation.

Al Smith— What Is He?

AN EDITORIAL

AS FAR BACK as December 6, 1922, The Amsterdam News, in an editorial, voiced its opposition to the candidacy of Al Smith for President in the following language:

Whether we realize it or not, every vote cast for a Democrat, North or South, white or colored, is a vote for lynching, the Jim Crow car, the Ku Klux Klan, discrimination and segregation. As regards the Negro, local and national issues cannot be separated so long as the Southern element of the Democratic party controls in Washington. . . .

Al Smith, governor-elect, made an excellent governor of this state during his first term of office. He may make a better governor during his second term. He will then be the logical candidate for President on the Democratic ticket.

Should he be elected, he, too, would have to bow to the will of the Southern element of his party and forget the thousands of colored men and women in this state who helped make it possible for him to become Presidential timber. He could not do otherwise.

THIS APPEARED in the third issue under the present editorial administration of The Amsterdam News. Yet, in the intervening years, during which Smith has served nearly three other terms as governor of the State, nothing has happened to cause us to modify the sentiment expressed at that time. We have tried hard to keep our minds open on his candidacy, hoping against hope that some act during his several administrations would cause us to change our opinion of him and his candidacy.

EARLY IN JANUARY OF 1923, soon after he was inducted into office for his second term, we had the following to say:

If we felt that he (Smith) could change the sentiment of the Southern element of his party, we would support him for President of the United States in the next Presidential election when he, in all probability, will be the logical candidate of the Democratic party.

But when Al Smith steps out of New York State politics into national politics, he will be dominated by the same anti-Negro group of senators and congressmen from the Southern states who oppose every piece of legislation favorable to us. Al Smith will not be able to change them. Then, and only then, will the citizens of Harlem who supported him for Governor see their mistake. . . . .

AL SMITH has not even waited until he reached the White House to bend the knee to the South. When he took office for his second term he bended one knee: In his refusal to appoint a Negro to the colonelcy of the 369th National Guard Regiment, whose enlisted personnel is entirely colored; in his refusal to look into the matter of the Wills-Dempsey fight; in his refusal to sign the Court bill because it "threatened" to make it possible for a Negro to be elected to the municipal court bench; and in his refusal to appoint Negroes even of his own political faith to public office.

FOLLOWING the close of the Democratic convention in 1924, New York's Governor has not been satisfied to bend the knee to the South, but has gone down on all fours and his emissaries have constantly advertised him to the South. To leave no stone unturned which could possibly help him to realize his life-time ambition, Al Smith himself has made several trips South to convince the Southern Democrats that if elected President he will be regular—that is, he will not interfere with the enforcement of the liquor laws or the so-called Negro problem in the South.

WE HAVE NOT OPPOSED Smith's candidacy because he is a Catholic. Thousands of Negroes all over the world have his same religious faith. Nor do we oppose him because the political bed from which he sprung has always reeked with corruption; for it is still a debatable question whether the Negro gets more out of corrupt politics than he gets out of clean politics — lily white in the South and aristocrats in the North.

INSTEAD, we opposed and shall continue to oppose the candidacy and election of Al Smith for President, because we do not see in him those manly qualities of fairness to all citizens without regard to race, creed or color which his advertising agents have tried so hard to convince us are there. We oppose him because, while he is a member of a religious faith against which the Ku Klux Klan directed the onslaught, he, nevertheless, has shown a tendency to compromise and compose his antagonism in exchange for the support of this organization in the South. We oppose him because, though a pronounced wet or modificationist in the North, he has recently tried to get on the law enforcement wagon of the Volstead Act so as to placate the South. We oppose him because in the city where he hopes to be nominated for President his fellow Democrats last Wednesday demonstrated which side would have to do the compromising by taking a colored man from a Houston hospital and lynching him right under the very noses of his campaign managers. We oppose him because we do not believe that he is equipped mentally to grapple with the problems of the national government in an intelligent manner. We oppose him because he will be dominated by the South.

HIS ATTITUDE towards the Klan and liquor questions also sums up his attitude on the so-called Negro question: He is neither wet nor dry, hot nor cold, fish nor fowl, friend nor enemy. He is dangerous for the Negro and for America.

PLAIN DEALER
CLEVELAND, O.
JUL 23 1928

NEGROES TO OPEN SESSIONS TODAY

The national colored Democratic convention will open at noon today at Zion Hill Baptist Church, 2541 E. 37th Street. James A. Ross, president of the National Colored Democratic Association, will preside.

The convention will close at noon on Wednesday. Headquarters are at the Irene Hotel, Prospect Avenue S. E. and E. 36th Street.

Today's session will open with an invocation by Rev. Dr. Edgar Thomas Demby, suffragan bishop of the diocese of Arkansas. Walter L. Brown, member of the national committee of the National Colored Democratic Association and treasurer of the local committee of the convention, will give the address of welcome on behalf of the state of Ohio.

The response will be by George W. Hamilton, jr., St. Paul attorney and member of the national committee of the National Democratic Association of Minnesota. An address of welcome on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Colored Democratic Association of Ohio will be given by Mrs. A. I. Robertson.

Other speakers at the opening session will be Charles E. Scott, member of the Worcester (Mass.) City Council and chairman of the convention sub-committee; Mrs. Hulda Gentry, president of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Colored Democratic Association; Mrs. A. B. Schultz of Illinois, and Mrs. L. Ada Walker, Phoenix, Ariz., secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Colored Democratic Association.

An evening session will open at 8 in Liberty Hall, E. 40th Street. Peter Boult, Cleveland attorney and vice chairman for Ohio, will preside.

PARTY POLITICS

Strange things are happening in the southland. For the first time since the civil war the Democrats hold their National Convention below the Mason-Dixon Line. On the eve of that convention, now being held in Houston, Texas, a group of Texans take a wounded black boy from his bed in a hospital and brutally lynch him. The lynchers have been named and are now out on bond. The Democratic party then proceeds to nominate Governor Al Smith, a Catholic and a wet, as candidate for President of these United States, and the solid South, heretofore dry and fundamentalist, swings in behind him. Thus the arrogant and intolerant spirit of the bourbon South is beginning to break, men like Heflin and Blease are being catapulted into the discard, the Ku Klux Klan is being disregarded and shorn of its power, and sectionalism is being doomed in party politics. But where does the black man fit in the picture?

As has been demonstrated in the Republican party the vote of the dark-skinned southerner is no longer deemed as a formidable factor in national elections. The leadership has been bought up and state organization neglected. And it seems fair and probable that the Republican party will begin to take in the bailiwicks of the rabid southerners as the backbone of the solid Democratic south is being bent and broken. Thus the hold that the black man has had on the Republican party will be loosened and broken and the patronage that was formerly doled out to black men will be given to white Republicans who can build party strength and control votes and delegations. It is a part in political evolution that had to come and the black man is, as always, unprepared.

Of the Old Guard Perry Howard of Mississippi, alone, sits in the saddle. He is still national committeeman from his state. Cohen of Louisiana has been defeated, Davis of Georgia supplanted by another black man, who, it is averred, takes his orders from a lily white, MacDonald of Texas has lost his power; Henry Lincoln Johnson is dead and the Republican party does not seem to need or miss them. In the Democratic ranks it is revealed that black men in a few northern states alone have made their presence felt. Thus it seems that the black men are being pushed out of the ranks of the Republican party, and never being a factor in the Democratic party it appears that in national politics they will no longer be deemed a special group entitled to special favors but will be considered as potential voters without influence, organized strength, power or influence. Of course the speech makers will thrive but the appeal and magic of former days is gone forever. A new line of talk, a new system of action and different results must be offered and shown in party politics. If not we will fade completely out of the picture of national politics.

The scant ray of light that flickers through the gloom comes from northern, not southern skies. It comes from Illinois, from Missouri, from New York, from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Black Congressmen are now possibilities in five northern states. One will be elected from Illinois in November. New York City already places the black vote in the Democratic column and the voting strength in the north will be marshalled in a different form from the fashion exemplified in the comedy of errors played on the national stage by Afro-Americans of the south.

We are now peculiarly situated. Our future is impenetrable. It is now a tangle and a maze. Into what it will open none can foretell nor forsee, but a crisis has arisen that should necessitate straight thinking, deliberate planning and positive action. We will be compelled to do these things or content ourselves "with taxation without representation."

CLAUDE BOWERS' KEYNOTE SPEECH

The Democratic Convention, assembled at Houston, Texas, was regaled with a keynote speech by the Hon Claude G. Bowers. In that speech Mr. Bowers sought to show that his party is the exponent of the political principles of Thomas Jefferson. Then he made a great mistake. The Democratic party of today is more Hamiltonian than Jeffersonian. It is in the South and aristocracy founded on the color of the skin.

Thos. Jefferson, peace to his ashes, never dreamed of founding such an organization as that which now masquerades as Democrats. He aided Hamilton in the building of the Constitution and it was upon Thomas Jefferson that Hamilton relied to get his funding bill and the bill for the assumption of the State debts thru Congress. Thomas Jefferson differed from Hamilton upon very slender grounds. Hamilton wanted the power of government where somebody could use it, and Jefferson wanted it diffused among the States and subsequent events have justified the corrections of Hamilton's position, else there would not now be any agitation for an anti-lynch law. Alexander Hamilton was a far greater statesman than Jefferson—he was the real "father of his country—Washington may have saved it, but it was Hamilton's genius that gave it breath of life. His powerful pen in Federalist gave the outlines of the Constitution. His spirit moved over the waters of its construction and Jefferson had to fall in line. Jefferson went to France and there he heard for the first time the sublime doctrine: "Omnes homines eagales sunt." He came back to America and incorporated it in the Declaration of Independence. If Thomas Jefferson should rise from his grave, and shake the dust of a century from his auburn locks, and walk into the Houston Convention, he would not recognize a single man there as an exponent of his political opinion.

The Democratic today is more of a Hamilton than a Jefferson party. It is an oligarchy pure and simple and dedicated to the proposition that all people with dark skins are inferior.

Hamilton did say that the public is "a great beast." He was justified in that expression. What else could he say when he saw Southern men herding their fellow christians like beasts and selling their own children into slavery?

Thomas Jefferson left a string of Negro mulatto children to become mere Ishmaelites on Earth—Alexander Hamilton did no such thing. No wonder he said, out of the fullness of his great heart, "The public is a great beast." He had seen the representatives of Southern States meet in the Continental Congress. He knew that Georgia was founded by criminals, whose only boast was that their "Ancient but ignoble blood had crept thru scoundrels since the flood." How else could he form anything but a beastly conception of the average American of his time?

Bowers, like all the latter day saints of Democracy, tries to show some fundamental difference between the political principles of Hamilton and Jefferson. They were absolutely identical, except that Hamilton appealed to the wealth and culture of his day, and Jefferson made his address to the flotsam and jetsam of life.

In statesmanship, Alexander Hamilton towered above Thomas Jefferson as much as a star in heaven—above a stone on earth. Jefferson, though differing from Hamilton on many issues, was often forced to adopt Hamilton's ideas. The United States of America is more indebted to Hamilton than to Jefferson. The poor Negroes are obligated to rever the memory of Jefferson, who sowed the seeds for the destruction of slavery. The party of Jefferson has abandoned the principle of their founder—and today the Democratic party is closer to Hamilton than it is to Jefferson.

Jefferson was the first abolitionist, and the Democratic party, under Davis and Lee, sacrificed a million lives and a billion dollars that the limbs of the black man might bear the weary weight of chains.

PARTY POLITICS

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Political—1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Shelby, N. C., Star
Wednesday, July 18, 1928

Equality Of Negroes Will Keep The South From Voting Republican In Fall

Negro Question Too Much For Democrats to Stomach, Carolina Writer Says.

Athens, Ga.,—Belief that there would be no serious bolt in southern democracy this fall was expressed here tonight by Robert Lathan, editor of the Asheville (N. C.) Citizen, a speaker at the opening of the institute of public affairs and international relations at the University of Georgia.

"The best quarantee that there will be no serious bolt on the part of Southern democrats this fall is that the thinking people of the South are not ready to countenance the development now of a situation which might result in the reappearance of the negro as a formidable factor at the polls in this section," he said.

Mr. Lathan, Pulitizer journalism prize winner of 1924, said the Souths chief political objective for 40 years after the close of the war between the states, was the "elimination of the negro from politics."

He said that many southern white people assume "* * * that the machinery which was established" for the elimination of the negro from politics had "accomplished its work permanently. The fact is that a large proportion of Southern negroes today can meet the tests under which they were disfranchised."

"If any considerable number of negroes are encouraged to re-enter politics in this section they will, if they get back in, be in to stay and will be followed by others. Personally I do not believe that this would be good for them or for the South. But if a deep division should take place between the whites in any state how is to be stopped? Those who want to spite the democratic party in the south will need to answer that question before they can expect their efforts to be taken seriously."

LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS
Gazette
JUL 19 1928

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE ORGANIZED

Effort to Hold Republican Rally at Close Meets With Failure.

Two hundred and fifty negro Democrats organized a branch of the Negro National Democratic League at the hall of the Mosaic Templars, Ninth street and Broadway, last night, and succeeded in dissipating an "opposition meeting" of Republicans which a small group attempted to hold after adjournment.

The organization stands ready to form "Smith and Robinson" clubs throughout Arkansas during the presidential campaign, but so far no authority has been given by J. S. Utley, chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee. Steps probably will not be taken until after the Democratic primary.

Dr. J. M. Robinson, negro surgeon, who called the meeting, was elected president; P. H. Jordan, vice president; J. W. Douglas, secretary; Ben Henderson, treasurer, and D. M. Wells, Wash Jordan, Dr. Joe Hickman, J. W. Douglas and Ben Henderson, executive committeemen.

Religious hymns and prayers were mixed with patriotic songs and political addresses on the program, which proceeded without heckling or interruption by the small number of professed Republicans present.

Adjournment was taken at 9:30 p. m., and then A. T. Hardin, negro school teacher and Republican, ascended the platform and asked permission to "make an announcement." Most of the crowd had departed, but about 50 remained, laughing and bantering as Hardin's remarks were drowned out by a coterie of Democratic leaders who protested against the procedure.

Persuaded to Leave.

Ben Henderson, treasurer, finally obtained the ear of the "audience," reminded it that he had sat quietly through a Republican session in the same hall recently. Thus he persuaded it to disband. The decision was helped when the janitor turned out the lights at the instruction of those who had paid for the hall.

The incident was characterized by the organization officials as an example of "discourtesy" rather than serious objection, and as Wash Jones, member of the Executive Committee, pointed out, "no razors were drawn."

J. W. Douglass served as temporary chairman, and explained the object of the meeting. D. M. Wells was master of ceremonies, and read the "platform" of the organization. Dr. Robinson delivered the "keynote address," P. H. Jordan made an enthusiastic plea for support of the Democratic ticket, and election of officers followed.

"I realize tonight that this is a departure from the usual," said Dr. Robinson, "becau.. 60 years have elapsed during which time my group has voted almost solidly the Republican ticket. It is rather unusual that I should be sponsor in a movement to support the Democratic ticket—a ticket which in the pa.. has appeared to be wholly contrary to the ticket which my grandfather, father and I have voted. I feel, however, that I owe no apologies for leaving the beaten path. No race of people gets anywhere by traveling a beaten path.

"I realize that we owed certain obligations to the Republican party. I realize, further, that these obligations have been discharged. It is now a matter where men should be allowed to think best for their own group and welfare.

"We should pay homage and show some gratitude for the prosperity, wealth, real estate, education and the opportunity for emulation which have been bestowed upon us in the Southland.

"We come tonight, not after the fashion of the old red shirt Republican, whose only duty was to tattle and carry news and sell his vote for a parcel; we come as American citizens, educated, trained to the art of politics; we come to do our duty to the party which I feel holds in store our future and only hope and only rescue in the time of need."

He praised Governor Smith as an "able governor," and a four-square man of "courage, ability and statesmanship." Of Senator Joe T. Robinson he said: "During his entire public administration there is not a blot against his character. He has stood for uprightness and honesty. He is capable of taking the rein of the United States government in his hands. As president of the Senate, he is capable of presiding with dignity and honor; he is a parliamentarian to the manor born."

Opelika, Ala., Enterprise
Thursday, July 12, 1928

BACK TO THE OLD TIME POLITICAL "BUNK"

The sensible and fair minded voters of Alabama are no doubt considerably amused at the efforts being made by unscrupulous newspaper spokesman of the Al Smith candidacy to press the Democrats of this State into support of "the happy warrior" of Tammany Hall.

Chief among the arguments that are being flaunted in the face of Alabama Democrats is the old-time twaddle that to vote for a Republican candidate for president is to vote for negro equality. Especially is this charge applied to Hoover's present case because someone has let it out that he is responsible for the equality of privileges of negroes with whites in the Department of Commerce at Washington.

We do not deny that Republican officials at Washington grant privileges to negro employees that are distasteful to a Southerner. But that is only half the truth. Democratic officals do the same thing when they are in power. When Wilson was President and the government departments were in charge of Democrats, there was as much mixing of negroes in government departments as was ever seen in any Republican administration. That was the time when one Emmett J. Scott, negro, was a high official in the War Department by the good grace of Mr. Wilson, who by the appointment of Scott was seeking to placate the negro voters of the North and East, and hold them for the Democratic party.

There are hundreds of instances that could be cited to prove that Democratic administrations at Washington have been as "good" to the negro as Republican administrations. It is always a nip and tuck game in the North and East between the Democrats and Republicans to see which party can give the negro the most alluring inducements and thereby get the negro vote.

None but the voters who are blind to the truth and steeped in prejudice will pay any serious attention to the cry of Alabama Democratic newspapers that to vote for Hoover is to vote for negro equality. Voters with any knowledge of politics at all know that up North the Democrats work just as hard to get negro votes as the Republicans do. These Alabama newspapers that have dragged this negro argument into this campaign know that this is true. But they are hard pushed for an issue. They know that all kinds of prejudices and high pressure have got to be revived in order to get the Democratic voters of Alabama to lose sight of their consciences and honest convictions and cast their votes for Al Smith, who by every means of reason and just deserts is out of harmony with the principles and ideals of the majority of Alabama citizens and voters.

Concerning the negro question in politics, we are wondering why these Democratic newspapers did not publish this bit of news which was dispatched from Colorado a few days ago to Governor Al Smith.

"The Colorado Negro Voters Advisory Association congratulates the Democratic party upon your nomination as its standard bearer for the Presidency of the United States. Your nomination comes to the negroes of America as their second emancipation proclamation. The first freed them from manual bondage. The second frees them from political slavery. Colorado negro voters will give to you and Senator Robinson, in our judgment, at least eighty per cent of their voting strength."

While unscrupulous politicians and newspapers seek to hold the South in line for Al Smith against its ancient principles of protestantism and prohibition, it is amusing to see how they hurry to take up the cry of negro and seek to make the South believe that the Republican party is solely the black party, and that Eastern Democracy, like that of the South, is teetotally a white man's party.

No argument they could make is more specious and false. Those newspapers and politicians know that the Democratic party in the North and East is as black as the Republican party, so far as negro baiting is concerned. But their chief concern is to keep Southern voters from finding out that such is the truth. They will tell only half the truth about negro equally in politics, or about anything else in order to hold Alabama Democrats in line for Al Smith.

Columbia, S. C., State
Friday, July 27, 1928

Question of Negro Suffrage: Strange Bed Mates, and Tammany.

According to the New York Times, Eugene McIntosh, executive member of the Bronx Colored Voters' Democratic Progressive association, has sent to Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and the Rev. Arthur J. Barton of Atlanta, leaders in the movement for Southerners to support the national Republican ticket, the following letter:

"As you are organizing the Southern states against Governor Smith because of his views on prohibition, I want to ask whether you consider prohibition the chief issue in the coming campaign.

"If you do, then surely you are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel so long as you say nothing about the violation of the spirit of

the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments by the Southern states.

"Prohibition may be a good thing, but the Eighteenth amendment cannot be a major issue in this campaign while the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution remain unenforced."

Southern Negroes taking an interest in politics may not regard as timely or tactful the raising of the issue of suffrage at this time. They probably reason that it would be wiser to lie low on that subject and aid the bolters in breaking the solid South on the issue of the Eighteenth amendment, which as The State has demonstrated is not a practical issue, and then renewing their drive against the South's treatment of those earlier constitutional amendments concerning Negro suffrage.

The State is not alarmed and will not pretend to be alarmed about the result of such an attack on the South's attitude toward the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, but we cannot help again recurring to the strangeness of political bedfellows.

According to a report from the Washington bureau of so reliable a newspaper as the Springfield Republican, Bishop Cannon has "frankly" applied to the management of the Republican campaign for money to fight Smith and the "unspeakable Tammany." This, if true, has been done despite the fact that any money in the Republican party's treasury must still bear the smell of the "oil" poured in by Sinclair with the aid of Will Hays, et. al. That taint cannot be washed out with either water or whisky.

But that is not all the strangeness of these bedfellows. Bishop Cannon is co-operating with the Republican party for the defeat of Smith and one of his grounds for deserting the Democratic party is that the governor of New York is "Tammany's candidate." Now come Northern Negroes declaring that enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments should be considered along with the Eighteenth, and this reminds us that when the "Force Bill" was a real peril to white supremacy in the South and was advocated by a large section of Republican party with which Bishop Cannon has now fraternally locked arms, this same "unspeakable Tammany" was the South's strong and effective friend when the South was weak and in dire need!

When the Southern white people needed friends, Tammany was their one strong supporter beyond the Mason and Dixon line. And despite its past record in politics, that fact we cannot forget. In honor to the not ignoble sentiment of gratitude, if we cannot unqualifedly indorse we will at least be sparing in vituperative censure.

NEWS
RICHMOND, VA.

JUL 19 1928

TO BOLT OR NOT TO BOLT.

Isn't it about time to clear up some of the current loose thinking and to expose some of the reckless talking about the iniquity of "bolting" the Democratic ticket in November? On one side there is far too much inclination to denounce the bolter and to threaten him with political penalties. On the other, there is resentful disdain for some principles that are far more important to the country than the election of any candidate.

The right to change one's politics is inalienable. The exercise of that right on occasion is politically necessary. How else could the corrupt spokesmen of a minority be ousted from office?

Nowhere is the right to change one's politics more properly to be defended and maintained than in the South. Political regularity has led to political atrophy here. Men have been told for so many years to be Democrats for the sake of "white supremacy" that they have taken their politics on faith and have swallowed anything that the dominant oligarchies prescribed. Nothing is more needed, nothing will be more stimulating to the South than independent thought on political questions, free from all the inhibitions and taboos of a system kept alive by prejudice and by unreasonable fear of Negro domination. The News Leader has pleaded for this sort of independence for years, and it hopes it will never see the time when it will not respect the motives of those who, from honest conviction, deliberately formed, decide to become independents in politics.

Occasionally it happens, of course, that individuals or factions within a party become so alienated in thought, or so obnoxious in action, or so domineering in manner that the majority wish to be rid of them, and would rather lose their votes than to endure their dissent. The News Leader knows well enough that some stand-pat Democratic politicians in Virginia dislike this paper's brand of liberalism and would be delighted to have The News Leader quit the Democratic party, so that it could be treated as an outsider and not as a member of the same political family. For its own part, The News Leader has frankly said that it wished those who regard prohibition as the "be all and end all" of politics, those who judge everything from the standard of prohibition, those who never accept any man as sincere or a defender of morality unless he agrees with them, would leave the Democratic party and join the out-and-out Prohibitionists. Many things could be seen in their proper colors, if the party leaders in the South did not always have a smoked glass held before their eyes by men who are more interested in the VOLSTEAD act than in all the other problems of the South combined.

But men ought not to be "read out of the party" except for extreme and aggravated cause. They ought not to be denounced as bolters, simply because they exercise the right to think and to act for themselves. The only limitations are those imposed by the individual's own common sense and conscience. The man or woman who is disposed to desert the Democratic party and to vote for HOOVER ought in self-protection and self-respect to ask two questions: Am I guided by worthy motives, unaffected by prejudice, and am I better serving my country by my action? If the honest answer of a clear conscience and a clear head is "Yes," then leave the party, and peace be unto you! But if the judgment hesitates and the inner voice is not clear, ponder and wait and study developments. You have until Nov. 6 to make up your mind.

Why mention the motives that a man should weigh? They are delicate things, highly personal; why bring them into a political equation? Because they are so easily shaped by prejudice, all unknown to a man, enough to quit the Democratic party if you do not like the platform. It is honorably permissible to vote against SMITH if you believe him incapable or corrupt. If you are so minded—and are willing to overlook weightier considerations—reject him because you do not like his derby or his wife. These reasons may not all be creditable to you, but they are personal and they do not hurt your country. Beware, however, of the subtle mental juggling that will lead you to think some or all of these reasons are prompting you when in reality you may unwittingly be prejudiced against SMITH because of his religion. Politics based on religion ceases to be either politics or religion. It becomes a high explosive for the destruction of democracy.

And how is your action to affect the welfare of your country? That, surely, is a proper question to ask, and in the answer much besides prohibition is at stake. The Democratic party has been guilty of occasional stupidity and of not-infrequent avoidance of great issues, but it is a party of equal rights. It has fought special privilege since the time the pretentions of ALEXANDER HAMILTON called it into being. It has performed great service to the nation, and it was never more needed than today, when most of the wealth and much of the brains of the country are being mobilized to continue the control of the federal government by the party that permitted the naval oil-reserves to be looted and accepted a gift of $165,000 from one of the men who did it. Yet the time of Democrats' greatest obligation to their country is the time of their greatest danger. Circumstance made their nominee a man with an unfortunate record in dealing with liquor, though he has since learned better. His religion is an obstacle in the way of certain sectaries. He has embarrassing personal candor, which most politicians regard as a vice almost fatal to success. He takes the leadership of the party after the two worst defeats it has known since 1868. It can survive a new reverse and may even grow stronger if it conducts an intelligent campaign, but it cannot survive division. A great split will kill it. This question, therefore, must enter into the reasoning of everyone who wishes to decide with all the facts before them: Am I serving America if I contribute to the death of the Democratic party, simply to help defeat a candidate I do not like?

This is the meat which a serious man must chew as he debates whether he will quit or will stay, whether he will bolt or will swallow. The News Leader hopes that in the heat of this campaign it will not be led into any statement that may be interpreted as criticism of those who honestly and with sincere effort at a right decision reach a conclusion different from that which has moved this paper to support SMITH. The free exercise of the franchise is the very life of Democracy. For that reason it should be sacred from interference by any outsider. And because it is sacred, the vote should never be cast until a man has debated every doubtful involvement and has resolved them honestly. If it he wrong to tell a man he should not bolt, it is no less wrong, at this time and in this election, to bolt without good cause.

Political – 1928
Party Affiliation

HERALD
Durham, N.C.
OCT 3/ 1928

A POLITICAL BOOMERANG

Among the many errors committed by the anti-Smith forces in this state was that of raising the Negro question, and when "called, declared that the Democrats had raised it. But they find they cannot escape the blame, and as a result are experiencing a reaction against their illegitimate cause instead of in their favor as they had counted upon.

The first evidence that the public acquired of this activity was the distribution of a lot of circulars picturing a Negro dictating to a white woman stenographer. The heading over that was malicious, declaring that such was Tammany's attitude towards the Negro. The story then sought to arouse the prejudices of Southerners against Governor Smith because, it alleged, a Negro held an office in the city of New York. They did not say that the Negro was appointed by Mayor Hylan, who was elected by Tammany, but because of his general unfitness was repudiated by Tammany, and aided by Governor Smith, Tammany brought about his defeat, he retaining only the support of the Hearst influence, and Hearst is today supporting Hoover. The Negro commissioner was appointed for a term of years, and Mayor Walker could not remove him. Being a city employee, of course Governor Smith could not remove him any more than Governor McLean can remove a city commissioner in North Carolina. Yet, these anti-Smith forces, knowing that, with malice and intent to fool the people, use that situation in an attempt to influence Southern votes against Smith. They went further than a surreptitious distribution of those circulars, and used the same matter in newspaper advertising.

Dr. DuBois, a prominent Negro writer, who is urging Negroes to vote against Smith and for Hoover, sets forth the following reasons why that race should not support Smith, as follows:

"A number of enthusiastic colored folk and friends of colored people put before the advisers of Governor Smith several possible statements which he might make to show that at least he was not an enemy of the American Negro. He refused to say a single word. He refused to let even indirectly anything go out from his headquarters which should seem to represent him as friendly to black men. Negro Democratic headquarters were indeed established but they were not allowed to have offices in the regular Democratic headquarters but were given a 'Jim Crow' annex where they exist without real authority, without explicit recognition, and without the slightest initiative.

"On the other hand, explicit and repeated anti-Negro propaganda is being sent out by Democratic headquarters. When the Klan accused Governor Smith of having as his private stenographer, a Negro 'wench,' Democratic headquarters at Washington on September 8 sent out the following release:

" 'Governor Smith does not have, and never has had, a Negro stenographer, and in the employment of Negroes by the state of New York under his administration this has been done only to fill such jobs as they are given in the South, to wit: Porters, janitors, char-woman, etc.'

"The interesting thing about this statement is that it is perfecly true. In all of Governor Smith's long career, he has sedulously avoided recognizing Negroes in any way. He has twice vetoed bills which would have given a colored magistrate to Harlem. He has never given a Negro any major appointment. He has seldom been willing to receive a Negro delegation and it is doubtful if he has met personally in all his career a half dozen of the 150,000 Negroes of his state.'

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FINLEY WILSON TO SPEAK FOR SMITH

Handbills circulated freely all over Brooklyn announce that among the speakers who will appear at an Alfred Smith-for-President Meeting Wednesday night in a Brooklyn hall, will be Hon. J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler I. B. P. O. E. of the World. The Right Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom is also announced as a speaker, with other well-known local Democrats from Harlem. The Elk fraternity is said to look with keen displeasure on the dragging in of the title of grand exalted ruler in a political speech.

JOURNAL
Selma - Ala
SEP 23 1928

The Racial Question

Those Democrats who have burnt their bridges behind them and gone over squarely into the Republican lines are given to belittling the racial issue by denying that it exists, although there are the most solid grounds for believing that during Mr. Hoover's administration, should he be the successful candidate, enabling legislation to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments will be presented and aggressively supported in both houses of Congress. All conditions would be propitious for reviving this smouldering question which a few years ago threatened to flare into a great sectional conflagration. One million negro citizens will cast their ballots in the November election. This great mass of voters will support the Republican ticket. The "grand passion" with this great body of the electorate is and has long been the complete enfranchisement of the negroes of the Southern states. As sure as the night follows the day this issue, led by such bitter enemies of the South as Senator Moses, Mr. Hoover's campaign director in the East, will be galvanized into life and again become a burning question as it was in 1891 when Senator Lodge stirred the whole South into a state of fear and rage by a similar measure.

The negro situation is the real explanation of the South's long unbroken solidity, and so long as negroes constitute the great proportion of Southern population that they do, it ought to remain intact against Republican invasion. The prevailing sentiment among loyal Democrats of the Southern States is epitomized in a clarion call sounded a few days ago by James B. Aswell, congressman from Louisiana. "If I should support Hoover and his stand-pat Republican bosses, whom he is now faithfully obeying," said Aswell in a published letter to his people, "I should also be voting to perpetuate negro rule in Louisiana as far as Federal appointments are concerned. If we want appointed a gin reporter, a rural mail carrier, a postmaster, or a Federal judge in Louisiana, under present Republican control, we must go hat-in-hand to the negro, Walter Cohen, and his associates and beg their approval. . . . In this National fight I beg my friends everywhere in Louisiana to think very seriously of the history and tradition of the South, the one white man's section, before deciding to repudiate our Democracy to vote for the Republican party inimical to our Southern life and best interests. Think it over. Let Dixie watch her step now, or live to regret it." Congressman Aswell's warning finds justification in instances like that of his own State, in which bitter strife and humiliation have resulted from the reposing of public patronage in the hands of negroes by Republican administrations, in sections of the South made strongly Republican by the negroes. Negro leadership is a thing which Southern Democrats, unlike the Republicans of the North, will never accept, and against which they will maintain a solid front so long as they are called upon to do so.

POST
WORCESTER, MASS.

NOV 5 1928

Colored Voters of City Are in Line for Smith

Stirring Rally Held Here With Leaders of Race Speaking In Behalf of New York Governor

Three leading figures in the fight against Federal segregation of colored people urged the election of Gov. Smith and Senator Walsh at one of the most remarkable meetings in Worcester's history yesterday afternoon.

Leaders of Race Speak

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Worcester branch. Dr. Lloyd Marshall, chairman of the Massachusetts Smith-for-President Colored League, of which Dr. S. F. Taylor of Boston is chairman. Addresses were also made by Dr. W. O. Taylor, Dr. W. F. Brown and Dr. William Worthy of the Boston League for Smith and Walsh.

The three leading figures who protested the Hoover-Curtis ticket were: William Munroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian; Neval Thomas, president of the Washington, D. C., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called the "Charles Sumner" of the District of Columbia, as the greatest anti-segregation champion at the national capital, and Miss Gretta McRae, called the "Colored Joan of Arc," because, though employed as the only colored stenographer in the Interior Department under Secretary Work, now Republican chairman, she persistently protested color segregation, lining up the other clerks in protest, continuing the protest and finally resigning her position in protest and entering the campaign for Smith.

Miss McRae, hailed as a self-sacrificing heroine, spoke as follows:

"During the Republican administration at Washington, segregation and discrimination against colored employes have been on the increase to such an extent that conditions have reached the unbearable stage. Mr. Coolidge has steadfastly refused to abolish segregation by executive order, or by indication to his cabinet members. His lack of appointments and general contempt of the wishes of colored people are his record."

She said that one of the chief offenders and stubborn cabinet members on the question of this "second slavery" was Dr. Hubert Work, now Republican national chairman, formerly secretary of the Interior, who had no compunction about issuing an order to segregate the colored clerks in the pension office, an office that had never been segregated.

Charges Deception

She said that deception was practiced in attempting to lead the public to believe that segregation was broken up in the land office when it was actually being carried out in another arrangement just as completely.

"This makes the colored people suspicious of his intentions and know that they cannot put trust in treachery," she said. "Shortly after he became secretary of the Interior he had an order passed to segregate the colored women in the medical dispensary and accompanying rest room. The cafeteria in the Interior Department is segregated. Why he even went so far as to appoint a white man to a most important messenger place, always held by colored, and gave him a higher grade and over $200 more in salary than the colored man who had asked to be promoted. During his whole administration not one of the already diminished number of colored adjudicators was advanced in assignment, nor was she, and they were all excluded from many 'lily-white' divisions.

"Colored employes under the Work administration are constantly being replaced by white clerks. There were only three colored adjudicators left in the pensi. office from a former number of 25. And yet Secretary Work, though chief patronage dispenser during his whole administration, knowing there were only four colored women clerks in that building compared with the thousands of white women clerks, did not appoint a single colored woman. If any justice were done, there would mean $200,000 per year for colwould be at least 100 there, which ored women.

Hoover "Incapable"

"The important thing to the colored people is that Mr. Hoover has elevated this man to the highest place he had, or will ever have, for that matter. He has shown himself utterly incapable of coping with the evil forces that are supporting him.

"The Hoover-Democrat is just another way of saying the most prejudiced Democrat, one who cannot hear the names of justice, tolerance, law and order without throwing three fits. Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln and the other abolitionists like Sumner have no connection with the present Republican party except in name, and could they see how the party has been degraded, they would certainly seek another and more honorable standard."

Miss McRae continued that just as the Republicans have attracted all the evil forces of the country, just so they deserve to attract a sound defeat on

Wheeling W. Va.
Register
Oct 31-1928

COLORED VOTERS PREPARE FOR DEMOCRATIC RALLY THURSDAY

Grand Exalted Ruler of Colored Elks Speaks at Meeting Here.

Colored voters of the Wheeling district will gather here Thursday night for their first Democratic rally of the present campaign, which will be held at the Carroll club auditorium.

J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the colored Elks, will be the principal speaker at the meeting. He comes to Wheeling under the auspices of the Smith-Robinson League of Colored Voters. Dr. Hopson, of Charleston, prominent colored physician, is also scheduled to take part in the program, while brief talks will be made by residents of this city.

The meeting, which will start promptly at 8 o'clock, is expected to attract a crowd that will fill the Carroll club to capacity.

According to word received here last night, delegations of colored voters from Moundsville, Benwood and McMechen will make the trip here to hear Mr. Wilson. Many from the Ohio side will also be in attendance.

The chairman for the meeting has not yet been selected. Dr. Hopson will likely make that choice tonight. He is expected to arrive in Wheeling late this afternoon.

BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

SEP 24 1928

SEES DEFLECTION OF NEGRO VOTES

Dr. W. J. Thompkins, Regional Director, Declares Many Will Support Al.

That there will be a large deflection of Negro Republican votes in the "border" states into the Democratic ranks in the November presidential election, is the opinion of Dr. William J. Thompkins, assistant health commission of Kansas City and one of the outstanding Negro Democratic leaders in the country, who as regional director of the "Smith-for-President Colored League" has just completed a survey of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Nebraska.

Dr. Thompkins was in Nashville last week to aid in the organization of the league of Tennessee, which he declared to have been perfected as he prepared to return to his headquarters in St. Louis Saturday night.

Four years ago he was director of the Negro national division of the Democratic party and aided in mustering Negro support for John W. Davis.

The Smith-for-President Colored League is divided into four regions; South Atlantic, Eastern, Salt Lake and Western, of which Dr. Thompkins has charge.

The league headquarters for the state of Tennessee are located in the Norris Memorial building on Cedar street. The Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. church, heads the Nashville club; Benjamin Carr has been selected as state organizer and president of the state organization, and Benny Delbert Scales has been made chairman of the executive committee and speakers' bureau.

Declaring that the league was conducting a vigorous speaking campaign for the Democratic nominee among Negroes, Dr. Thompkins insisted that the best Negro oratorical talent in the nation had been enlisted in the cause. Among the speakers of the league, some of whom are scheduled to speak in Nashville, are Bishop R. C. Ransom of the African Methodist church; Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner of New York; Julian D. Rainey of Boston, Alice Dunbar Nelson of Delaware, Earl Dickerson, assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, and O. B. Jefferson of Oklahoma.

Regarding the general situation among the Negro voters of the nation in the present presidential election, Dr. Thompkins said:

"There are more than 1,850,000 Negro voters in what are known as the border states. This vote holds the balance of power and is going to be a deciding factor in the politics of these states in the November election.

"From my observations in my survey of these states just completed, I am confident that there will be a large deflection of this vote which is traditionally Republican into the Democratic ranks. The causes are numerous and some of them are profound. Besides the personality pull of Smith, there is a widespread disaffection among the Negro Republicans of the South because of the failure of the Republican party to recognize them in its recent reorganization.

"I would cite specifically the unseating of the national committeeman, 'Gooseneck' Bill McDonald of Fort Worth, Texas; similar action taken toward Walter Cohen of Louisiana; the threatened unseating of Perry Howard of Mississippi, the failure to confirm the election of Ben Davis as national committeeman from Georgia, and the fight on Bob Church in Tennessee—all within the past ninety days."

"If the Republican party after its moral insults to the Negroes at the Kansas City convention in deposing virtually every Negro party representative in the South can succeed at the polls in November, then the swan song of the Negro has been sung inso-far as Republican leadership in the South is concerned."

Shelby, N. C., Star
Monday, September 17, 1928

Negro Welcomed A G. O. P. Youth, Now A Democrat

The following item, which appeared in the Views and Observations column of The News and Observer, is of interest.

"Republican national headquarters made strong Democrats out of one Republican family in Davidson county," said Sam E. Raper, of Lexington, champion young hog raiser, here yesterday on his way to Springfield, Mass., to attend the annual 4-H club leaders' school. He dropped into state Democratic headquarters for a few minutes. He referred to a young man who had been somewhat of an independent in politics, a teacher who had spent his summer in college, but whose father had always been a Republican.

"He decided that while in New York he would visit the national headquarters of both parties, in order to get information and help on reaching a decision as to how to vote in the coming election," Mr. Raper said.

"First going to Democratic headquarters, he was met at the door and given every consideration, shown over the place and given information and data on national issues and candidates. He then went to Republican headquarters. He hung around for some time before they gave him any notice. Finally he was asked what he wanted, responding that he wanted to look over headquarters.

"This young Southern man was turned over to a big buck Negro who was instructed to show him over the place. He decided that he wasn't so anxious to see Republican headquarters thanked them and left.

"When the young man reached home he related his experiences," Mr. Raper said. "The father, a farmer, who had always voted the Republican ticket, decided that if his son received such attention from his party, he would part company with it and announced that he would support the Democratic ticket along with his son and other members of the family."

"I believe it would help if more North Carolinians could visit Republican national headquarters," Mr. Raper said.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

THE ELECTION AND ITS LESSON

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY is dead. The Ku Klux Klan has killed its father. In 1924, John Davis disclaimed the paternity of the "kid" and the result was the lusty lad has been arming and drilling to march against his daddy. November 6th the party reeled and fell—son-struck to rise no more.

The slogan went out, throttle every Jew, Negro and Catholic.

This country was organized as a Nation devoted to the principle of religious freedom. It was supposed to be an asylum and a haven of rest for all who suffered for conscience sake. It met the high requirements of founding fathers until this blessed year of our Lord, 1928, when the forces of bigotry and intolerance and racial hatred combined to throttle the aspirations and to trample upon the inalienable rights of three classes of citizens, namely, the Jew, the Negro, and the Catholic.

The Republican party organized and set on foot the Ku Klux Klan to accomplish its deep designs. Their propaganda awoke all the malice, hatred and bitterness slumbering in the hearts of the South—to the end that four states that had voted Democratic since Lee gave up his sword at Appommattox, fell down before the golden calf of the Ku Klux Klan and yielded up their birthright for a mess of pottage. The Negro, like some bewildered slave whom mockery had throned and crowned followed in the wake. In Missouri he voted for a white man who had for years deluded him, in place of a young, straight-forward Negro who aspired for a seat in Congress.

In Louisville, they defeated Wilson Lovett for the Board of Education—to the end that no Negro might have a voice in matters vital to the education and uplift of the Race. At a meeting of Negro Republicans at Pythian Temple on November 5th, Mr. Ben Winlock, manager for Lovett, was denied the floor to ask the favor of his own people in a race that was strictly non-partisan. Mr. Lovett received only 3000 votes where the Negro casts about 30,000 most of these were given by white peole who had great admiration for his high character, his strict integrity and his sublime devotion to his civic duties. Let it be remembered to the eternal honor of the Negroes of Chicago, that they showed themselves capable of rising to the grandest heights of manhood and womanhood, in the contest of Oscar DePriest for a seat in Congress. DePriest, though under a criminal indictment, has always been an outstanding fighter for human rights. He represents that element of our Race that will not cringe or crawl.

The Negro, after his insane devotion to Hoover is in a more unhappy situation now than he ever was in all his political life. Hoover owes him nothing. Hoover, like Coolidge, will give him nothing. His individual support of the G. O. P. tells the Republi-klan party that however much you may lynch, burn, brand of kick the Negro, he will stand hitched. What crimes are committed against the Negro in the name of Lincoln. The purpose of Lincoln was to make men out of Negroes—he died before he could accomplish it, but were he alive today nothing would grieve him more than to see that after he had given the Negro physical freedom, other Republi-klans had captured him and carried into political bondage.

This country is fast traveling toward the night. In New York so potent was the Klan that it defeated the Jew and the Catholic and elected the Protestant. When the draft came in 1917, it included the Negro, the Jew and the Catholic. They were each asked to lay their lives upon the altar of their country. Now after the war, they are told to get back.

"Woe betide the land of hastening ills the prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The Democratic party must re-organize and gather to its fold the oppressed of every Race. It must be born again and become the champion of the down-trodden against the plutocrats. Then and then only will it reach the star-lit heights predicted for it by Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland.

The star-eyed goddess will rise again, for her virtue is intact. God Bless the old girl!

SMITH CLUBS IN 28 STATES

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Large and enthusiastic meetings are being held in twenty-eight states under the auspices of the Smith-for-President Colored League.

Never before in history have Negroes shown so friendly an interest in a Democratic Presidential nominee. Some of the country's leading Negro orators are speaking for Governor Smith and are advancing convincing arguments why the New York Executive should be sent to the White House. Even G. O. P. managers can see thousands of colored voters have become Smith adherents.

Prominent among the speakers touring the country are: Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, J. Finley Wilson, Julian D. Rainey, Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden, Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, Thomas H. R. Clarke, Neval Thomas, Armond W. Scott, James C. Thomas, the Rev. Noah W. Williams, the Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, Dr. C. C. Aller, the Rev. Spencer W. Carpenter, Dr. E. Duval Colley, the Rev. E. J. McCoo, W. Ellis Stewart, Dr. O. H. Sweet, the eRv. W. S. Willias, Edward H. Carrey, C. E. Kimbrough, Dr. William Worthy and Dr. Andrew H. Lattimore.

Tenn. Cracker Says "Coons" Favor Smith

Nashville, Oct. 31.—"Coons are for Smith and law abiding Negroes against him," General Jeff McCarn, chairman of the anti-Smith organization in Tennessee, has informed J. W. Thomas of Benton, Tenn., in an open letter published in the Nashville Banner.

"That part of the colored race known as 'coons' are for Al Smith and the most respectable law-abiding people are going to vote independently of colored leagues and they need not be hunted and cajoled by Tammany and its friends," wrote McCarn.

The letter continued in the following Ku Klux Klan and Lily-White fashion:

"If you had read the history of Al Smith and had known, as all well-informed Tennesseans do know, that he and his Tammany friends passed a bill through the Legislature in the State of New York making it a high misdemeanor to refuse to allow colored people to be accommodated in white hotels, white restaurants, white barber shops, white bath houses, taxicabs for whites, and other places where white people are served and accommodated; and if you had seen the picture of Ferdinand Q. Morton, one of Al Smith's Civil Service Commissioners in New York, a Negro man, dictating to his private secretary, Miss Florence Eckstine, a white American born young lady; and if you had seen a large sign on Cedar Street in the City of Nashville which reads: 'Smith-for-President Colored League —National Headquarters'; * * * and if you had known that Al Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who nominated him in Houston, and six other Tammany Democrats defeated a bill in the New York Legislature which would have prevented Negro men from marrying white women in New York; and if you had known that in the State where Al Smith had been in the Legislature from 1904 to 1915 and where he has been Governor for eight years since that time and still little white girls and boys sit by the side of Negro children in the public schools of his State, you would have known that there was no chance for us to catch any 'coons' even if we were looking for them."

This is the sort of bunk that Hoover's managers in Tennessee expect to win the support of intelligent white voters.

THE NEGRO PRESS AND DEMOCRACY

IT IS THE PREROGATIVE of the Negro Press to take sides in the present national political campaign on the respective parties and the issues of those parties primarily as they affect the race it represents. The Negro Press must of necessity draw the line somewhere in its stand. It cannot be free as the white press to espouse this party or that with impunity, because all whites can vote anywhere in this broad realm and have all of their rights guaranteed under the constitution. The Negro is still fighting for his political, industrial and social rights sixty-five years after the Federal Constitutional amendments were written into the Constitution guaranteeing him his rights. The Negro Press has constantly fought for those rights for its people. It has been vigorously opposed by the South, the South of the Democratic party. Negro newspapers have been suppressed, their editors imprisoned, abused, maltreated, and their plants destroyed because they dared defend the rights of the Negro race, defend its womanhood and declare for a square deal in life. EVEN NOW IN THE DEMOCRATIC SOUTH MANY OF THE NEGRO NEWSPAPERS NOW SUPPORTING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET ARE NOT ALLOWED TO CIRCULATE BECAUSE OF THE PREJUDICE OF THE SOUTHERN WHITES, most of whom are Democrats. This of itself should be sufficient to deter the Negro Press, in whole or in part, from trying to help put the South in the saddle at Washington. For if Al Smith should by any chance be elected, and there is not much chance that he will be, his cabinet and his Congress will be overwhelmingly Democratic. How the Negro Press can lend itself to its enemies, if it sincerely and conscientiously believes in the rights of its people, if it honestly desires to end nullification and disfranchisement, if it hopes for a new deal for the Negroes, is one of the new wonders of the world.

SMITH'S RUNNING MATE PRAISED BY NEGROES

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 31.—Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, is universally regarded by colored people of Arkansas as their friend, declared prominent members of the race in a communication to Hon. Bruce A. Campbell, Chairman of the Speakers Bureau, National Committee, which follows:

"Information has reached us that effort is made to mislead colored voters in the belief that Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, is unfriendly to colored people. We take pleasure to state that we are colored citizens of Arkansas and have lived in this State for many years. We know Senator Robinson, and he is universally regarded by colored people of this State as their friend, and to our knoweldge many have announced their intention of voting for him on the 6th of November.

"We denounce as unfair and untrue any statement by whomsoever made intimating or implying that Senator Robinson has either denied or approved of unfairness or injustice to people of the colored race."

The communication is signed by Dr. J. M. Robinson; B. W. Gordan, Grand Master of the Mosaics, and Vice-President of the State Democratic Colored Association; J. W. Douglas, Secretary, State Democratic Colored Association; J. H. McComico, editor, Mosaic Templars of America.

Political - 1928.

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Political Parties Are Not Built On Races But On Principles

A few days ago our esteemed morning contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, under the caption of "THE ONLY WAY TO DO IT," discussed at length the necessity of two active, virile political parties in the South, and undertook to point out the way to have two parties.

If the Constitution's way of constituting two opposing political parties in the South is followed we will always have one party in the South, because the Constitution's idea of founding a party is to rest both parties upon racial prejudice and not upon principles. There is a way to have two strong, active political parties in the South, but the Constitution's way is the wrong way. Unless a political organization rests upon a foundation of principles and policies, that cover the interest of all the people it will not endure long. The Constitution's idea of building an opposition party to the Democratic Party, of which it is a member, is to exclude all men, except white men, and any politiacl party built upon races and men, rather than principles, will contribute to the conditions that our contemporary now complains of.

There is no institution in the South that has contributed more to stunt the political and economical growth of the South than the Atlanta Constitution. This newspaper has argued, in season and out of season, for a white primary, not a party primary admitting every citizen who qualifies under the laws of the state in which they reside to think with, select and vote in the party of their faith; but has insisted that all Negroes be excluded from participation in the Democratic Party, and only white people be permitted to exercise their constitutional rights. Having made the party primary in our state and the South exclusively a white man's institution, it is now calling for an opposition party made up inclusive of white men, and exclusive of Negroes. It is not a question of principle, but one of prejudice. The white primary is open to every white man and woman, whether they be Republican, Progressive, Socialist, Bolshevik, or what not. They are called upon by the Constitution and the customs and traditions of the South to come together and vote in a solid phalanx, not as party men agreed on principles and policies of government, but as a race to keep the Negro down industrially, politically and economically. This, the Constitution claims, is necessary to insure white supremacy, and prevent Negro domination. Many Democratic newspapers and demagogues have argued that political equality meant social equality, when in fact there is no such thing as social equality, even within a race, because men and women are classified according to their personal worth among themselves in the community where they live.

The Constitution, following up its idea of proscription, discrimination, disfranchisement, race hatred, bigotry and intolerance, commends the lily-white movement in Mississippi and Louisiana which has for its purpose the exclusion of all Negroes from participation in Republican affairs. These bigots have gone so far as to undertake to charter the Republican Party as a corporation, and under such charter enjoin all Negro people from voting, thinking, acting or exercising the principles of free institution under the name of the Republican Party. Measurably, they have succeeded in these two states in tying the Negro out of his political activity, by restraining orders and injunctions; of course, these subterfuges, tricks and schemes will fail of their purpose when they reach the National Convention. The Constitution recalls with regret the passing of the lily-white movement in Georgia in 1924 at Cleveland. The Harding administration had outlawed and set aside the regular Republican organization in this state, which had existed for fifty years, and functioned each year without failure, with a lily-white organization which had for its purpose the exclusion of all Negroes from party councils, and party affiliation after the Atlanta Constitution's idea. These conditions obtained in Georgia until the death of Mr. Harding, and Mr. Harding left on record a letter expressing his regrets at what had taken place in Georgia, and promising to correct his blunder when he returned from Alaska, and for fear that the Lord might call him from labor to reward, he left a letter where it might be found to carry out his purposes.

Under the leadership of Mr. Butler, sanctioned by the present administration, the Republican people of Georgia were permitted to act for themselves in the spirit of our form of government, and the regulars and the lily-whites both selected full delegations and sent them to the Cleveland convention, and the supreme court of the party, the Republican National Committee, seated the regulars and turned the lily-whites out. Many of them came back for no other purpose but to capture the regulars in the regular way; others for the purpose of wrecking the regular organization, for the purpose of picking up the plunder.

Nobody believes in the sincerity of the Constitution. Nobody believes that the Constitution's agitation of two parties means anything. If it did, why does it not lead the van? Why doesn't it practice what it preaches? Why does it not start an organization of Republicans in the state to oppose the Democratic Party which is now so objectionable to it. No, the Constitution is still at its old game of deception, with the sole purpose in mind of keeping alive the conditions that it has contributed so much to obtain. The Constitution is anti-Negro and would not undertake to contribute anything to an opposition party, except upon two conditions: First, that all Negroes be excluded from its councils and its benefits. Second, that the Constitution be permitted to dominate, rule and dictate the policies of the opposition party with all of its attendant emoluments.

But the day has not come and it never will come when the party of Lincoln, Grant, Roosevelt and Coolidge will commit itself to the South's policy of racial hatred and intolerance. The Republican Party will never commit itself to a party of races, based upon color instead of principles and the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution may howl, fight, paw and squeal, but if it wants a strong opposition party in the South it must commit itself to a party of the people, for the people and by the people. It must commit itself to a government that derives its power from the consent of the governed. It must commit itself to those principles consistent with our form of government where the people rule—not a part of the people all the time, or all of the people part of the time, but all of the people all the time. The conditions in Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia will pass in due time, as did the movement in Georgia. Principles will overcome prejudice, and many of the wrongs that obtain now will be righted in Kansas City.

The Grand Old Party will issue its same old declaration to the American people, that the Constitution is its foundation; that it believes in a government of the people, for the people and by the people; and that no discrimination shall be made against any class of American citizens on the grounds of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Association Urges Support of Dem. Ticket

Buffalo, N. Y., April 23.—(By A. N. P.)—The National Colored Democratic Association, with headquarters here, has broadcasted an appeal for Negroes throughout the country to support the Democratic ticket in the forthcoming national elections. The call states the Buffalo has been a shrine of Negro Democrats since 1872, and that functioning as a group, Negro Democrats have put over "big things politically" in various elections and administrations.

It is evident from the text of the call that the association, which is seeking a national membership, will work for the nomination and election of Governor Al Smith as president of the United States.

PLAIN DEALER
CLEVELAND, O.
MAY 6 1928

CONFERS WITH COLORED VOTERS

Democratic Chief Talks Convention Here.

James A. Ross, president of the National Colored Democratic Association, was in town last night confering with Cleveland colored Democrats over details of the national convention, which will be held here July 23 to 25.

The sessions will be held in Mount Zion Church, on E. 37th Street, the pastor of which is Rev. Charles Ailer. Peter Boult, Cleveland lawyer, is vice chairman of the convention committee. Others interested are Walter L. Brown, Mrs. Grace W. Edwards, Mrs. Lillian Mason, Mrs. A. I. Robertson and W. H. Lowery.

A dinner will be held tonight at the Phillis Wheatley Home for Ross.

"I find a great sentiment among the educated colored people for Al Smith," said Boult yesterday. "Over in the Twelfth Ward, where Herman Finkle has an office and a line waiting every day, he has them fooled into thinking the Republicans are the only ones who can help them. But the educated ones aren't fooled."

York, S. C., Enquirer
Tuesday, April 10, 1928

Smith and the Negro.

Is the argument against the revision of rule No. 32 of the Democratic primary rules, based on the fear that at some future time the elimination of the oath to support the nominees of the party, state and national, might bring embarrassment on account of the negro? Or is it that the backers of Al Smith fear that the elimination might possibly result in South Carolina voting against Al in the November election, in the event that the wet disciple gets the Democratic presidential nomination?

If these Smith backers are so afraid of the negro bugaboo in the future, then why should they urge Smith for president, in the face of the fact that Alfred Emanuel is flirting with the tremendous negro vote that is now domiciled in Harlem, a part of New York city in his own state? In his flirtation with the Harlem negro vote we can rest assured that Al and his backers are promising rewards in the future. History proves that any considerable vote on the part of the negroes is always predicated on rewards on the part of the negroes, and no one knows this any better than Al Smith and Tammany Hall.

Hope of reward has been the main hold that the Republican party has had on the negroes of the South—and it has mainly been just hope—and if the Harlem vote is drawn to Smith it will be because of promised rewards.

Here in South Carolina Smith's followers are warning against the negro, while their Patron Saint Al is making googoo eyes at the Harlem negroes to get their vote.

If the Democratic party in South Carolina is dependent for future existence on the "I swear to support" of Rule No. 32, then it has a very slim hold on its political life.

The question is, "Will South Carolina support Wet Saint Alfred Emanuel with his Harlem negro and Tammany Hall connection?" Is South Carolina to be swayed by the negro issue and Tammany money spent in his behalf or are the voters of the state to stand by the state's vote for prohibition in the past and refuse to vote for a party nominee, if that nominee is a known advocate of a change in the laws against liquor?

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C
MAY 7 - 1928

IN THOSE DAYS THEY KNEW HOW TO GET OUT THE VOTE

Fifty years ago Raleigh was celebrating a Democratic victory in an exciting municipal election of a Board of Aldermen. In those days a Democratic victory meant something real. For there was then involved a Negro Question that was vital instead of, as today, a device to stampede the suffragan by raising a black ghost for his contemplation. Partisan politics ruled in cities as well as other election divisions. A board of aldermen's election was something not to be sneezed at.

And analysis of the vote shows that the patriots of those days saw their duty and did it with eclat. In the five wards electing a total of 17 aldermen, there was a total count of no less than 3,926.

Against a population at that time of about 8,000, half of whom were excluded on account of their feminine sex, there marched to the polls a number equal to every male person in the Capital City, from the newest boy baby to the oldest inhabitant. The voting was thus somewhere in the neighborhood of 150 per cent strong!

Contrast that kind of interest in politics with our lackadaisical habit of the present time.

At the last municipal primaries, it was considered that interest was at fever heat and a large vote polled, but the actual ballots cast in the most hotly waged contest amounted to only about 15 per cent of the population. In fifty years—while the city had been multiplying itself over and over—the best increase it could manage in the number of voters was 1,503—5,429 in the 1927 primary against 3,926 in the 1878 election.

And that in face of the fact that today the women are enfranchised.

RECORD
HACKENSACK, N. J.
MAY 8 - 1928

BERATES THOMSON FOR NEGLECT OF THE NEGRO'S INTERESTS

Butler Calls On Men and Women of His Race To Resent the Ignoring That Has Been the Fate of Their Race in City

CALLS FOR ACTION NOW

A meeting of the Fourth Ward Democratic club of Englewood will be held tomorrow night at the Colored Elks club on Englewood avenue, and William Butler, president of the club, has extended an invitation to every colored voter in the city to attend.

Announcing the meeting he sends the following communication.

"Negroes of the Fourth ward had better watch their steps, the Gypsies are in town. They are in the guise of negro Republican leaders.

"Another pre-election fly by night Republican organization has emerged out of some oblivion, for the purpose of again leading the lambs to their slaughter, headed by the same big two know nothing, do little, and get all, hand picked and well groomed radio speakers.

"They held their first annual joke telling of the season on Friday night, April 27. Our mayor was the principal joke teller of the evening. Being an organization of jokers, headed by two big jokes, you couldn't blame the mayor for telling them bed time stories.

WANT TWO PLACES.

"Fellow members of the negro race, stand up on your hind legs, take the wishbone out of your back and insert a backbone in its place. Don't be a race of jokers; don't be again misled by the same unscrupulous negros who can only see you around election time. You know as well as I do that they are so high above you that it takes a stepladder to reach them after the election is over.

"Don't fall for any more of their promises. They have the power in this city to do your will. We want another negro cop, and a school teacher before November 6, 1928. Let them speak now or forever hold their peace.

UP TO THE MAYOR.

"The mayor of the city has the power of appointment in the various departments of the city and if he calls himself a friend of negroes as he claims, he, too, will speak before November 6, or forever hold his peace in the Fourth ward.

"The Republicans have been in power for the past nine years to my knowledge in Englewood and negroes have been loyal to them in every election, and all that they can point to as a reward for their service and support is one negro officer, Jackson. Such school teachers as the Misses Jenkins and Alston must leave Englewood and go to some other city in order to earn their livelihood.

"The council has been deciding upon an incinerator for two years and has not as yet reached a decision. Why? Because the dump is not on the hill.

LOSING THEIR HOMES.

"Negroes were put out of town, negroes are losing their homes because of excess taxation under the Republican regime. If that's what you want join their aprty and vote their ticket.

"But, remember, when the same condition confronts you, don't say anything for that's what you voted for, it's merely the echo of your ballot.

"I am not appealing to you in any patronizing sense whatsoever. I meet you upon a common basis of equality. We are all members of the same race, and I want nothing that is denied you. I feel that we as a race have just as much in us that is potential and capable of development as any other race, and all we need is a change.

THINK AND STUDY.

"I am not asking you to become Democrats. All I am asking of you is to think, and think yourselves empty; study and study yourselves full. Do this and you will find your condition is due to the present administration, high taxes, and non-representation; and the denial of a chance to prove yourselves.

"My advice to you is to change the administration. Let me say to those loud mouth negroes who have been scandalizing me that I have been in this great strugglers' movement long enough to know that the things that I have been telling my people will not get me personally anything.

GREAT ARE DESPISED.

"Twenty hundred years ago one appeared upon this earth, known as the 'Prince of Peace.' He went around preaching love and co-operation to the common people. The leaders and the profiteers of human ignorance saw in this man a menace to them. It was not long before they had his quivering body spiked upon the gates of Jerusalem.

"I have read of such stalwart figures as John Brown, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Elizah Lovejoy, Denmark Vissey, Sojourner Truth, and others. I have followed with pride their contributions to human progress. In reading of these great men and women one thing impressed me most and that is that during their lifetime they were despised by society. Society ridiculed them, persecuted them and even lynched some of them, then.

RECOGNIZED WHEN DEAD.

"After they were dead, after mother earth had opened wide her unprejudiced arms and pressed their lifeless limbs close to her maternal bosom, it was then only that the world recognized their greatness and built monuments where they now sleep.

"In other words, these historic characters came into their own only after they were dead, and then garlands were woven for their graves.

"This has been the conduct of the blind majority in every age toward the far sighted few.

"Come to our meeting Wednesday night, May 9, at the Colored Elks hall on Englewood avenue."

Negro Democrats Won Seat On the County Committee

A number of Negro Democrats were added to the county committee in the recent primary. Among them were: Mrs. [illegible] of the fifth assembly district, and attorney Franklin Wheeler Morton of the first assembly district. Morton is a former assistant counsel to the U. S. Shipping Board.

Morton created quite a stir in Republican circles some years ago by fighting the regular organization for the nomination for the assembly, and losing by only one vote. He is the son of Dr. V. Morton Jones and a cousin of the late T. Wingate Stewart and the late Gilchrist Stewart.

Mrs. Hall is the wife of Harry Hall, leader of the fifth assembly district. He is in the contracting business.

Political—1928
Party Affiliation

ADVERTISER
BOSTON, MASS.
OCT 25 1928

Colored Voters Will Back Smith, Says Dr. Worthey

"For the first time in the history of my race my people are going to vote for a Democratic candidate for President," Dr. William Worthey, prominent colored citizen, declared yesterday at the noon Smith rally sponsored by ex-Mayor James M. Curley at Young's Hotel.

"I have taken the stump for Smith because I feel the nation faces a real crisis," he continued. "Back in August I notified the chairman of the Republican ward committee of which I was a member that I believed Senator Walsh and Smith were honest public servants and I would support them, and tendered my resignation. I told him the Republicans had broken faith with the negroes. Since then I have amended my action and I will vote for the entire Democratic ticket."

Dr. Worthey said religion was the outstanding issue in the campaign, and that it was injected at least with the silent consent of the Republican party.

Other colored speakers were Atty James G. Wolff, Lieut. Joseph W. Holmes, Dr. Walter G. Taylor, Atty Cyril F. Butler and William Mallory

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Globe
OCT 21 1928

45,000 NEGRO VOTERS IN SMITH LEAGUES

Figure Accounts Only for Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee.

More than 45,000 Negro voters in Missouri and Oklahoma have been enrolled in ninety-two clubs of the Smith-for-President Colored League, and other organizations are being formed in Nebraska, Kentucky and Tennessee, it was announced by Dr. W. H. Thompkins, regional director of the league. The directors in charge of the organization of Negro voters in five states in which the league is now working are: Felix H. Payne, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. W. W. Peebles, Omaha, Neb.; Louis T. Brown, Tulsa, Ok.; W. Spencer Carpenter, Nashville, Tenn.; William Warley, Louisville, Ky.

"There are already sixty local organizations of the Smith-for-President Colored League in Missouri and thirty-two in Oklahoma," Dr. Thompkins said. "In Kansas City alone," he said, "one club has a membership of 11,000. There are more than 20,000 members of the league in Missouri. In Oklahoma thirty-two county clubs have been organized and officials appointed for every new district and county.

"At a meeting of the directors of the league in five states in which it is being established, it was decided to offer a prize to the Negro who organized the largest number of local branches. The award will be presented to the successful contestant at a big meeting to be held at some central point in the state of which he is a resident and voter.

"We have in Nebraska, Kentucky and Tennessee a good many clubs whose membership has not yet been reported to us," Dr. Thompkins said. "We shall furnish these names of Negro voters to the Democratic organizations in their respective communities. We are finding very little difficulty than we expect bringing Republican Negro into these clubs."

SUN
Durham, N.C
OCT 19 1928

IF THERE IS DANGER

IT IS as regrettable that the racial issue is being forced into the present political campaign as it is that religion is playing a part. But neither has been at the instance of the Democratic party. The issue of religion was raised against the Governor of New York before his nomination and has been advanced against him with most of the banners of Protestantism since the convention at Houston, by his opponents both Republican and Democratic. And, no sooner had he been nominated, than the cry of "Harlem," went up from thinly veiled Republican sources. To some extent, the Democrats were responsible, by reason of the protest which went up when Herbert Hoover required ~~Negroes~~ and whites to use the same facilities within the department of commerce, but the persistence of Republican attacks based upon alleged New York political conditions fed the flame and forced the issue into prominence.

If there is any danger of racial disturbance through a national policy, it lies on the Republican side, and North Carolina Democrats who are lending aid and comfort to the enemy by declining to vote, or who are going even farther and actually voting for Herbert Hoover, may be contributing to their own undoing later in the way of serious racial difficulties.

Perhaps we are callous, but we are not greatly concerned over the racial situation in New York. A different attitude, a different sense of values is in force in the North. But

Democratic.

we doubt the South will ever grow to the northern viewpoint. In North Carolina and the South, the problem has a depth and seriousness which cannot be ignored or regarded with indifference. Racial harmony has reached a high degree in the State, particularly in Durham. Anything which will distu-b that balance is dangerous to both races and unsettling to the economic and social equilibrium generally. And, if anything does take place, as we said above, it will come from the Republican side.

As an example of Republican methods, turn back the pages of North Carolina history to the reconstruction days of despair. Look back to the Populist regime which left almost as black a blot on the record.

The real menace of the Republican threat comes from the North. Southern Republicans, except for those interested solely in political rewards, are not trouble-makers. As an indication that northern Republicans have undergone no change in feeling, the stand of Representative L. C. Dyer, of St. Louis, is offered. Dyer is the author of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. In St. Louis, on September 23, he said:

"There are powerful and influential people who are ready to demand of Congress at an early session, laws with ample appropriations that will give these two amendments (giving the Negro equal suffrage) effective. My faith is such that I believe we will see the day, and that not very far off, when the federal government will, by virtue of congressional acts, place enforcement officers in the southern states charged with enforcing these two amendments. President Coolidge, in one of his messages, recommended that the federal government take charge of elections in these states."

Rep. Dyer's words are inflammatory. It is difficult to say just what might develop were his idea to gain the ascendancy in the national legislative chambers. There is North Carolina's danger in offering any support to the Republican candidate. Posting northern bayonets at southern polling places has ugly possibilities.

THE ELECTION

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The overwhelming decision of the nation in favor of Herbert Hoover and the republican party is to our liking, though we disagree with one motive which led to the result. Had we not confidence in the president-elect, who feels "a sense of solemn responsibility" as he says in his message Wednesday, we would fear an administration which is elected in part because of rampant religious prejudice. However much dissembled, religion is the reason for the breaking of the solid south. Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, are the three states which suffered most from the floods of 1927 and knew Hoover best in his role of government official in charge of rescue and rehabilitation. But they voted for Smith. It was the east and west extremes of the solid south which went for Hoover. The old saying about Texas going republican after hell has frozen over still holds true—religious intolerance has made of it a skating pond. The vote of states which knew the flood proves other reasons than the man and his work influenced the south this year. The presidential campaign of 1928 was religious bigotry at its worst.

The Roman Catholics, numbering nearly twenty million, because one of their number was the leader of the defeated party, are now added to the twelve million Negroes as Americans who know how unfair is prejudice. In vain did Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, tell how in every war of this country the same sacrifices were made by "Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile." He might have added the Negro as another contributor to the nation's security. But together or not in word, all the victims of prejudice are driven closer the more by the intolerance which was a factor in this campaign. Our hope is that the administration will rise above the motives of some of its supporters, and will give us government in the spirit of the Constitution.

We are disappointed in the defeat of Francis M. Wilson in Missouri. The truly magnificent race he ran proves a platform broad enough to include the Negro is not a handicap to a candidate in this state. Only the Hoover landslide defeated Wilson.

We did not have confidence in Henry S. Caulfield for governor. Four years ago we put our faith in Sam. A. Baker. He disappointed us. The republican party left its promises un-

fulfilled. Caulfield can disappoint us in the other direction. We hope he will. He ought to, because had the Negro votes he received been cast for his opponent, despite Hoover, Wilson would be the next governor of Missouri. The Negroes who supported him have the right to ask his fullest compliance with the republican platform.

The defeat of Knox. the one Negro on the ticket in Jackson county leaves us desolate. Our one ewe lamb is more to us than all the rich man's flock. Knox is a sacrifice to the "straight ticket" teachings which our politicians as well as white have made their stock speech. They never tire of telling us we are such simpletons that we cannot make a cross on a piece of paper—a thing even an illiterate does whenever he signs a document.

Better a ballot thrown away, than one which is a rubber stamp made by another man and wielded by a voter who is victim to foolish fears that he cannot do what he wishes. Negroes will never be free so long as white men chain them with doubts about their ability to stand alone. We are a people apart, surrounded by prejudice. We may be unable to climb over the barrier, but we certainly should not go about glorying in our servility.

Knox defeated, with Negro votes cast in his district, more than enough for him to win, is an incontrovertible argument that the time has not yet come for Kansas City Negroes to be put up for office. The fault is ours for following our political leaders, swallowing the whole mess that passes for political argument. We insist upon being treated as Americans, equal in rights and privileges. We must show ourselves equal in common sense.

The small majorities by which all county officials were elected makes them all debtors to their Negro supporters. Without us, any of them would have lost. We should hold them to strict accountability for their treatment of us, in places given and in the fair interpretation of the law.

Stirring Up the Liberals

"NEVER AGAIN will the parties of America divide along the old traditional lines," said Heywood Broun in last Saturday's New York Telegram. "By 1932 there is reason to expect that we may have a straight out and out fight between the liberals and the conservatives. The feud between the Democrats and the Republicans rests upon such ancient causes that most of them have been forgotten."

MR. BROUN is optimistic in expecting such a change so soon, but there is no doubt that he has accurately gauged the tendency of the times. By the surrender of traditional principles the Democrats and the Republicans have become as similar as Tweedledum and Tweedledee. This has come about by the Democrats abandoning their tenets and conforming to the Republicans. The general policy of the Republicans has not changed one whit. The Democrats have abandoned their historic stand for a low tariff and subscribed to the Republican idea of a protective tariff; they imitated the Republican imperialistic policy by saddling the United States Marines on little Haiti. In the present campaign, though starting with a declaration for states' rights, their candidate has come round to demanding more Federal control of public resources and utilities, so much so that the Republican candidate accused him of advocating State socialism.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, therefore, has become a mere echo of the Republican party on every question except that of the Negro. If either of the great parties is to disappear in a new alignment it is more likely to be the Democratic party. The only thing to keep it alive will be the Negro question, and even that will not long keep it alive unless it changes its present policy toward the Negro.

JUST WHAT PROSPECT there is of such a change will not be known till the full returns of Election Day are in. If the Republicans have made a big enough breach in the Solid South, the change is in sight. With the South sufficiently divided to give them a chance, the Republicans will find it to their advantage to agitate for the restoration of the Negro's constitutional right to vote. The Democrats, too, may realize that they need the Negro vote to hold their local and national power. A break in the Solid South, therefore, is sure to redound to the benefit of the Negro.

THUS THE NEGRO may be in a stronger position after this campaign than before.. This year, with such issues as bigotry and Prohibition, the liberal vote has been stirred up for the first time since 1856. It is absurd to think of Governor Smith as more truly liberal than Herbert Hoover, or the Democrats than the Republicans, yet the spirited fight of Governor Smith has brought the question to the front. Governor Smith is no friend of the Negro race, but his insistent plea for liberalism toward himself, his religion and his background has started a movement which will extend to the Negro.

A MAN'S WORK often has results that he never dreamed of. When the admirals of England turned down the application of fifteen-year-old George Washington for a position as midshipman in the British Navy, they could not foresee the eventual result. Governor Smith is not the first man in history who set out to do one thing and achieved another.

Wilson, Ransom, Denby, Clements, Abbott, Young and Murphy

These new Richmonds represented to the Democrats that they were mighty leaders in their respective fields, and had a wonderful following behind them, which squatted or stood up at their command; but Col. John J. Raskob found out to his everlasting regret last Tuesday night, that the seven sons of thunder had possibly deceived themselves to believe in the power of their personal leadership as they had led him to believe they were leaders in their respective fields; that they were without a following among the people they claimed to lead, and were unable to deliver the goods he contracted for.

Mr. Wilson boasts that he is at the head of 100,000 Elks of the World, officially; and officially he is their leader, but he cannot lead them into the party of disfranchisement, segregation, and lynch law. The Order of Elks will not follow him into the Democratic Party that crucifies them on a cross of race hatred and political intolerance. Wilson cannot deliver two per cent of the Elks to the Democrats for a million.

Bishops Ransom, Clements, and Denby boast that their church affiliations put them in close contact with a million Negro men and women, and that their church relations gave them wonderful influence in their race. Al Smith's managers fell for this cheap Negro demagogy and falsehood; and these prophets, on the stump, undertook to round up the Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket.

Did Ransom, Wilson, et al, who promised the Democrats so much and delivered nothing, think that the intelligence of the Race would stulify itself by voting for the party that kept their mothers and fathers in slavery for two hundred and fifty years, and is now keeping many of them in peonage? Did these self appointed leaders think that decent, self-respecting men and women would vote for the party of race hatred, that had fostered slavery, segregated their race in the Governmental service, disfranchised them, jimcrowed and discriminated against them on every train, and in every hotel, school room, Church, cafe, restaurant, park, playground, or recreation resort in the South?

Do Wilson, Ransom, Abbott, Young, et al., accept the Democratic Party's attitude toward the Race politically, when at this moment the Democratic Party has a case in the Supreme Court trying to wring a decision from the Court saying, that a Negro has no moral, or legal right to be a Democrat?

Possibly Abbott, Young and Murphy may be excused for selling to the Democrats advertising space in their papers, but there is absolutely no excuse for the editorial support they gave the party of Negro suppression, intimidation, race hatred, and religious bigotry.

Let Abbott, Wilson, Ransom, et al., tell the public whether they supported the Democratic Party because they believe in the policies and record of the Democratic Party, or whether they sold their souls for gold. Was their support of the Democratic Party, made up largely of Kluxers and violent mobs, out of hatred for the Republican Party, that freed them, or for tainted money?

If you fellows promised to deliver the Church and the Elks to the Democrats for a price in advance, and failed to do so because the Race repudiated your assumption of leadership, don't you think it fair that you should reimburse the Democrats when you deceived them? If J. Finley Wilson honestly believed, as he stated in his letter to John Rainey, Al Smith's Negro manager, that the Democratic Party, in spite of its anti-Negro record, was the best party for his race, why did he first apply to the Republicans for John Hawkins' job? Why did he wait until the Republicans turned him down before he turned Democrat? Our Exalted Ruler owes the Race an explanation.

Political – 1928

Party Affiliation

Writes Vigorously On Thad Stevens And Smith Hatred

Editor Constitution: For the last two or three months the papers have been deluged with politics. I have tried to read both pro and con, and am surprised at some of the filth that has been uncovered. It has made me think, and I have studied the life of Thad Stevens, on which your paper commented several weeks ago and about which I am writing.

Thad Stevens, as you know, was a leader of the house of representatives from 1861 to 1868. He was born April 4, 1792 at Danville, Vt. His parents were Baptists, but he did not embrace a religion until he was on his death bed.

Some of our "Hoover Democrats" with the backing of the W. C. T. U., Anti-Saloon league, and a few ministerial soap box orators, are tearing their hair and tearing their shirts off their backs because Alfred E. Smith is a Catholic.

I do not see or conceive how any pure-blooded southerner with Anglo-Saxon blue blood running through his veins can vote for a man who is putting in his campaign the famous anti-lynch law that is sponsored by Mr. Dyer from Missouri, and which will make every true southerner's blood boil.

The republican party was born in hate, and this Thad Stevens was one of its chief apostles and wanted to be so low as to perpetuate a scheme when people were stirred up in the heat of passion over the civil war, just as the eighteenth amendment was passed when everybody else was trying to preserve democracy.

It was just the same in the case of prohibition as it was in the case of slavery during the civil war. The fanatics over-ruled all the sane and sober thinking people, and I think it is high time for every patriotic American to get back to sobriety and begin to check the onslaught of centralization over state rights, which was so endeared to our forefathers.

Let me get through with poor old Thad Stevens. He went to Dartmouth college and was expelled in his senior year and graduated from another college, and also studied law and was admitted to the bar. There was a famous case that involved an atrocious crime which we southern people do not tolerate. It was impossible to get a respectable lawyer to defend the case, and in this manner and fashion Thad Stevens took the case and won his reputation and came into the spotlight, although he lost the case.

At Mr. Stevens' death he asked for negro preachers to come in and pray for him and when they came he shook their hands. There were also Sisters of Mercy at his death bed, who prayed and he seemed deeply affected. The doctor told him he was going to die and one of the sisters asked leave to baptize him and it was granted. His last request was to be buried in the negro cemetery in a small Pennsylvania town, with the following epitaph on his tombstone, at his request:

"I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited as to race by character rule, I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principle which I advocated during a long life—equality of man before his Creator."

Now there are some fanatics in 1928, same as in 1868, and I guess there always will be, but the very foundation of this great government is rat-hole eaten by the same fanaticism that was running rampant in the country at that time, and we southerners do not intend to elect an enemy of the south who has already pledged himself and put in practice his racial equality in Washington.

You hear a great deal about the corruption of Tammany Hall. The people that are spreading this propaganda (or the majority of them) don't know as much about Tammany Hall as some of the street sweepers, and they seem to be hell-bent on resurrecting the same hatred and animosities of the period of '61 to '72 that have been buried and forgotten up until one of the greatest American statesmen that has run for the presidency since Woodrow Wilson, viz.: Alfred E. Smith.

In closing let me say to these Anti-Saloon leaguers, W. C. T. U.-isms and political parsons, who have given up the work of preaching the words of our Savior and turned their pulpits into "soap boxes," that if they would just be broadminded enough to lay the corruption of the republican party alongside of the alleged corruptions of Tammany and draw sane and sober conclusions, I thing they would take Tammany Hall every time.

If these good but misled women would spend just half of their energies in trying to raise their children to be good, law-abiding citizens in the future, instead of going around trying to "save the world" America would improve a hundred percent.

The writer is for temperance but not prohibition, and believes in state rights, and is going to continue his fight against these organizations that like newspaper publicity better than they do the moral welfare of their own state and country.

One Hundred Per Cent American,
L. T. JOHNSON.

Atlanta, Ga., November 2, 1928.

TELLS WHY GOV. SMITH SHOULD BE ELECTED

Negro Youth Gives Ten Best Reasons For Gov. Smith's Election, in Contest Conducted by Inter-State Tattler

Tattler

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Joe Martin, 2503 Seventh Avenue, won the first prize of $50 offered by the Interstate Tattler for the ten best reasons why Al Smith should be elected President. Glenn Compton, 57 West 105th Street, was awarded second prize of $30, and James Egert Allen, 2424 Seventh Ave., third prize. The judges were: Alberta Walker, Lester A. Walton, Bessye J. Bearden, Ralph E. Mizelle, Gwendolyne Dismond, Dr. Paul A. Collins, and Dr. Albert Beasley.

The following reasons why Smith should be elected were given by Joe Martin:

Because:—

He has a wide sympathy and a kindly spirit.

He is honest and sincere.

He is public-spirited and courageous.

He has served without thought of honor or recompense.

He is vigorous-minded and practical.

He is a sagacious and an indefatigable worker.

He is a constructive statesman, with administrative experience.

He has an unequalled genius for organization.

He is a true product of American Democracy.

He is loyal and patriotic—he has never failed his country.

Glenn Compton's ten best reasons follow:

We honor Al Smith because he is a living vindication of the essential soundness of the American experiment in freedom and democracy.

We respect Al Smith because despite his rapid rise to greatness he has not lost the common touch.

We need Al Smith because he knows how to popularize the processes of American democracy through restoring government by the people.

We hail Al Smith because he possesses the art of making complex governmental problems so simple that the common man can understand.

We offer Al Smith to our own oppressed people because like Lincoln he loves the common man and understands his problems.

We love Al Smith for the very enemies he has made, his greatest enemy, like ours, being the Ku Klux Klan and those who favor Ku Kluxism in any form.

We commend Al Smith to the voters of the nation and bid them realize that through his efforts New York State now has the most enlightened and generous code of social and labor legislation in the country.

We endorse Al Smith because he is not only a master of government but of the art of politics as well—the art of getting things done.

We favor Al Smith beause the nation needs to go forward and none is better equipped to lead it forward than he.

We are thrilled at Al Smith's vigorous and courageous handling of the issues of this campaign and his effort to make it, like all his campaigns, a forum of public education in public problems.

SAYS "COONS" ARE SUPPORTING

NASHVILLE, Oct. 31.—"Coons are for Smith and law abiding Negroes against him," General Jeff McCarn, chairman of the anti-Smith organization in Tennessee, has informed J. W. Thomas of Benton, Tenn., in an open letter published in the Nashville Banner.

"That part of the colored race known as "coons"' are for Al Smith and the most respectable and law abiding people are going to vote independently of colored leagues and they need not be hunted and cajoled by Tammany and its friends," wrote McCarn.

The letter continued in the following Ku Klux Klan and Lily-White fashion:

"If you had read the history of Al Smith and had known, as all well-informed Tennesseeans do know, that he and his Tammany friends passed a bill through the Legislature in the State of New York making it a high misdemeanor to refuse to allow colored people to be accommodated in white hotels, white restaurants, white barber shops, white bath houses, taxicab for whites, and other places where white people are served and accommodated; and if you had seen the picture of Ferdinand Q. Morton, one of Al Smith's Civil Service Commissioners in New York, a Negro man, dictating to his private secretary, Miss Florence Eckstine, a white American born young lady; and if you had seen a large sign on Cedar Street in the City of Nashville, which reads: "Smith-for-President Colored League National Headquarters;"—and if you had known that Al Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who nominated him in Houston, and six other Tammany Democrats defeated a bill in the New York Legislature which would have prevented Negro men from marrying white women in New York; and if you had known that in the State where Al Smith had been in the Legislature from 1904 to 1915 and where he has been Governor for eight years since that time and still little white girls and boys sit by the side of Negro children in the public schools of his state, you would have known that there was no chance for us to catch any "coons" even if we were looking for them."

This is the sort of bunk that Hoover's managers in Tennessee expect to win the support of intelligent white voters.

POST
CHICAGO, ILL.

NOV 1 - 1928

DEMOCRATS SEEK NEGRO VOTES AT A RALLY TONIGHT

Redlights, Music, Parade and Oratory Will Mark the Event.

Democrats who have been angling for negro votes will intensify their efforts tonight. A rally, to the accompaniment of red lights, band music and a parade by torchlight, will help to bring out the citizenry of the 2d, 3d and 4th wards for a meeting at the Savoy ballroom, 47th street and South parkway. So great is the crowd expected to be that arrangements have been made to care for an overflow in the adjoining Regal building.

The affair is being arranged by the Smith-for-President Colored league, of which Earl B. Dickerson is director. Alfred S. Austrian and Clarence Darrow are to be the principal speakers, while Judge William J. Lindsay and Timothy J. Crowe, candidates, respectively, for state's attorney and sanitary board member, also will address the audience.

Others on Program.

On the program also are Ormon W. Scott, former grand exalted ruler of the Improved Benevolent Order of Elks of the World; Rev. Noah W. Williams of St. Louis, I. H. Nutter of New Jersey and Mrs. Bessye Bearden of New York.

Usually the negro vote in Chicago has been almost solidly Republican, but this election there has been an ever-widening split benefiting the Democrats on the one hand, and in the 1st congressional district, which comprises most of this territory, it is reported to be benefiting William H. Harrison, who is opposing the Republican nominee for congress to succeed the late Martin B. Madden.

Another event of Democratic importance in the city scheduled for tonight was postponed until tomorrow night. That is the meeting for Senator John J. Blaine of Wisconsin. Mr. Blaine was to speak tonight at Guy-

on's Paradise, but the organizations in charge of the meeting put it over until tomorrow. Donald R. Richberg will be chairman. Doors of the hall will be open at 7 p. m. and at 7:30 Senator Blaine will begin to speak.

Moore Letter Cited.

Democrats today were pointing to a letter being sent broadcast in the city by Charles E. Patterson, soliciting votes for Edward F. Moore, candidate for sanitary trustee. Moore is now deputy commissioner of public works, and Patterson, with his partner, J. J. Walsh, owns the Universal Equipment company, 11 South LaSalle street. This company has received contracts from the city for trucks on the basis of about $150,000 a year. These contracts are let thru Moore.

"As you know," Patterson wrote, "Mr. Moore has a splendid record as a citizen and in private and public life. We trust that upon your consideration of his record you will feel the same as we, that he is the man for the office he seeks and we hope that thru your support, as well as that of your friends, his efforts will be rewarded by his election."

Democrats declared this letter was evidence that the taxpayers are financing Moore's campaign.

Judge William J. Lindsay, candidate for state's attorney, in his speeches has called the roll of those "who have tried to slander him," listing among them Albert R. Brunker, Harry Eugene Kelly and Judge Daniel P. Trude.

They Haven't Retracted.

"If some slight repentance were to be entertained by the aforesaid 'gentlemen,'" Judge Lindsay said, "any or all of them or their associates would recognize that the records of the Criminal court and the Municipal court of Chicago are still open to inspection, yet not one of them has seen fit to retract any of the statements which they issued hoping to mislead and to deceive the public."

Addressing himself to his opponent, Thomas D. Nash, condidate for board of review, demanded to know whether the former "can explain to overburdened taxpayers why the owners of great loop buildings enjoyed assessment cuts averaging 80 per cent while figures compiled by Prof. Herbert Simpson of Northwestern university show that owners of homes valued under $15,000 were given assessment cuts averaging only 1.5 per cent?"

Mr. Nash demanded to know about other cuts, declaring that in one case a loop property is paying tax on but 8 per cent of its value and another case pays but 5 per cent.

ANALYSIS OF NEGRO VOTE HERE SHOWS 47 PER CENT WENT TO DEMOCRATS

Caulfield Gets 6,399 to Wilson's 5,661 In 1924 Republicans Got 74 Per Cent and Democrats Only 26%

An analysis of the votes cast in the all-Negro and nearly all-Negro precincts of the second and fourth wards, which comprise the central area occupied by Negroes in Kansas City, Mo., discloses a sharp change in the party alignments. As can be seen from the accompanying table, Henry S. Caulfield, republican nominee for governor of Missouri, received 6399 votes or 53 per cent and Francis M. Wilson received 5661 votes of 47 per cent of the whole vote numbering 12,060. These figures gathered in thirty precincts are the high mark of Negro support of the democratic party in this city.

Senator Francis M. Wilson, democratic candidate for governor, proved a tower of strength to the entire democratic ticket. Negro precincts normally republican by overwhelming margins just like Hoover brought many of rural Jackson county democrats into the republican fold. Senator Wilson ran ahead of Governor Smith in practically every precinct in the heavy Negro districts. Observers expressed the opinion that Smith was handicapped by Robinson.

In the 20th precinct of the fourth ward, located at 26th and Highland avenue, a purely residential section, there were 99 straight democratic ballots cast, but Wilson received 158 votes.

A comparison of the percentages discloses that democracy was given nearly twice the percentage of Negro votes it received in 1924. Much has been said in criticism of Sam. A. Baker and his treatment of Negroes in the past four years, but there was nothing against him in 1924 when he received 4,098 Negro votes in the old 8th and 11th wards. This was 74 per cent of the entire Negro vote in those wards. Dr. Nelson, the democrat received only 1,448 votes which was 26 per cent.

The drift is made still more startling by considering the conditions under which this shift has occurred. Coolidge, a republican, carried the nation, but with no such overwhelming majorities as has Hoover. In the face of the tremendous republican surge, Negroes in Kansas City delivered nearly half their vote to democratic candidates.

The total vote cast by Negroes this election was large, 12,060 being in this central area. Fully half as much again is in white precincts, making 18,000 Negro votes cast this election. These figures indicate that the county candidates of either party would have lost by big margins had they not had support from Negroes. This campaign is one in which the much talked of "Balance of power" in the hands of the Negroes actually can be demonstrated in figures. Any office holder who refuses to give Negroes their just proportion of what he has to distribute does so in the face of the fact that he could not have been elected without them.

Vote Tabulation

	Hoover (Rep.)	Smith (Dem.)	Caulfield (Rep.)	Wilson (Dem.)
Second Ward				
Precinct 8	218	239	216	241
Precinct 9	226	198	209	212
Precinct 15	135	153	131	157
Precinct 16	225	222	227	227
Precinct 25	132	121	134	151
Precinct 26	211	224	209	221
Precinct 27	188	208	187	209
Fourth Ward				
Precinct 1	245	217	242	218
Precinct 2	240	265	238	266
Precinct 3	109	54	107	56
Precinct 4	233	174	228	178
Precinct 5	228	202	228	206
Precinct 6	196	236	198	237
Precinct 7	131	85	128	88
Precinct 8	262	184	250	196
Precinct 9	299	162	304	155
Precinct 10	264	240	265	250
Precinct 11	240	209	223	207
Precinct 12	328	168	324	185
Precinct 13	318	175	303	185
Precinct 14	270	156	249	175
Precinct 20	332	135	311	158
Half Negro 2nd				
Precinct 14	121	291	123	266
Precinct 24	198	260	189	284
Third Ward				
Precinct 11	144	235	144	237
Fourth Ward				
Precinct 21	249	138	230	154
Seventh Ward				
Precinct 16	260	143	237	171
Twelfth Ward				
Precinct 11	293	131	284	139
Fourteenth Ward				
Precinct 28	126	90	121	90
Precinct 29	173	151	160	162
	6298	5230	6399	5661

POLITICAL PARTIES IN ACCOUNTING OF EXPENDITURES

$98,604.04 IS SPENT ON ALFRED SMITH

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—The Smith-for-President league received a total of $100,750 and spent the sum of $98,604.04 up to Oct. 26, according to its report filed with the clerk of the house of representatives Monday by William Gaston (white), treasurer.

The receipts were from the Democratic national committee, except two contributions, one of $500 by Howard S. Cullman of New York city and the other of $250 by William P. Eno of Saugatuck, Conn.

The disbursements were made largely to the regional directors and newspapers for advertising.

The report shows that about $14,500 was disbursed to Robert J. Nelson, regional director of the Middle Atlantic states, with headquarters here. This sum was for traveling expenses, salaries and other items.

About $23,000 was disbursed to Earl B. Dickerson, Middle Western regional director, with headquarters in Chicago; about $5,000 to Ralph E. Mizelle, eastern regional director, New York city, and about $15,000 to Dr. William J. Thompkins, western regional director, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo.

Newspapers listed as having received money include the Baltimore Afro-American, $2,000; the Louisville News, $375; the Norfolk Journal and Guide, $600; the St. Louis Argus, $1,475; the Washington Eagle, $602.50; the Boston Chronicle, $250; the Cleveland Call and Post, $250; the Kansas City American, $100; the Associated Publishers' representatives, 3423 Indiana Ave., Chicago, $350; the Boston Guardian, $50, and its editor, William Monroe Trotter, $50; the Gary Sun, $50; the Milwaukee Defender, $50; the Negro World, $50; the Omaha Monitor, $50; the Kansas City Call, $150; the Fraternal Review, $100; the Newark Herald, $100; the West Indian Committee Journal, $100; the National Crusader, $50; Robert L. Vann, $500; the New York Contender, $500; the West Indian Times, $175; the West Indian News, $100, and the Interstate Tattler, $525.

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of the African Methodist Episcopal church, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Smith-for-President Colored league, is listed as having received about $5,000.

Julian D. Rainey, chairman of the league, received a salary of $200 a week, according to the report. Other salaries were Lester A. Walton, director of publicity, $150 a week; Mr. Mizelle, $125 a week, and Robert Nelson, $150 a week.

WHERE DO THEY STAND?

Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercal Appeal:

I would like Smith Democrats to answer this: Please let me know where you stand on negro equality. You are running a negro on the Democratic ticket in St. Louis and Al has one for commissioner with a white woman for stenographer. Come on now, fair play. I want Scott Moore to answer this. He knows me.

S. W. MOORE.

Political-1928

Party Affiliation

Democratic

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

OCT 3 - 1928

DEMOCRATS OPEN COUNTY FIGHT IN COLORED WARDS

Campaign to Center on State's Attorneyship.

The state's attorneyship is moving to the fore as the center of the battle over Cook county offices, and one unusual feature of the campaign is the early drive both Republicans and Democrats are making for the Negro vote. Smith sentiment in the colored wards is reported by the Democrats to be splitting this normally Republican vote wide open, while the Republicans declare their canvasses show the defection is not as large as indicated by the surface talk. Still, it is being given early attention.

Judge John A. Swanson, Republican nominee for state's attorney, reported yesterday that the Appomattox club, one of the prominent Negro clubs, before which he appeared Monday night, subscribed $900 on the spot for the Swanson campaign fund. The politicians regarded it as rather unusual for a colored organization to aid in financing the candidacy of a white candidate. and as indicative of the high interest in the state's attorneyship contest.

Lindsay Speaks Tonight.

Led by Judge William J. Lindsay, nominee for state's attorney, the Democratic county candidates will open their speaking campaign tonight at two meetings on the south side. In contrast to their program of former years, the Democrats will launch their fight in a district where the colored population largely outnumbers the white. This year the Democrats are pinning their hopes on a large Negro vote.

For several weeks national colored headquarters for Al Smith have been in operation in the Hotel Trenier, Oakwood boulevard and South Parkway, and while the Democrats make no claim they will carry the second and third wards as they did the first time William E. Dever was a candidate for mayor, they expect to reduce greatly the usual Republican majorities.

The first meeting tonight will be at the Wendell Phillips high school, the Second and Third ward organizations joining in the arrangement. Among the speakers will be A. J. Cermak, candidate for U. S. senator; Judge Lindsay, John E. Traeger, candidate for sheriff, and Thomas D. Nash, candidate for the board of review. Colored speakers will include Maj. A. E. Patterson, Lawrence Newby and Earl B. Dickerson.

Professor Backs Smith.

The other mass meeting of the night will be at O'Keeffe school, in the Seventh ward, and the feature of the meeting will be a speech for Al Smi by Prof. Jerome P. Kerwin, a U versity of Chicago professor who h always been a Republican. Clayt F. Smith, candidate for recorder; D Herman Bundesen, candidate for coroner; Henry A. Berger, candidate for sanitary district trustee and Ald. Ross C. Woodhull, candidate for the sanitary district vacancy will also speak.

Throughout the week the mass meetings are to continue, and on Monday the Democratic county candidates are to be joined by Floyd E. Thompson, candidate for governor. Gov. Ritchie of Maryland is to address a mass meeting Oct. 10 at the 132d Infantry armory, and Oct. 12, Mayor James J. Walker of New York is to speak at White City.

The Republicans plan to open their massmeetings in less than a fortnight, and meanwhile the candidates are appearing nightly before ward organizations and the party workers are getting into fighting trim. The Republicans expressed satisfaction yesterday over Judge Swanson's high vote in the bar association primaries, where he received 1,545, as against 1,111 for Judge Lindsay. The Democrats, likewise, said the results were quite satisfying. County headquarters said: "Judge Lindsay's vote of 1,111 in an organization which is 75 per cent Republican is significant."

BROOKLYN EAGLE

OCT 1 1928

URGES NEGRO VOTE FOR SMITH.

Declaring that Republican administrations have made little compensation for the economic work done for them by the Negro population, Solomon Harper, a well-known engineer and a member of several of the country's engineerin gsocieties, yesterday urged all members of his race to vote for Governor Smith.

NEWS
RICHMOND, VA.

SEP 26 1928

Petersburg Negroes For Al Smith Club

PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—(Special to The News Leader.)—A "Smith for President Club" has been organized in this city by young Negro men, according to an announcement made by the officers of the club yesterday. About forty persons attended a meeting held several nights ago, when the club was formally launched for Governor Smith and he was endorsed by the members. Most of the members of the club are young men in college or have college careers. Officers of the club are: T. L. Taylor, president; W. H. Wiggins, secretary, and H. B. Thompson, treasurer.

COLUMBUS, O.

Journal

SEP 26 1928

THE MODERATION LEAGUE.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

In your issue of Sept. 25 we notice under the heading, "Colored Voters Get 'Wet' Dope Is Report," the report of an article as coming from the Modification League, urging them to vote for Al Smith to protect their constitutional rights, etc.

As the name of this organization sounds very much like our own, many people may become confused and attribute to our organization the Moderation League of Ohio, a character and purpose it does not possess. Hence, in order that no confusion may arise, or misunderstandings occur, we wish it clearly understood that the "Modification League" is not in any way related to or connected with the Moderation League of Ohio, our organization, whose name, constitution, by-laws and declaration of principles are copyrighted.

Our policy is nonpolitical, nonracial and nonsectarian. We take no part in political, religious or racial questions. We have not passed out any literature of the type and character mentioned in the article referred to and do not intend to. We are sponsored by over 200 of the most prominent men in the state, among whom are strong Republicans and Democrats alike; that of itself should be an absolute guarantee of our nonpolitical stand and an irrefutable argument as to why they are with us, as we do not as an organization take sides with political parties or back any political candidate.

Moderation League of Ohio.
O. W. JOHNSON, Chairman.
Columbus, Sept. 25.

Signs Indicate Heaviest Vote In the History of Richmond

By Virginia Lee Cox.

If all the Mr. and Mrs. Good Citizens in Richmond who are now talking so volubly about their favorite presidential candidates vote in the election on November 6, the local election officials will have an unusually busy day—so busy, in fact, that voters who do not come early to avoid the rush may not get a chance to cast their ballots. The members of the electoral board maintain that they are going to vote every person who wants to vote, but, for many reasons, there are decided difficulties.

The normal Democratic vote in Richmond is about 18,000, and the normal Republican vote approximately 5,000. The largest vote cast in any election heretofore was about 24,000 in 1920, when Harding and Cox ran for the presidency. Officials estimate that the vote in this election will be at least 5,000 heavier than usual, and yet only the same machinery, with the exception of a few extra people at the largest polls, will be used to handle this expected increase.

Open Ten Hours.

Since the election comes in November, when there is much less time between sunrise and sunset than in the spring and summer months, the polls will be open only ten hours and eleven minutes—from 6:35 A. M. to 4:44 P. M. The polls, according to the law, must close at sunset, which means that on November 6 they will close exactly sixteen minutes before the majority of business men and women leave their jobs. The majority of ballots usually are cast before work in the morning and late in the afternoon, after work, while quite a number are cast during the noon luncheon hours. This year there will be plenty of time before work, but that makes it rather hard for the poor working girl and the working man, who like to sleep until the latest possible minute.

In order to help take care of the congestion which the shorter voting hours and the larger number of voters will certainly create, it has been suggested that the ballots, poll books and registration books be given to the election officials the Friday before Tuesday, November 6, instead of Monday, as is customary. Much time is lost on election da[illegible] while one official finds the voter's name in the poll book and checks it, and another finds it in the book of registered voters for the poll and checks it. If the officials should be given the books several days prior to the election, it would be possible to check the poll book against the registered book before election day, mark the poll book properly and so refer only to one book on election day. This would be a great time saver.

Forty Precincts.

Additional precincts would relieve the looked-for congestion, but it is impossible to create these before November 6. Under the law the City Council fixes the number of voting precincts, which now is forty. This distribution is based on the number of registered voters. Wilmer L. O'Flaherty, secretary of the electoral board, states that it is more than likely additional precincts will be created after the election. The election officials have one sure way to relieve the congestion—their usual appeal to housewives and people of leisure to vote during the slack hours, and not early or in the middle of the day.

One indication of the intense interest which this election is creating is the number of people who are registering daily in order to be able to vote. Registrar W. S. Woodson estimates that by October 5, which is the last day on which new voters can

[illegible] on Fourth Page.)

be legally registered, approximately 4,000 new names will have been added to the list of Richmond voters. Practically all who are registering are white people, no Negroes having been listed among the new voters for some time past. About 50 per cent of the new registrants are women. Quite a number of them are young men and women who are just reaching their majority and registering to vote for the first time.

The largest precinct in Richmond has never had more than 1,000 or 1,200 voters. The largest precincts are third, fifth, eighth, ninth and eleventh Lee; ninth Madison; fourth, sixth and seventh Clay, and seco..d, third and seventh Jefferson. Extra election officials will be assigned to all of these precincts in the November election. In the mayoralty Democratic primary last April third Lee had a total of 762 votes, fifth Lee, 553; eighth Lee, 681; ninth Lee, 947; eleventh Lee, 573; ninth Madison, 710; fourth Clay, 758; sixth Clay, 707; seventh Clay, 550; second Jefferson, 489; third Jefferson, 562, and seventh Jefferson, 457. In this primary there was a record vote, more than 20,000 voting.

In the meantime the political pot boils merrily. The Democrats, the Republicans, the Anti-Smiths, Hoover Democrats and whatnot, are whooping it up and trying to win new supporters. Women's organizations, chief among them the League of Women Voters, are bending their efforts to "get out the voter." The Socialists and Prohiibtionists are comparatively quiet in Virginia, but their candidates will have a place on the ticket, along with the Democratic and Republican candidates, on November 6. The alarmists are wondering if it will be possible to vote so many people in so little time, and the election officials are maintaining stoutly that they will vote every one who comes to the polls in that ten hours and eleven minutes.

POLITICAL PROPAGANDISTS BUSY

It seems quite a reflection upon our boasted civilization that political campaigns can not be conducted in this country without mud slinging, charges running the gamut from treason to violation of traffic ordinances and all species of propaganda calculated to injure one candidate on one hand and to elect the other to the coveted office on the other.

The employment of guttersnipe and ward-heeling politics in a presidential race; the carrying on of a "whispering campaign" against nominees seeking the highest elective office in the republic; the injection of racial and religious issues into such a campaign; the appeals to prejudice, bigotry and intolerance; the base and malicious misrepresentations of the candidates, should have no place in a nation which lays claims to enlightenment, culture, refinement and Christianity.

When it comes to bartering prejudice, bigotry and intolerance, it is readily apparent that the section of the country which shouts the loudest, places greatest stress upon its "superiority" professes to be the most ardent devotee of the Christian principles, and otherwise assumes the holier-than-thou attitude, spends most of its time and energy in such a pernicious program.

In the present presidential race each American citizen has the inherent and constitutional right to advocate the election of the candidate of his choice without at the same time impugning the motives of another who chooses to support the opposing candidate.

There is a great moral issue involved in the present campaign, and, as in the great moral question preceding the Civil War, we find the Democratic party and the "solid South" allied and aligned with the forces which seek to restore the greatest evil (liquor traffic) which ever held sway in the United States.

The Informer does not oppose Governor Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic presidential nominee, because of his religious beliefs, but because Nominee Smith is advocating the nullification of the national constitution, and the legalizing of the booze business on a "modified" scale again in this country.

Furthermore, The Informer opposes Mr. Smith due to the fact that he is the candidate of the political party which does not believe in the strict and rigid enforcement of any constitutional stipulation or provision, unless such legislation suits the fancy and convenience of their sectional habitat.

Governor Smith is the standard-bearer of the one political party in all American history which always opposes moral issues and does not believe in nor practice the democratic doctrine of "all men up and no man down."

Governor Smith's party in the South has been a dead weight around the neck of Miss Columbia, and, instead of making her the "gem of the ocean," the Democratic party has made Miss Columbia the disgrace of civilization.

If a man is judged either by the company he keeps, or by the company that keeps him, then Governor Smith is certainly running in bad political company!

But even Governor Smith's political and partisan allies and supporters constitute no sane, valid and rational reason why he should be opposed because of his religious belief and ancestry; for no man is responsible for his ancestry, and if the old game is started of drawing skeletons out of the family closets, we fear that there would be some awful revelations and startling disclosures made in this country.

By the same token Mr. Hoover, the Republican presidential nominee, should not be villified and slandered because certain of his official acts, in strict conformity with the United States civil service rules and regulations, evoked the wrath and displeasure of certain alleged Americans who do not seem to comprehend the true spirit and real meaning of democracy and Americanism.

However, the leaders of the two major political parties should not be alarmed and disturbed at the "whispering campaign" now being conducted against their presidential candidates, for the sin of moral cowardice has about engulfed this country, and very few persons are open and square shooters—they, in keeping with the great American pastime of mobocracy and anonymity, will do their dirty work from ambush.

Personally, The Informer considers both presidential nominees fine and outstanding Americans, but this paper believes that the election of Mr. Hoover will redound to the better and best interests of the great American commonwealth.

Bishop Demby, Rev. Noah Williams, Homer Roberts Among Southwestern Leaders Who Are Supporting Smith

NEW YORK — Prominent colored men and women throughout the country have accepted invitations to become members of the Advisory committee of the Smith-for-President Colored League, which has its headquarters at 126 W. 46th St.

The list includes: Dr. C. C. Aller, Ohio; Mrs. Hibernia Austin, New York; Mrs. Bessie Barrett, North Carolina; the Rev. L. A. Berry, Virginia; the Rev. L. B. Bowden, Oklahoma; T. J. Calloway, Maryland; the Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, Tennessee; Dr. J. Clairborne Carper, Maryland; Edward H. Carry, Illinois; Dr. Edward A. Carter, Michigan; Thomas H. R. Clarke, District of Columbia; Dr. E. Duval Colley, Ohio; Dr. Paul A. Collins, New York; E. H. Copeland, North Carolina; the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Connecticut; Charles S. Cuney, District of Columbal; Stanford Davis, Delaware; J. Steward Davis, Maryland; Bishop E. Thomas Demby, Arkansas; Joseph B. Eaton, Virginia; Charles Gant, Pennsylvania; A. L. Garvin, Kentucky; Capt. David Gilmer, North Carolina; C. H. Gummer, North Carolina; B. C. Gordon, New Jersey; Samuel H. Harris, Tennessee; J. M. Harrison, Virginia; Josiah F. Henry, Maryland; Isaac W. Howard, Delaware; Prof. C. N. Hunter, North Carolina; Mrs. Marguerite Hamilton, Delaware; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Ohio; William N. Jones, Maryland; E. B. Jourdain, Massachusetts; Clarence Kittrell, Pennsylvania; Dr. T. L. Love, North Carolina; Eugene S. McIntosh, New York; Luther E. Manuel, Oklahoma; W. C. Martin, District of Columbia; the Rev. E. J. McCoo, Kentucky; Thomas E. Miller, Pennsylvania; J. Thomas Newsome, Virginia; Dr. Godfrey Nurse, New York; Dr. Jacob B. Oliver, Indiana; J. Rice Porter, Kentucky; E. L. Powell, West Virginia; P. Clyde Randall, Pennsylvania; Dr. Leon A. Reid, Virginia; Dr. E. P. Roberts, New York; Homer G. Roberts, issouri; Maurice Rouselle, Delaware; John W. Russell, Indiana; Armond W. Scott, District of Columbia; Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson, Massachusetts; Dr. Simpson A. Smith, West Virginia; W. Ellis Stewart, Illinois; John B. Summers, Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Sweet, Michigan; B. F. Thomas, New York; Miss Emily Thomas, Virginia; James C. Thomas, New York; Dr. Joseph H. Thomas, Maryland; Neval H. Thomas, District of Columbia; William Thomas, Maryland; George B. Vashon, Missouri; Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, New York; William Warley, Kentucky; the Rev. Noah W. Williams, Missouri.

PRESS
Newport News, Va
AUG 30 1928

NEGRO VOTERS TO DECIDE WHOM THEY WILL BACK

Whether negro voters of Virginia will support Herbert Hoover or Alfred Smith in the November presidential election will be decided at a meeting to be held at Bay Shore next Sunday afternoon. Negro leaders in the state have declined to make any absolute commitment, and the negro vote is not definitely committed to either candidate.

The negro sentiment in this city is said to lean toward the Democratic candidate, but the attitude of other sections of the state is not known.

All who care to attend the meeting Sunday may do so, it has been announced.

Political—1928

Party Affiliation.

Times
RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

SEP 30 1928

NEGRO BISHOP URGES SUPPORT OF AL SMITH

(Baltimore Sun, August 27.)

The Rt. Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, Bishop for the Louisana district of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who is working for the candidacy of Governor Smith, yesterday addressed two large congregations of his denomination in this city.

Bishop Ransom who volunteered his service to the Smith-for-President Colored League, with headquarters in New York, has been appointed chairman of the speakers' bureau of the organization. Yesterday morning he spoke at Trinity African Methodist Episcopal Church and last night at Bethel African Episcopal Church.

"Now is the time for the Negro to assert himself on issues which are so diverse.

Record of Failure

"Seventy per cent. of the Negroes of this country live below the Mason-Dixon line. The Republican party in fifty years has not liberated them politically. The Negroes of the South are not deceived about the traditional attitude of Southern Democracy but they know their friends and should live with their friends.

"The ministers and elders of our church are overwhelmingly for Governor Smith. It also is interesting that Bishop Demby (the Rt. Rev. Edward Thomas Demby, of Arkansas), the only colored bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Church, has endorsed the candidacy of Governor Smith.

"Strong for Smith"

Bishop Ransom said the Negroes of New York, New Jersey and West Virginia "are strong for Governor Smith." He predicted the majority of Negroes in other parts of the country would vote for the Democratic candidate.

Speaking at Bethel Church last night, Bishop Ransom asserted there was need for young Negroes to enter politics to care for the interests of the race, which "needed men and women to lead it into new paths."

* * * * * *

"The Democrats will have to vote for a Negro and the Negroes must vote the Democratic ticket," he added.

He ridiculed those who wanted to allow things to rest as they have been and explained that the Negro must go into new paths and break traditions.

SMITH FOR PRESIDENT COLORED CLUBS ORGANIZED EVERYWHERE

New York, Oct. 3.—Smith-for-President Colored Clubs are being organized in all sections of the country. Never before have Negroes enthusiastically rallied to the support of a Democratic Presidential nominee in such large numbers.

In Wilmington, Del., a Smith-for-President Colored League has been formed and a movement for a state-wide organization to support the Democratic nominees launched. The officers are: R. Hearst, president; William Augustus, vice-president; Paul F. Livingston, secretary; and Herbert M. Turner, assistant secretary.

At the first meeting speeches were made by Robert J. Nelson, Regional Director of the Middle Atlantic Division, and Maurice Rouselle, State Organizer. Governor Smith and Thomas F. Bayard, Democratic candidate for re-election as United States Senator, were lauded, as was Pierre S. duPont, contributor to the Smith Campaign Fund, who has given $2,000,000 in the interest of Negro education in Delaware.

In Northern New York one of the most active clubs in this part of the state has been formed in Buffalo with John O. White, chairman; James Heard, vice-chairman; Jerry Butts, secretary, and Willie Green, treasurer. The club has a large enrollment of both men and women.

Lexington, Ky., has a Smith-for-President Club with headquarters at 166 Deweese street. The officers are J. B. Caulder, chairman; J. G. Smith, vice-chairman; Mrs. Lucy J. Cochran, secretary. J. W. Taylor, Ovan Haskins and Ben Stevens are members of the executive committee.

Arizona Negroes are actively working for the election of Alfred E. Smith—three-fourths of whom were former Republicans. Headquarters of the organization are at 717 East Jefferson Street, Phoenix. The officers are Ira L. O'Neal, president; E. D. Seymour, vice-president; E. L. Davis, secretary; Mrs. L. Ada Walker, chairman of the registration committee.

At Hinton, W. Va., an active campaign is being carried on by members of the race through an organization whose officers are Charles Hawkins, president; S. Brady Briggs, vice-president; S. E. Peters, secretary, and J. H. Peters, treasurer.

John Chiles is acting president of the Smith-for-President Colored League at Topeka, Kans., which has in its membership both men and women.

In Missouri, Governor Smith has been endorsed by the Afro-American League, H. I. Jordan, president, and P. C. Thomas, secretary; and the Missouri Non-Partisan League of which W. H. Monroe is president, the Rev. A. E. Finley, secretary and H. G. Brown, chairman of the executive committee.

DEMOCRATIC QUEERNESS

During the past spring, Secretary Hoover on his way to Florida, passed through Savannah. Very properly he was greeted at the station by our National Committee-woman, Mrs Geo. S. Williams, who proffered her support to him for the Republican nomination for the presidency. At the time the local dailies gave the event publicity. Last week the afternoon paper rehashed the occurrence with coloring in a not complimentary manner, and which did not reflect creditably upon it for fairness. It seems to have been the purpose of the publication to make capital of it so as to whip recalcitrant Democrats into line. The effort was so crude and puerile that it should cause its readers to become disgusted and resent the attempt to pander with their intelligence. Instead of seeking proper issues to present the voters, the old plan of holding up the bogey of the Negro in politics is being resorted to, and used in a demagogic way not only here but in other parts of the state, especially where there is a strong tendency to drift away from the party in the coming election.

In contrast may be mentioned the campaign being made by this party in courting the votes of the Negro, especially in close states, even favoring a colored man for Congress in a Missouri district. It is commended that the afternoon paper as a representative of the Democratic party, present the people real issues, and rise above the littleness of creating racial feeling. May we not commend to the editor of this publication, this excerpt from an editorial of the News-Leader of Richmond:

Why should the South go backward politically? Why should it be the slave of unfounded fears? The Negro has not involved himself in this campaign. In the greater part of the South he has been attending to his own business. * * *

The South's political salvation is not to be worked out through a unity born of hate, of ignorance, or self-deception. It would speak exceedingly ill for the Southern Democracy, in this hour of great opportunity, if they put aside the real issues for the false. Prejudice against Smith cannot be combated by prejudice against the Negro.

COLUMBUS, O.

Journal

SEP 20 1928

APPEAL TO COLORED VOTERS.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

The article of "Quidnunc" in a recent Sunday State Journal is deserving of serious consideration by thoughtful colored people. Reports have it that Democratic clubs are being organized not only in the North but also in the South. Some of us do not take these clubs very seriously, but man, the most rational of all beings, is sometimes the most irrational in his actions. For certainly there is not much logic in the conduct of a Negro who turns Democrat on national questions.

For the sake of clarity it is necessary to make a distinction between a Negro who is a politician and the colored people as a whole. The former is an office seeker; with him politics is a business; he is in it for what he can get out of it, not for the race or the country, but for himself. He it is who is organizing these Democratic clubs. He may be wet or dry, but probably is the latter; in either case farm relief or prohibition as a principle has little or nothing to do with the matter. These are the people who get into the papers and claim that they represent 4,000,000 colored voters. They think of parties only in terms of office and self-advantage.

But their claims are not true. The great mass of the colored people think of politics in quite a different light. They think in terms of citizenship; they think of protection of life and property, of justice in the courts, of equality in the field of business and of the opportunity of obtaining an education and of making an honest living. They value the ballot, for that is the freeman's weapon of self-defense and self-protection. They prize office as a privilege which should be within the reach of all citizens without discrimination on race or other grounds, but their primary concern is that the officer shall be an honorable man and that the laws shall be impartially and efficiently administered.

There is a distinction between national and state politics. No colored man need vote against Gov. Smith or against such a man as Gov. Donahey. The Democratic party in New York or Ohio is quite different from the national party. Nor is the vote for Smith simply for Smith the individual, but for Smith the head of the national Democratic party, the party under the control of Cole Blease, of Tom Heflin, of Pat Harrison. Against these men Smith as president would be powerless. And then we would have this situation—a president who is against the Eighteenth Amendment, subject to a party that is against the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. If Smith should have his way, we would have no prohibition; if his party should have its way, the colored people would lose their constitutional rights and be placed in the conditions of serfs or peons.

In the 65 years since freedom came to the colored people there are certain great landmarks—emancipation, civil rights political equality; these are embodied in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the noble and enduring monuments of the white man's justice to his darker brother, standing upon the immutable principles of right and justice, they will continue to bless the whole country as long as our Christian civilization endures. And what party was the instrument in the hands of God in these great achievements? And what party stands guardian over them as with a flaming sword?

The Republican party is blamed for suffering a partial nullification of these laws. Did our colored Democrats ever think what party is responsible for this nullification? What party has opposed every effort to enforce them? What party prevented the passage of the en-

was to protect colored voters in the exercise of the elective franchise? The race has been calling for an anti-lynch law. What party filibustered this to death in the senate? And do these politicians of color propose to turn the race over to the tender mercies of these enemies of our constitutional rights, to these defenders of lynching? **These are blind leaders of the blind** who would lead the race to an act of self-destruction.

It is true that the Republican party has not always kept its promises; no party ever did; parties are not made of angels. Men often do turn to the opposite party to these defenders of lynching? These duty, but others more wisely work for reform from within. Such was the method of the late Theodore Roosevelt, with the result that he created a new spirit in the party. Nor are these leaders, so-called, representative of their people on the prohibition issue. But this deserves separate treatment.

G. W. H.

Wilberforce, O., Sept. 15.

VINDICATOR
YOUNGSTOWN, O.

SEP 18 1928

Prejudices in Politics

(Frank R. Kent in the Baltimore Sun)

It seems rough on the South to say so, bu it is true none the less that while that sec tion has certainly no monopoly of politica prejudice, the two most potent in all politic are concentrated there—to wit, the religious prejudice and the racial prejudice.

The nomination by the Democrats of a wet Catholic raises a certain doubt about the Democratic loyalty of the South and forces both parties to degrees of surreptitious hypocrisy not heretofore approached. For example, it is conceded the main hope to hold states like Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama for Smith is to play one prejudice against the other, to count upon the Negro issue to offset the anti-Catholic feeling.

To this end the southern papers will—some do already—dwell upon the Hoover order abolishing segregation of whites and colored in the census bureau, stress the prominence in his preconvention campaign of Negroes like Perry Howard of Mississippi, now under indictment for the sale of postoffice appointments, and harp upon the danger of a restoration of Negro political equality unless the South stands by its Democratic standards. In the South the friends of Smith will proclaim him heart and soul in sympathy with southern feeling on this subject, and will indict Hoover as a "nigger lover."

But in the East and West a different game will be played. For instance, in New York it is vital to Smith to hold his Harlem vote. In every campaign he has had support of thousands of New York Negroes. They have become a Tammany asset. They cannot—and will not—be ignored. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, even Maryland, there is a Democratic Negro vote it will not do to lose—and very well the astute politicians who are running the Smith organization in New York know it.

Nor will they lose it if they can help it. At headquarters they are in touch with many Negro leaders. There will be considerable "financing" of Negro publications and considerable employment of Negro workers, and considerable promotion of Negro bureaus. But it will be all "under cover" stuff. There will be little evidence of it around national headquarters. Southern statesmen who call at the General Motors building will not note the "Negro activities." There will be no publicity about the "Negro support" upon which Smith counts and which he will undeniably get in quite a number of states. That would interfere with offsetting the wet Catholic prejudice in the South. If too open it would cut the ground from under southern leaders laboring to hold their states in line with the Negro issue.

Of course this sort of thing lends a slight tinge of deceit to the Smith campaign and forces an important part of it into subterranean channels. But, whose fault is it? Certainly not Smith's and certainly not his managers'. If they ignore the southern prejudice, on the one hand, or the importance of the Democratic Negro vote in New York and other states, on the other, they might just as well close up shop. In other words, complete honesty and openness in this matter would spell disaster. It is one of the many things about which politicians cannot be candid. Sincerity would simply be silly.

On the Republican side, the Hoover management, in the handling of the Negro issues, are compelled to be equally hypocritical and furtive. Without the Negro vote the Republican party would be hopelessly sunk in many vital states. It must—and it does—play with the Negro around national headquarters and in these states on a basis of perfect political equality. But in the South it is different. In those states, where a Smith revolt is possible, the effort is being made by Republican leaders to show that Mr. Hoover is a "Lily white" Republican, that he does not stand for social or political equality, that he sympathizes with the South in this matter, that he wants to make the Republican a white man's party in the South.

Of course this appeal of the Republicans for southern white support has to be just as surreptitious as the Democratic appeal to northern Negroes—and it is just as deceitful. If it were advertised it might start a real—and fatal—anti-Hoover revolt among the colored voters in Indiana and Ohio, as well as New York. These facts do not reflect

NEGRO, GERM'NS CAN WIN FOR GOV. SMITH

"New Republic" Says His Chances Rest On These Two Voters

SMITH'S ANTI KLAN STAND ATTRACTS RACE

Hoover's Pro-British Tendencies Antagonize German-Americans

NEW YORK.—As this campaign advances toward its last month, it is beginning to be plain to those who look below the surface that the Democratic chances rest very largely upon the prospective support of two clases of voters, which in the past have almost uniformly been Republican.

Says the "New Republic" Wednesday:

"One of these is the Negroes and theo ther the Germans. The first, of course, has always been a fundamental Republican asset. The second has been overwhelmingly Republican since the War.

"It is easy enough to talk about the swing of organized labor, of the dissatisfied farmer and of the progressives who followed La Follette, but the practical men in both parties know that it is not from any of these that danger threatens the Grand Old Party. The real uncertainty lies with the two other groups named, and in that fact lies one of the most extraordinary features of the whole fight.

Only Two Sources

"From these two sources, and these alone, is there any real hope of making up Smith's loss through the bigots in his own party, a loss which will be more or less serious in every state. There is no use blinking the fact that, were it not for the unprecedented prospects of Smith support from Negroes and Germans, his campaign would be without much more than the slenderest hope. Not to recognize this is not to face realities.

"Neither the Democratic nor the Republican management is in a position to talk about this phase of the situation openly, but both are, none the less, concentrating on it as forcefully as they can.

The Negro

The reasons for the usual leanings of the Negro toward Smith are fairly easy to understand. For one thing, the Negro is wet; for another, he is anti-Klan; and for a third, he has no feeling of kinship for candidate Hoover such as he has for the ordinary Republican presidential candidate, seasoned and experienced in party politics.

The Germans

"As t othe Germans, in addition to their being wet, there is the fact that the persistent painting of Hoover as pro-British has had an effect. Among both these elecents, the Raskob agents, will upholstered with cash, are active and numerous. The really capable men on the Republican side—a classification which, of course, eliminates Dr. Work and Director Allen—make no secret, in private conversation, of their concern.

In Missouri

"As an illustration of what is going on underneath, I cite the perturbation of Republicans over Missouri. It is admitted that Missouri is a vital state to Smith—almost as vital as New York. It is hardly possible to figure out 266 electoral votes for him without the eighteen from Missouri. The concentration of money and effort by both sides there is already intense, and getting more so every day.

"The Germans and the Negroes constitute alarge proportion of the vote, and the undoubted inroads being made among them by the Smith campaign are the basis for the present belief that the Democrats will carry the state.

Voters' Schools

"By means of blackboards and the voters' schools the Democrats are demonstrating to the Negroes and to the less alert of the Germans how easy it is to vote the whole Republican ticket—except the head. The same is to be done, I am told, in other states. There is, in fact, a well organized, highly financed, systematized and effective effort on the part of the Decomrats to get the Negro to vote for Smith without having him feel that he has ceased to be a Republican. To a lesser alert, this is also being done with the Germans, and the results are furrowing the brow of no less a person than Handsome Herbert himself.

Political - 1928

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

JUDGE WARNS SOUTH AGAINST PARTY BOLT

Chief Justice Watts of South Carolina, Recalls Terror of Reconstruction Period.

OPPOSES RELIGIOUS ISSUE

Negro Issue Would Be Like Gasoline From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 28.—In a call to Democrats of the South to support the nominees of the Houston convention, Chief Justice Richard Cannon Watts of South Carolina today warned the people against a revival of "the bloody shirt" as an issue and denounced the efforts of "misled persons" to inject religious issues into the campaign. He pledged his earnest support to Governor Smith and Senator Robinson.

"To any man who lived through the dark days of reconstruction in the South after the end of the war between the States any thought or suggestion of bolting the Democratic ticket is unthinkable and inconceivable," Judge Watts declared.

"To these men the whole period of reconstruction was like a hideous nightmare, when men and boys went to bed with shotguns, and when mothers, wives, sisters and daughters cowered in their homes with hearts torn with fear as forests of bayonets swayed before their eyes."

Judge Watts, who is 75 years old, received the vote of South Carolina in the convention at Houston. He has been in public life of his home State for more than half a century as District Judge, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and now as Chief Justice. His home is in Laurens and he is in Atlanta at a sanitarium where he comes for a few weeks' rest every summer.

Judge Denounces "Bolters."

"What can a Southern man mean when he talks of bolting the Democratic party?" Judge Watts asked. "For a Southern man even to think of such a thing is traitorous to the South and all the traditions of the South. I have voted the Democratic ticket from the time the Republicans forced negro office holders on the people of my State and I shall vote this ticket until I die.

"I shall vote the entire ticket, from Governor Smith down and if the true Southern democracy stands by the party true democracy will win its most sweeping victory since the days of reconstruction."

Efforts of "misguided zealots" to create an impression that there is any danger of the Southern States turning Republican were condemned by Judge Watts.

"They simply do not know the audacity of their acts," he said. "This is no time and there never was a time when the religious issue should be injected into politics. The State and Federal Constitutions forbid it. The business of the Church relates to morals. You cannot legislate morals into a people. I agree heartily with Bishop Warren A. Candler's statement and I cannot see how any churchman can hold any other view, for the good of the church as well as for the good of the South and for the good of the country.

Says Negro Will Be Sufferer.

"Those people who are attacking the Democratic Party from the inside in the South because of religious intolerance not only are violating all party platforms, but are violating the very Constitution under which they live."

Grave situations will arise in many parts of the South if the "bloody shirt" issue is revived, according to the South Carolina Jurist.

"If the negro issue is brought back into politics, the negro will be the sufferer," he warned. "Those who are endeavoring to do this very thing now do not realize the gravity of their deeds. It is like spreading gasoline over the whole South from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

"It took the South five years to obtain control of its own Government after the end of the war between the States," he continued, "and it took the South fifty years to stamp out the danger of a recurrence of such a period as the dark days of reconstruction. It would be folly indeed were this long and bitter fight revived at this late day.

"If these people had lived during the horrors of reconstruction they would fly from this 'bloody shirt issue' as they would fly from a volcano. There are thousands of men and women today in whose hearts these memories burn. These men and women can tell their sons and grandsons of the terrors of those days and tell them of the service the old Democratic Party rendered in times of strife and danger.

"The Democratic Party is the party of the South and the man of the South who attacks this party from within is an enemy to the South, be he in great place or be he lowly, be he preacher or be he layman."

Agitation in the Democratic ranks against the nominees is a frost that soon will pass, in the opinion of Judge Watts.

"My State of South Carolina is going to vote for the Democratic nominees and I believe every other State in the South will follow its example," Judge Watts concluded.

Tampa, Fla., Times
Tuesday, July 3, 1928

THE SOUTH'S OPPORTUNITY

With Smith and Robinson nominated, the democratic party has its great opportunity for victory. Upon the people of the south this victory depends.

This is not too much to say. Smith is probably the most popular man in America today—with the exception of Lindbergh. Both have captured the imagination of the people. Both have been dramatized. And both have that large humility that only big men have.

The south has sought to make prohibition an issue. But only one state in the Union refused to march under the Smith banner, and that state was Florida. To those who have kept in touch with the convention and who know the men at the head of the Florida delegation, it seems charitable to say that this was a grand stand play and very poor politics.

That the democratic party has a fight on its hands goes without saying. But the party had a fight on its hands before the nomination, and Smith was swept on a great tide of popularity to lead the democratic party to the White House.

The South that lynches negroes, that goes hooded, with a dagger in its hand, that whispers secretly of dire plots, is prepared to make trouble.

But there is another south. A south worthy of its name. A south that is intelligent as well as tolerant, sober in thought and deed. There is a south that is honest and earnest and valiant. A south that does not hide behind the mask nor seek to capitalize on prejudices. There is a south that deplores lynching parties and is determined to put a stop to lawlessness.

The south is fast emerging from the sad state into which it was thrown by the war between the states. The south is now the most prosperous section of the country, with promise of prosperity undreamed of before the Civil war. A new day has come, and the south may use that day or may deny its power, and let the ignorant and prejudiced ones take the place of those others who during reconstruction days held the south under the heel of degradation.

Fifty years ago it was the heel of an enemy that crushed the south. Today it is some of our own people who threaten to turn upon their own.

For democracy is of the south. Democracy is the opportunity of the South. Will the people of the south let the intolerant, the unintelligent, the unpatriotic, take away this heritage of liberty?

If the South as a whole throws its support to the democratic ticket it will win. It may win without that full support but with it victory is assured.

It is up to us here in the south to fight for democracy or to fight with the ignorant and prejudiced.

The choice is ours. The opportunity is ours. If democracy is defeated, it will be not the disgrace of the party but of the south, for the party has done its part in picking the right candidates.—Pensacola Journal.

"BRE'R" HOWELL AGITATES RACE HATRED AND POLITICAL INTOLERANCE

"Bre'r" Howell in his desperation to hold decent Democrats in line, and to keep them from bolting Tammany Hall's ticket to Hoover, is trying to paramount the old worn-out, threadbare issue of White Supremacy versus Negro Domination. This old demagogy died with Vardeman, Tillman and Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, years ago, and nobody knows this fact better than "Bre'r" Howell. He cannot forget it, for it was in 1908 that Hoke Smith swept him into political oblivion in the race for Governor, and from which he has not evaporated, even until this day.

The bolt is on "Bre'r" Howell, and you can't stop it by cheap demagogy and misrepresentation. The people are thinking for themselves, and are no longer led by the sophistry of lame ducks and discredited politicians, who have kept the South in economic and industrial stupidity by scaring capital away, encouraging peonage and lynching, stuffing ballot boxes, and disfranchising Negroes, and reducing them to serfs and peons.

Thousands of white men and women in the South are raring to free themselves from the yoke of political slavery they have been enduring for years, under the lash of the cheap Negro-hating politician. They are tired of being moral cowards, and intellectual slaves; and are ready to bolt Tammany's candidate and platform. Br'er Howell, you can't use your "White Supremacy—Negro Domination" slogan as a smoke screen to hide your ulterior motives this time. Somebody are ready to bolt Tammany's candidate and platform, Bre'r Howell, you think you have fooled the people.

Mr. Bowers, the keynoter at Houston, said that pillage and privilege would be the paramount issue. Chairman Robinson said corruption and public plunder would be the issue. The dry Democrats led by Moody and Glass said prohibition would be the paramount slogan; but Bre'r Howell says none of thes higher-ups know what they are talking about, that the one burning issue before which all other questions pale into insignificance is "White Supremacy."

Bre'r Clark says, in his frenzied excitement, that in this pending national campaign the question of white supremacy is paramount, and supercedes every other controversial issue. Br'er Howell has recently learned that the population of the country is one hundred and fifteen millions—fifteen millions of which are colored—and that the one hundred millions are in fearful danger of being dominated by the other fifteen millions. The danger is so menacingly threatening that it is eminently necessary that the Democratic platform be set aside; farm relief be postponed; the liquor question be sidetracked; the bootlegger given a free hand; the Republicans be permitted to continue to corrupt the government, until Georgia can be saved from Negro domination, and white supremacy made safe.

White Supremacy is the paramount issue, and no other question in the national campaign rises to the dignity of the occasion. To hell with farm relief, prohibition, tariff, corruption, pillage and privilege, and even Fall and Sinclair, just come to Georgia, and make white supremacy safe for the state. Bring Al Smith, Tammany and her motley aggregation of foreigners who cannot speak without their light wines and beer, and save Georgia from Negro domination. Fifty-five per cent of the state's population is white, and forty-five per cent black, yet Bre'r Clark Howell would have you believe that the political supremacy of the white man is threatened. There are approximately 200,000 white electors in Georgia, and 50,000 colored, yet the Constitution digs up that old and forgotten issue, "white suprem-

Independent
Atlanta
Ga.
1928

acy," as a smoke screen to keep white men and women in political peonage and slavery.

Bre'r Howell would rather see our farms grow up in weeds, in dustry stagnated, resources undeveloped, money in hiding, capital frightened from the state, and the people in the throes of economic starvation under Democratic misrule, than to see the country in plenty and prosperity under the Republican rule, if the Negro is to share in the prosperity, and enjoy, in common with the white man, political and economic equality. Negro domination is not at all probable, and is the remotest possibility. Neither race wants it, and nobody thinks about it, but a fool, or a demagogue.

Bre'r Howell will have to do more than camouflage this time. This nation does not want a Tammanized, or a dripping government at Washington. The people want a clean, moral, honest-to-goodness government at Washington—clear of religious bigotry and political intolerance. The Constitution's tirade, in last Sunday's paper, is a disgrace to the intelligence of the white man, a shame before an avenging God. In Mr. Howell's effort to make the Negro look little, he took his own measure, which proved that his heart was full of race prejudice and religious bigotry, and was unworthy of the support that thousands of Negroes give his paper. Christian people ought to be ashamed of the Constitution. Negroes should not patronize any institution that libels and slanders them as the Constitution does. The Constitution has about gone far enough in its campaign of libel and mud-slinging agaist the Race and its black subscribers. It ought not to expect to live on the Negro, and continue to hold him up to contempt and public ridicule. The campaign can be stopped. A few libel suits, and the cutting off of a few thousand subscribers might have some effect.

Decent white people are tired of this rot, and will resent it by voting for Hoover and Curtis. Bre'r Howell had better not raise Hoover's Negro record until he looks further into Al Smith's practice of social and political equality with Negroes. Don't stultify yourself, Bre'r Clark, if Herbert and Al have been socializing and fraternalizing with Negroes, you may turn many Democrats who hate Negroes against both of them. Watch your step, Br'er Clark!

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Monday, July 2, 1928

THE ISSUES TO BE MET

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

I don't think a majority of the Southern people care anything about Al Smith's being a Catholic, but what a good many of them do object to is he is a declared wet, in favor of a modification of the Volstead act, and possibly the repeal of the 18th amendment.

If he is elected that will probably mean eight years of a wet president in the White House, which would mean a strenuous effort on the part of the whisky interests to elect a wet Congress and Senate with the hope of repealing the Volstead act and the 18th amendment. I don't think there is any danger of them ever doing either, but it would only prolong the fight.

The Republicans have nominated a candidate that is dry enough to satisfy the dry element in the North and West, and have adopted a platform declaring for the retention of the 18th amendment and a rigid enforcement of the Volstead act.

A good many of the country people feel like any modification of the Volstead act would mean that any Negro or irresponsible white man could go to town or many places in the country and come back with a jug of liquor in his car, or buggy, hollering and shooting his pistol and terrorizing the women and children in the country districts.

S. K. SMITH.

Flovilla, Ga.

Gazette
Little Rock, Ark.
JUL 11 1928

WANTS NEGROES TO VOTE DEMOCRATIC

Leader of Race Asks Permission to Form "Smith and Robinson" Clubs.

Permission to form "Smith and Robinson" clubs among negroes throughout Arkansas was asked of the State Democratic Central Committee yesterday by Dr. J. M. Robinson, well known negro surgeon, credited with considerable political influence among his race.

J. S. Utley, chairman of the committee, said the matter was being deferred for further consideration.

Dr. Robinson, who said his grandfather had been a Republican and that he himself had voted the Republican ticket all his life, expressed the opinion that after 60 years of proof of gratitude for "emancipation," the negroes of Arkansas now should be free to express their admiration for Senator Joe T. Robinson.

This would carry with it, of course, support of the entire Democratic ticket in the general election, Robinson said. He added that he had no thought of a participation in the state Democratic primary, and would be guided by Mr. Utley on the question of whether organization of negroes should be delayed until after the primary.

Text of Letter:

Following is his letter to Mr. Utley:

"For 60 years my group of people in the South have voted solidly the Republican ticket during the presidential election. This occurence has become a practice, regardless of principle or the character of the candidates involved.

"Personally, I feel that my group owes a debt of gratitude to the Republican party, because the Republican party perchanced to have been the party in power at the time of the Civil war, and the emancipation proclamation resulting therefrom was instituted. I believe 60 years of gratitude regardless of the issues involved should be sufficient evidence of good faith on our part.

"While it is true that without the war of rebellion I should probably not be in a position to address this communication to you; yet, we should also remember that without the surroundings of Southern aristocracy, environments and taxation, plus the inclination of my group to emulate your group, I should, even now, not be in position to write this letter.

"If Jeff Davis had not been a man of courage, he would not have rebelled against the Union. If there had been no rebellion, the South would have yet maintained its slaves. To paraphrase the immortal Lincoln, I regard slavery as an unjust institution, yet, I have no inclination to interfere with state rights; therefore, if the abolishment of slavery is necessary to preserve the Union, we must preserve the Union. I mention this to show that we were a mere incident and not the principle in our freedom.

"Feeling as I do that we have paid the debt of gratitude to our emancipators, we should now look forward to our best interest in this section. Gov. Alfred Smith and Senator Joe T. Robinson appeal to me as the best men for the American people for president and vice-president, respectively. I am, therefore, writing you for your permission and authority to canvass the state and organize clubs for the purpose of putting over the Democratic nominees.

"I should be glad to have a conference with you pertaining thereto."

REPUBLICAN
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUL 23 1928

Negro Bogy in South

Dispatches from Asheville, N. C., where dry Democrats opposed to Smith were convened under the leadership of Bishop James J. Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist church South, said that many southerners are apprehensive lest a split in the Democratic party bring the Negro back into politics. Whether the threat of Negro political power is taken seriously or is being used to restrain dissenting Democrats from deserting the ticket is difficult to determine at this distance.

In Alabama, in particular, there seems to be some genuine fear of the effects of a break in Democratic solidarity. In that state, although the Negroes are not relatively as numerous as in one or two other southern states, the Democratic party suffers from a situation which keeps men of the character of Senator Heflin in office, and party regulars, in trying to prevent a serious defection, are frankly holding up the possibility of the return of the Negroes to political power. In other southern states the threat of Negro politics is being brought forward by representative newspapers in the hope of restraining those who may be tempted to bolt the ticket on the wet issue or any other.

While the possibility of a return of the evils of carpet-bagger days is considered in serious language, it is also being treated here and there with irony and humor. One of the best exploits in the latter vein is a letter in the Birmingham News from J. Z. Weatherly of Ensley, Ala., who purports to set forth a Negro's view of the prospects. The letter begins:—

> Us cullud folks sho' is comin' back into dey own down here in Alabama since you white folks done gone and got mad and gwine bust de Democrat party in de South like 'way back soon after us cullud folks set free when all de cullud gemmens voted, and 'lected so many our cullud gemmen to big office.

The letter goes on to recite some of the well-known abuses of the period following the Civil war, telling how "dey was also some nice 'white gemmens 'lected wid us—dey 'called scalawags and carpet-'baggers." It is noted that "some 'de big white folks preachers here 'in Alabama is helpin' to beat de 'Democrats and 'lect the Repub-'licans," and the writer artfully introduces a reference to Secretary Hoover's order abolishing the segregation of Negro employes in departmental offices.

Negro dialect may not be used here with the utmost literary skill, and the letter itself is hardly important. But it illustrates one kind of tactics being applied to the campaign in the South by Democrats who abhor the thought of a bolt and fear, or affect to fear, its consequences.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
Wednesday, July 11, 1928

Arkansas Negroes Will Support Smith-Robinson

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 10—(AP)—Permission to forming "Smith-Robinson" clubs among negroes in Arkansas was asked of the Democratic central committee today by Dr. J. M. Robinson, negro surgeon, reported negro political leader.

J. S. Utley, chairman of the state committee, said tonight the matter was being deferred for further consideration.

Robinson said he and his forefathers have been voting the Republican ticket for 60 years as proof of gratitude for "emancipation." The negroes of Arkansas should be free to express their admiration for Senator Joe T. Robinson this year.

Organization of the clubs, if permitted probably will not begin until after the August primary, Robinson said.

Political-1928

Party Affiliation

OKLAHOMA CY., OKLA.

Oklahoman

JUL 5 1928

POLITICS FLOW IN ORATORY AT NEGRO JUBILEE

500 Attend Picnic, Speaking Program Where County Candidates Clash.

Under the big trees in City park at the intersection of Fourth street and High avenue, more than 500 negro men, women and children gathered Wednesday afternoon to celebrate the Fourth of July and to attend a political speaking that sparkled with personalities.

The meeting was sponsored by the negro democratic club of which A. P. Bethel is president. The crowd started gathering in the morning to watch baseball games, play tennis and watch the children on the play ground apparatus. The speaking did not start until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Although hundreds of families brought picnic baskets, the club gave a free barbecue, served during the political program. After the popping of firecrackers had died down and the political talk had stopped, the baskets were brought out again for supper and part of the crowd lingered under the trees until late at night.

Hughes Gives Address

Introduced by M. W. Hawkins corresponding secretary for the negro democratic club, Forrest L. Hughes, former county attorney opened the rally with a tribute to the founders of the country and to the accomplishments of both political parties.

Hughes was invited to address the crowd by a democratic organization and he made a democratic speech. After disposing of the usual Fourth of July tributes, Hughes launched into a campaign eulogy of Gov. Al Smith.

Rapping the republicans gently but surely, Hughes said. "The republicans have promised farm relief for eight years and haven't given it. They have promised to do something for labor and haven't done it. Again at Kansas City they promised the same things and expected to be taken seriously."

Smith's Loyalty Is Praised

Hughes then drew an analogy between the man who pays his debts and the man who doesn't.

"You don't have to take Al Smith without knowing that he keeps his promises. He was elected governor of republican New York when the whole state went republican and he came out with a majority of 1,000,000 votes. That was because the New York voters had learned that Al Smith pays his debts and keeps his promises."

Following Hughes, many county and state candidates, most of them democrats, locked horns for forensic honors and doubtful votes.

J. W. Warlick took the truck platform for W. I. Cunningham, Sapulpa, democratic candidate for corporation commissioner. Warlick pledged his candidate to equal representation for "all the people and not for a selected few as in the past."

Woman Candidate Speaks

Mrs. Herbert L. Mueller, democratic candidate for county superintendent, spoke briefly, calling attention to her past efforts in behalf of the negro population in social and scholastic fields.

The first tilt came when two representatives of candidates for county attorney spoke. Mike Foster, a city attorney and former law partner of Gomer Smith, took the platform for Mont Powell.

Smith and Powell are in the race with Albert L. McRill, indorsee of the Good Government club. Foster paid little attention to Smith and McRill in his talk, sticking to his candidate's record of nine years as assistant county attorney.

Foster was succeeded on the platform by Fred Hammer, a present law partner of Smith, who attacked the "ring now in office."

Past Records Described

Starting with the administration of Robert Burns as county attorney, Hammer pointed out the succession of J. K. Wright, present county attorney, and Mont Powell as assistants under four county attorneys. He also pointed out the fact that Laynie Harrod, an assistant county attorney, has a brother, J. Q. A. Harrod, who often appears in court as defense attorney.

He drew the same inference between Wright and his brother, Norman Wright, an attorney often connected with the defense."

"The first thing Gomer Smith will do when he is elected is to fire every person now in the county attorney's office," Hammer said.

Opponent Then Gets Busy

This was Foster's cue to get busy in the crowd and explain that the same argument had been used when Smith ran for office four years ago and was defeated by Wright. McRill was not represented.

Another little tilt occurred when Monroe Duncan, a negro speaker representing J. W. Strain, candidate for sheriff, followed Tom Cavnar, a candidate for the same office.

Cavnar had said that he would represent the negro population with the same fairness that he would the white, and Duncan told of a request he made several years ago for Cavnar to appoint two negroes as deputy sheriffs. He implied the appointments were not made.

Others who spoke briefly or were represented are W. C. Fidler, democratic candidate for state senator from Oklahoma and Canadian counties; John Davis, democrat for constable; George W. Boley, democrat for sheriff; Joe Adwon, democrat for justice of the peace; S. B. Booth, representative from the fourth district; L. G. Maund, representative from the first district; and Sloan Childers, democrat for sheriff.

Democratic

Appeal

MEMPHIS

TENNESSEE

JUL 22 1928

Racial Equality Is Mere Bugaboo to Scare South

Memphis, Tenn., July 18.

To The Commercial Appeal:

The venerable bishop of Georgia says he has received "so many letters inquiring concerning his position on pending matters political and asking advice upon the same" that he feels a statement should be made. Of course the inquiries were whether or not he would support Al-cohol Smith. Instead of replying "yes" or "no" he has published a column of open letters telling what a general conference in 1866 had to say about issues growing out of the Civil War and what another conference in 1894 had to say about promoting "the highest good of our country and race" and concludes with this illuminating bit of information about his position. Says he: "I propose to abide unfalteringly by the principle 'my kingdom is not of this world,' discharging conscientiously my duties as a citizen and fulfilling with fidelity my commission as a minister of Jesus Christ. . . . I cannot do otherwise. May the Lord help me to serve my generation by the will of God."

The good bishop's many inquirers and also readers of his message cannot possibly misunderstand this clear explanation of his attitude on pending matters political, but just how they are going to follow his example of abiding unfalteringly by the principle "my kingdom is not of this world," in casting a conscientious vote is not entirely clear to an ordinary layman. The bishop says he will discharge his duty as a citizen but seems a little bit uncertain at this time what his duty is, for he reverently and dubiously adds that the Lord may help him to serve his generation by the will of God, whatever that may prove to be.

To one familiar with the bishop's record on another question involving the "highest good of our country and race" that of unification—it is not difficult to predict whom he will vote for. A leader who lacked the wisdom, statesmanship, vision and religious zeal to heal the breach in Methodism and join with his brother Methodists of the North to fight with united front against the forces of evil under the banner of his Lord could hardly be expected to have the courage, candor, independence and patriotic fervor to join with his brother Protestants of the north to repel the forces of rum and Romanism that have captured the political machinery of the solid south and by uniting with the notorious political machine of Tammany Hall will attempt the degradation of the nation as it has already accomplished the degradation of the the Democratic party.

Anti-unificationists by appeals to race hatred and war prejudice were able to postpone the inevitable reunion of Methodism. The same appeals will be made to whip former Democrats into line in support of Al-cohol Smith. Dr. "Gumbo" Steel has already sounded the alarm. He won't vote for a wet and says he can't vote for Hoover because female white and colored workers use the same room in Washington. He calls this social equality. If Dr. Steel will go into almost any large laundry establishment in the southern states he will find colored women toiling side by side with white women, yet we never hear of anti-unificationists and political demagogues objecting to this kind of social equality.

This bugaboo of social equality along with the mirage of negro domination and the phantom of "the bloody shirt" has lost its potency as a political scarecrow except with human jaybirds. In the November election, therefore, we may confidently count upon enough Southern Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and Christians who are genuine and sincere believers in the great moral and economic worth of prohibition, to make it the paramount issue in this campaign and rally to the support of Herbert Hoover as the best and surest method of promoting the highest good of our country and race and of preserving real tolerance and religious freedom for all in these United States.

[illegible] MANGUM

Campaigning For Al

Ferdinand Q. Morton, N. Y. Civil Service Commissioner passed thru the city last week en route to Washington.

New Yorkers say, "it's easier to talk to Arthur than to Ford." The commissioner is organizing Smith Clubs throughout the country.

Spalding County Voters Pledge Faith to Party And Adopt Model Platform

Supremacy of White Race, Religious Tolerance and Law Enforcement Are Indorsed by Citizens.

Griffin, Ga., August 4.—(AP)—Or[illegible] ganization of a "Local Democratic League" for Spalding county was effected here last night at a meeting in the county courthouse which was addressed by Colonel Lucien H. Goodrich, local banker, attorney and business leader, in advocacy of the presidential candidacy of Governor Al Smith.

Frank Gossett, a traveling salesman, was elected president; Carson Crowley, member of the county board of registrars, vice president and R. E. Arnold, banker, secretary-treasurer. They were authorized to select an executive committee made up of residents of the county with a view of giving Governor Smith a majority in the county.

Colonel Goodrich paid Governor Smith a tribute for his "honesty, efficiency and engaging personality," and predicted that party members who are "led astray by republican propaganda" would return to the fold before the November election.

Adopt Platform.

A clear-cut, democratic platform was adopted by the county organization effected. It stands out unequivocably for religious tolerance, enforcement of constitutional laws and the supremacy of the white race. The platform, as adopted, follows:

"1.—The supremacy of the white people of the state, and their right and duty to control its policies.

"2.—The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

"3.—A strict construction of the constitution, in order to avoid the dangers of centralization and imperialism.

"4.—A strict and impartial enforcement of all laws, until the same are amended or repealed by the representatives of the people in congress assembled.

"5.—An honest and economical administration of the government as exemplified in the administrations of Woodrow Wilson and Grover Cleveland.

"6.—An adjustment of the tariff, which will give equal protection to all, and special privileges to none.

"7.—Such fair and reasonable legislation as will give to our farmers the same protection and advantages that the manufacturing and shipping interests of the country have been demanding and receiving at the hands of the government.

And whereas, the fundamental principles and practices of the republican party are, and have always been—

"1.—The political and social equality of the negro, encouraging and foistering upon the people of this state such men as Lincoln, Johnson, Ben Davis, and others of their like, as representatives of Georgia in the national councils of the party.

"2.—A loose interpretation of the constitution, which leads to lax enforcement, and loose morals.

"3.—A tariff which favors one section of the country, and one class of industries at the expense, and to the detriment of the other.

"4.—A saturnalia of graft and corruption, as exemplified in the careers of Daugherty, Fall, and Sinclair, and in the disgraceful sale of public offices and patronage, for which the administrations of Harding and Coolidge will be chiefly remembered.

"5.—The denial to the agricultural interests of the country of the equal protection of the laws, and in refusing to hear their protests when presented by petition on the floor of their convention at Kansas City.

"And believing that these fundamentals and vital differences in the two great political parties of the country are of paramount importance, there being no difference between the platform of the parties upon the question of prohibition.

"We pledge ourselves to vote the straight democratic ticket in both state and national elections."

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
Sentinel
AUG 1 1928

Winston-Salem Negroes Organize To Take Active Part in Politics

Formation of Democratic Club Announced; Republican Organization in Process of Formation.

With an independent political club already functioning in Winston-Salem, a Democratic club recently formed, and a Republican organization said to be proposed, there is every indication that Twin City negroes intend to take a more active interest in local, State and national politics than heretofore, according to E. H. Copeland, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic organization. Copeland is active in insurance and real estate among the colored folk of the city and is considered one of the leaders of the race here.

The Democratic club has perfected its organization with the following officers: T. W. McGehee, president; James T. Mitchell, vice-president; U. S. Anderson, secretary and treasured; E. H. Copeland, chairman of executive committee. The executive committee conists of W. W. McGhee; James T. Mitchell, Dr. R. M. Hairston and Roscoe Anderson.

The club will seek the co-operation and aid of the white Democratic organization of the county, said Copeland, but will continue to function even though this is not accomplished. The object of the organization, he said, is to educate colored voters to study local and State issues and to prepare them to exercise the ballot intelligenly. To this end, copies of the Constitution will be obtained, stated Copeland, and night schools will be held at various points.

"In encouraging the study of our government we feel," says the chairman, "that we will be in better position to advise with our officials in matters affecting our race. There are some things that need attention now. The conduct of our schools needs attention, we need a bathing pool and we feel that some plan to provide colored officers to aid in policing our negro business and residential sections would contribute materially to law enforcement among the colored people. We feel that qualification for full citizenship will ai dmaterially in law enforcement and in the promotion of higher ideals for our people."

After organization Chairman Copeland states he conferred with the then County Democratic Chairman, J. Earle McMichael. According to Copeland Mr. McMichael agreed to take it up with the committee, and that action would be taken by it after the election of the new chairman. The head of the Negro club will seek to confer with Chairman J. K. Norfleet as soon as the latter returns to the city, Copeland says.

The organization is not an 'Al Smith" club, he said, but it will follow the lead of the white county organization in this respect. A mass meeting to place the proposition before the colored population will be held in one of the colored churches next week, the exact date to be announced later.

Headquarters of the club, to be known as "The Forsyth Colored Democratic Club," will be maintained in room 23 of the Bruce Building at the corner of Sixth Street and Patterson Avenue.

The Independent Club of, which W. Edward Matthews is president, in understood to be preparing an announcement as to its policy in the 1928 campaign.

Thomas Leonard, prominently identified with the colored Republicans, is at work on plans of the G. O. P. organization. It is understood that the activities of the Republican club will parallel closely those of the colored Democrats in regard to night school, and that several thousand copies of the constitution have already been secured for use in them.

AL SMITH AND HOOVER, SON OF A BLACKSMITH.

New Market, Va., July 20.
To The Commercial Appeal:

I have it from the very best of authority that Tammany Hall has organized 30,000 negroes in Harlem and has mixed schools, whites and blacks, with negro teachers over some of these schools. And in addition has negro deputy attorneys, and makes no difference whatever in the treatment of the races. Will Senator Robinson, Al Smith's spokesman, deny this and tell us what Governor Smith's views on the negro problem is? If all reports are true I do not think that Hoover can be blacker than Smith. It is my understanding that New York has mixed schools and legalizes marriages between negroes and whites. A certain northern paper is fond of saying: "Watch your step, Dixie, and don't forget the fifteenth amendment and the Carpetbagger." The Carpetbaggers all came from New York and other northern states and the fifteenth amendment was passed by those same people who are asking for our votes.

J. C. HOOKS.

ARKANSAN LAUNCHES COLORED DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION TO SUPPORT SMITH AND ROBINSON

Little Rock Physician Heads Movement To Back Donkey Party's National Standard-Bearers —Leader Lauds "Al" and "Joe" In Speech.

Little Rock, Ark.—(ANP)—A real, honest-to-goodness Democratic organization was formed here Thursday night when 250 prominent citizens, headed by Dr. J. M. Robinson, met at the Mosaic Templars Temple and organized a local branch of the National Negro Democratic League.

The officers of the newly organized body are: Dr. Robinson, president; P. H. Jordan, vice-president; J. W. Douglass, secretary; Benjamin Henderson, treasurer, and D. M. Wells, Wash Jordan and Dr. Joseph Hickman, members of the executive committee.

An effort on the part of few dyed-in-the-wool Republicans to throw the proverbial monkey-wrench in the machinery was frustrated, and the meeting was harmonious throughout.

Dr. Robinson was keynote speaker and praised the independence shown by the citizens who had decided to join the organization. He declared that it was time the Negro in the South took a more active part in politics and stopped voting the Republican ticket just because it represented "the party of Lincoln." According to Dr. Robinson, the present Democratic ticket offered the Negro a greater future than did the Republican ticket and platform, and Negroes should support Governor Smith and Senator Robinson.

Governor Smith was styled as an "able governor" and a four-square man of "courage, ability, and statesmanship." Paying tribute to Senator Robinson, the doctor declared: "During his entire public administration there is not one blot against his character. He has stood for uprightness and honesty. He is capable of taking the reins of the United States government in his hands. As president of the senate, he is capable of presiding with dignity and honor; he is a parliamentarian to the manner born."

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN SOON UNDER WAY

NEW YORK.—Al Smith's campaign among colored voters will get under way within two weeks.

Robert O. Nelson, of the Washington Eagle, and Ferdinand Morton are mentioned as campaign directors, although effort is still being made to land a nationally known leader.

Leading state politicians will be summoned here and a committee selected.

A drive for the colored vote will be made in the pivotal states in every section of the country, based on the information that colored leaders are revolting.

Texans Seek Ballot In Democratic Primary

HOUSTON, Texas.—A suit to prevent high county Democrats from enforcing the rule restricting the Democratic primary to white citizens only, was filed in Federal Court last week and will be heard July 21st.

After the United States Supreme Court in the Nixon cast last year declared that the Texas primary barring Negroes was unconstitutional, the State Democratic Executive Committee passed a rule excluding them from voting in the primary elections to be held July 28th.

Political – 1928
Party Affiliation.

Smith Is Scored As 'Unfriendly' By Negro Editor

Leader Of Race, In Nation Article, Attacks Nominee's Attitude

No Negroes' Jobs

Says Candidate Avoided Recognizing Negro

By ATTICUS MULLIN

Not only has Gov. Al Smith, of New York, done nothing for the negro, but he shares the "East Side's economic dislike for the negro," according to W. E. Burghardt DuBois, writing in the Oct. 17 issue of "The Nation." DuBois is a negro and a leader of his race.

The negro DuBois is the editor of The Crisis, organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This association is a radical organization which demands equality for the negro in all matters. DuBois was born in Massachusetts and is regarded as probably the most brilliant negro in the country.

DuBois in his article in The Nation, says that Gov. Smith does not now have, nor has he ever had, a negro stenographer and that in his administration no negro has been given a position of any consequence and that the only positions given them are porters, janitors and charwomen. He takes the governor to task for this.

The negro DuBois charges in his article that Gov. Smith was asked to make the following statement and refused to do it: "I believe in Democracy. I believe that no one is good enough to cast a vote for his neighbor. I believe that poverty and misfortune, coupled with slavery and color, are in themselves no reason for caste and disfranchisement. If in spite of misfortune, poverty and handicap, a man meets the qualifications laid down for voting he ought to vote and be protected in the vote he and his ought not to be interfered with by lawlessness and lynching. Education and opportunity ought freely to be offered and every opportunity for development placed before such people."

Supremacy Of Whites With Al

Says Mrs. Sara English In Address Here

A courthouse full to overflowing, cheering at close intervals, heard a native Alabama woman who is still a Democrat in Yankeeland and one of the city's own lawyers declare last night that the hope of the nation for perpetuation of its principles of liberty, and the hope of white supremacy in the South lay in support of the Democratic nominee, Alfred E. Smith.

Almost as many persons as crowded into the court room were turned away, with every available chair in the courthouse pressed into service.

Shortly after the crowd had let loose its first burst of cheers at the playing of "The Sidewalks of New York," on a phonograph, Mrs. Sara John English started her address.

Amazed At Opposition

Amazed that any opposition to Democracy, should have arisen in her state, Mrs. English forcefully reminded the Southern voters that Tammany had been their friend from the time that the first national Democratic convention after the war of 1861 had been held in New York, the only place where it could have been held.

She reminded them of Article Six of the Constitution which says that no religious tests hould be required of any candidate for public office.

"You can't be a Democrat and a bigot at the same time," she said. "Since when has the South been so afraid of a Catholic?"

She reminded them that Charles O'Connell, Tammanyite and Catholic had voluntarily rushed to the aid of Jefferson Davis that Robert Lee Bullard, Alabama's own had been second in command in the Great World War, and continued through a long list of Catholics who had served their country with loyalty in the extreme.

Disposes "Moral Question."

Mr. Rushton disposed of the "moral question," by reminding the voters that at the primary they had taken a moral obligation to support the Democratic ticket through electors.

Tracing the reason for the South's Solid Democracy—based on the reconstruction day trials—he declared the same reason that was good then was good now and shuddered to think of a split's outcome.

All other defection had as it basis three reasons, he said. They are "K. K. K." he declared.

"Klan Will Die."

The county is not going to be ruined now by the Klan—against which he offered no abuse—and that organization will die, because things wrong can't live, he said.

There should be no alarm about the 18th Amendment so long as the 19th Amendment is in force Mr Rushton said. He didn't believe the women would change the law.

His was a quiet, dignfied address, based on appeal to reason with no villification in marked contrast to some other campaign speeches Mntogomery has heard.

Mrs. W. A. Gayle, chairman of the Democratic Women's Campaign Committee of the county, presided. Mrs. English who comes of a long line of distinguished forebears, including Chancellor Joseph Reid John, of Selma who supervised construction of the fortifications at that city when the Federal army was at its gates, was introduced by Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen. James Parrish introduced Mr. Rushton.

1,000 REGISTER AS DEMOCRATS IN BALTIMORE

That Party Shows Largest Proportional Gain In Supplemental Registration

BOTH CAMPS THROW SHOCK TROOPS IN FIELD

Smith And Bruce Will Get Votes Of Thousands Registered Republicans

With more than 1,000 registrants affiliating with the Democratic party in the recent supplimental elections, the largest proportionate number ever registered in the city, according to J. Stewart Davis, leaders see a definite trend towards the Al Smith ticket.

While the exact figures giving the number of Republican, Democratic and declined voters on the list will not be vailable until the Election Commission canvasses the registration this week, the total number of colored voters in all groups is 34,822.

6,209 Added

During the last registration days 6,209 colored names were added to the books. There had been previously registered 28,613 voters.

Both Camps Busy

Both the Republican organization and the Smith for President League three shock troops into the field prior to the registration and the result was evident. There are at present more than 2,000 more voters on the books than there were in the last presidential election.

Smith leaders say that while the large proportionate affiliation shows an increased amount of independent thinking, it does not tell the whole story. Thousands of voters registered as Republicans will vote Democratic tickets here this year.

The registration by wards in the supplemental election was as follows:

Ward	No. Reg.	Prev. Reg.	Total
1	2	42	44
2	7	84	91
3		439	439
4	155	1,188	1,343
5	233	1,793	2,026
6	159	587	746
7	373	2,023	2,396
8	52	261	317
9	34	319	353
10	168	721	889
11	443	2,309	2,752
12	188	1,173	1,361
13	351	314	665
14	745	4,576	5,321
15	424	2,195	2,619
16		2,375	2,375
17	646	4,271	4,917
18	412	1,236	1,648
19	324	1,374	1,698
20	33	243	276
21	114	792	906
22	190	1,096	1,286
23	72	438	510
24	...	....	....
25	87	575	662
26	4	46	50
27	123	511	634
28	6	10	16
TOTAL			6,209
PREVIOUSLY REGISTRATION			30,996
GRAND TOTAL			37,205

URGE NEGROES TO SUPPORT SMITH

Kent Colored Voters Claim They Can No Longer Trust Republican Party.

Dover, Del., Oct. 9.—The Independent Colored Voters Club of Dover opened the campaign here Wednesday night with a mass meeting in the K. of P. Hall on Queen Street. John W. Waters, president of the club, presided and W. D. Pitts, as secretary of the club, was also present.

The speakers included Robert J. Nelson, of Wilmington; his wife, Alice Dunbar Nelson, Thomas H. R. Clark, attorney from Washington, D. C., and Norris Rouselle, of Wilmington.

Each of the speakers emphasized the necessity of the Negro asserting himself and herself in this year's election, pointing out that too long had they been subservient to the powers of the Republican party from which they had received little or nothing and that their freedom from slavery came not from the Republican party but from Abraham Lincoln, and to him they had paid that debt of gratitude many years ago.

Those attending were urged to support not only Smith and Robinson, but the entire Democratic ticket in Delaware, claiming that it was better to take a chance with the Democrats than with the Republicans who have from time to time made promises of what they would do for the Negro but always turned them down after election.

Rouselle especially spoke of Al Smith's record and friendliness toward the colored man.

THOMAS ASKS SMITH ABOUT NEGRO VIEWS

Socialist Nominee Wants Governor To Talk on Dry Law in South.

New York, October 11.—(AP)—The socialist national campaign committee today made public a telegram which Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for president, sent to Governor Smith.

The message directed to the democratic presidential candidate at Charlotte, N. C., said:

"On my recent trip south I discovered that certain simple questions interest the people in that section as they interest people everywhere. They are questions which Herbert Hoover evaded. I discussed them frankly. In the interest of a genuinely educational campaign I respectfully urge you to answer them.

"1. Will you explain more fully your plan for regulating transmission of power which may be generated at government owned and operated plants? Whom will you appoint to office to make the contracts of which you speak?

"2. If our remaining water power sites are God given resources what about coal, oil, copper, etc.? What plan have you for them?

"3. You have properly criticized Coolidge's imperialism in Nicaragua. Will you tell the south and the country what you think of Wilson's imperialism in Haiti, Santo Domingo and elsewhere? Will you withdraw the marines from Nicaragua and Haiti?

"4. You have spoken plainly on religious bigotry. What about racial bigotry? Do you approve the constant attacks in the south on Mr. Hoover based on his abandonment of segregation in his department? Do you approve of the Texas rule of your party which excluded from its primaries all negroes, no matter what may be their character and attainments?

"5. What do you think of the plea of many prominent southern democrats that the electors vote for you in order more rigorously to enforce the eighteenth amendment without modification?"

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New York, being my native city, I happen to know its standards other than by hearsay, and I hold it no less than criminal that southern people should not be thoroughly informed on race conditions among northern Democrats. There is absolutely no difference between the attitude of the Democratic and Republican parties toward the negro vote, except in such southern states as have made it a local issue, and by wise constitutional enactments assured the maintenance of white supremacy.

How very close home this proof has come we may realize by recalling the recent voting of 12,000 Memphis negroes in a Democratic primary. And closer still, at a meeting of our state Democratic committee in the contest over the Issaquena County delegation, one faction claimed precedence because the opposing faction recognized negroes in its politics.

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On Oct. 29, 1924, Davis appealed to the Harlem, New York, negro vote, promising them in return enforcement of the fifteenth amendment. The same game Tammany is playing today—equality above the line, white supremacy below, and meanwhile our people are raising contributions for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the privilege of having a negro in Smith's cabinet promised by the Tammany crowd. Senator Blease of South Carolina was quoted as authority for this statement in the Congressional Record last winter.

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Sentinel
Jesup, Ga.
OCT 11 1928

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

"The Southern people are not afraid of the negro in politics any more. Us crackers in Georgia know just exactly what to do with Mr. Coon when he gets out of place," says The Jesup sentinel.

And yet, white men and women of Georgia have been forced to get the endorsement of Ben Davis, Atlanta negro and Hoover's chief political lieutenant in Georgia, in order to secure appointments as postmaster or other federal positions. They not only have to get the endorsement of Davis, but are forced to pay for it, to boot, and contribute a percentage of their salary in order to keep their jobs when they get them. This looks like we know what to do with the negro in politics!

And The Jesup Sentinel is doing all in its limited power to continue this shameful state of affairs in Georgia, as are also those no doubt sincere, but misguided, Georgians who are deserting the Democratic party in order to work and vote for the election of Hoover.

Herald
Smithfield N C

OCT 12 1928

Editorial

AN APPEAL TO SANITY OR PREJUDICE?

Soon after the negroes were freed there came into the lower section of Johnston County a negro of a very captivating personality among the negroes of that section, He was gifted as a speaker, and he literally took the negroes by storm. After he had worked up a host of them into a religious ferver he told them that he had a charm of many virtues, which he would like to sell them. His charm was neatly packed in a small wooden box, and he told each purchaser that under no circumstances was he to open the box until the moon was round and full again. The price of each box was four dollars, and this negro could not hand them out fast enough to the poor, hard working, poverty stricken negroes of those times. But each purchaser was happy in the possession of his acquirement, and the faker's sales continued to mount as the moon waxed full. One old darkey in the neighborhood, less gullible than the others, could withstand curiosity no further; and while the sales were at their height he pried into his wonderful box to find that it contained one common bodkin. He had a few confident friends, whom he put wise. They pried into their boxes to find only a common bodkin, and instantly the news was out. The poor negroes had been badly disappointed in a hero, and the hero they had been idolizing had turned out to be a prince of fakers. No one knew his coming and until this day no one knows his going.

There is a man now in this county, who calls himself Garner by name, and a minister by profession. He goes in and out among our people ostensibly preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ the Lord and Saviour of the world while in truth he is waging one of the most insidious political battles that has ever been staged in this county. This man was in Smithfield last Tuesday to answer to some charge of violating our criminal law. His case could not be reached and by the noon hour it was continued until the following Tuesday. He was literally surrounded by his admirers and when he attempted to leave the court room the mob surrounded him and marched with him to the steps of the courthouse, where amid his throng of worshipers he took time to abuse and berate the Roman Catholic Church and Governor Alfred E. Smith. Then stretching forth his arms he told his hearers, "That we will all be back next Tuesday and may God abundantly bless you all," and descending the steps the throng again impeded his movement. Never such visible signs of perfect adoration has been exhibited on the courthouse green, as was exhibited there when this man left the crowd. Verily, there appeared to be those who would have touched the hem of his garment in the belief that virtue would emanate therefrom had they been able to do so.

It is not unusual and not wrong for the sheep fold to love the shepherds, and it is not wrong for the people to love this man, who mocks and hurls every vituperation against the Catholic Church and its priests, and Al Smith, that his active imagination can conjure up, if they desire to. But the surprising thing about the whole business is to see how the Republican party, here in Johnston County, will appropriate any such mixture of madness and nonsense to the furtherance of their cause in this campaign. We are not personally asking the people of this and adjoining counties to be acquainted with Herbert Hoover, who is now asking the American people to elect him president, and it is not our purpose to do much by way of eulogizing Mr. Hoover just at this time; but if he is courageous enough to put the ban on Mrs. Willebrandt's attitude towards religious intolerance that he did about a week ago, we believe that this selsame Hoover would utterly repudiate and spew out of his mouth this man Garner, together with the Republican politicians who are desperate and unscrupulous enough to extend to this mocker of the religious faiths, the right hand of party fellowship.

We as a publication adhere to the principles of the Democratic party. We do not approve nor condone all that some of its faltering members may some times do, but we hope never to see the Democratic party in Johnston County or in the State reach such a desperate vantage point in the political fray that it will align itself with such intolerance as this man Garner is now preaching to the people of this and adjoining counties.

The election will soon be over and then in all probability the preacher will disappear never to be heard of again in these parts. But the mischief that his messages of hate and the tracts he is now handing out and the books that he is selling will remain a long time to rankle in the hearts of the quiet people, whose passions and prejudices he is now appealing to in the name of the religion of the Saviour and Christ.

Barnum was right.

Political - 1928
Party Affiliation
Democratic.
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CALL
NEWARK, N. J.

OCT 28 1928

Quotes Democrats Regarding Negro

To the Editor of the Sunday Call:

Sir—The Colored Voters' Division, Republican National Committee at Washington, D. C., has issued a twelve-page pamphlet, the subject of which is, "What the Democratic Party Thinks of the Negro." It contains the cullings from many speeches delivered by prominent Democratic leaders.

I herewith submit excerpts from the pamphlet in order that many of our colored American citizens in New Jersey may read them and then, as the late Bert Williams used to say, "Use your own judgment." The excerpts follow:

"Let us go to the Democratic convention hall at Houston. What do we find there to show that the Democratic party represents anything new? Those of us who had radios remember the remarks of the blind Senator Gore. Notwithstanding he has been stricken blind, he is yet filled with hatred and venom against the colored people of this country, and we take his words to prove the assertion:

"'The Democratic party has never kissed anybody in the dark. The Democratic party introduced segregation, and the Democratic party still believes in segregation. Look in the back of this convention and you will find a segregated section built especially for Negroes.'

"He referred to the fact that a section provided for Negroes had been screened off with chicken wire, and he referred to the wire.

"The reaction of the whole Democratic convention to the words of Senator Gore is the answer to the query as to whether there is anything new in this Democratic party. Senator Gore's remarks were met with thunderous applause.

"Mr. Cole Blease is still alive and represents the Solid South. He represents the Democracy of the old order and he represents the Democracy of the new order and he represents the Democracy of tomorrow. Standing in his place on the floor of the Senate reviewing every possible objection to the Negro that he could find, he said (Congressional Record, 9686, May, 1928):

"'If there was nothing else, a Negro would be offensive because of his natural human smell. You can take a Negro and take a tub of the hottest water you can get him into and use all the soap you can use, then take him out and cover him with cologne and in five minutes he will smell just as offensive as he did before you washed him.'

"Some Negroes do not know the southern white man's real conception of the black man and his rights as a citizen. One quotation from Congressman Quinn, a Democrat from Mississippi, ought to be sufficient. In volume 67, part 8, page 9109 of the Congressional Record you will find his remarks. Speaking on the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, in which thousands of Negro farmers were interested, this man Quinn, talking about the value of cotton seed meal as a food, said:

"'Do you know you can get from the cotton seed alone a cake which the niggers eat just like they eat bread. It is good to feed to cattle and it is a fine fertilizer.'

"Here you have a perfect conception of a southern white man's idea of the status of the colored citizens of this country. WILLIAM H. MAXWELL.

OKLAHOMAN
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

OCT 23 1928

DEMOCRAT BID MADE TO WIN NEGRO VOTERS

Republican Leaders Watch For Signs of Break-Up In Keystone Vote.

KLAN ISSUE IS WARM

Enthusiasm Is For Smith, Not Party; Old-Timers Oppose Registering.

By PARKER LAMOORE

One of the most perplexing problems of this extraordinary campaign is presented by the negro voter.

Until Alfred E. Smith was nominated at Houston, Oklahoma Democrats paid no attention to the negro vote, considering it hopelessly Republican and of value only because it could be used to harass the opposition and hold the southern counties in line at such times as that seemed necessary.

Democrats Have Negro Bureau

This year a negro bureau is being maintained by Democratic state headquarters and a statewide effort is being made to capture the negro vote. The Republicans, for the first time since statehood, find themselves in doubt as to the negro and what this group will do on election day is becoming a matter of grave concern to both the supporters of Smith and Hoover.

There are two reasons for this. Many negroes have manifested an inclination to support Smith, and second, the Democrats need the votes.

Southern Democrats, more particularly the elder statesmen in the party, shake their heads when the talk is made that thousands of negroes will vote for Smith. Many refuse to believe it and some, that do act as though they did not wish to think about it.

Old Timers In Clash

But other Democrats, including many of the more ardent Smith supporters and those anxious to win at any cost, urge that every encouragement be given to the negroes and that as many as possible be registered. Here the two schools of thought clash.

The element opposed to negro registration replies to the claim that the negroes will vote for Smith by saying, "well and good; but what about 1930 when Al Smith is not on the ticket?"

For it is to Smith and not to the Democratic ticket that the negroes are inclining. Many negroes are wet and believe that Smith would do something to modify existing laws. Others have not forgotten the klan scare.

"Smith, he is against the ku klux and Hoover, he ain't said," one of them remarked at Pawhuska.

Kay County Leaders Worry

Negroes were interviewed at Enid, Ponca City, Muskogee and Claremore who made similar expressions. Republicans in Kay county were sufficiently concerned with the situation to send in a hurry-up call for a negro speaker.

At Nowata Democrats said enough negroes might be won over to offset the gains Hoover had made from their ranks.

There were 76,331 adult negroes in the state in 1920, according to the federal census. Republican politicians estimate that 30,000 are registered. Having control of the election machinery the Democrats could register the negroes if they wanted to.

But many refuse to do so. Negroes will be registered in spots but by no means on any wholesale basis.

Slight Factor In Eighth

So the gain in new registrations which may be made will be relatively small. The fight must be made in counties where negroes have the vote now, such as Logan, Lincoln, Kingfisher, Garfield, and in certain precincts in such counties as Tulsa, Oklahoma and Muskogee.

The negro vote is an important factor in only two of the counties in the Republican eighth district and therefore insufficient to alter the situation there to any appreciable extent.

In the other Republican district, the first, it might hold two or three counties in line for the Democrats which might otherwise go for Hoover but the negroes are not numerous enough to affect the general result in the district.

All Matter of Opinion

Negroes do not vote to any great extent in the third, sixth and seventh districts and it does not seem possible that as many as 1,000 could be gained in the second district for in such counties as Okmulgee and Wagoner no additional registrations are being made, judging from reports, and it is in these counties that there is a large unregistered negro population.

So the campaign, as stated, will be confined to certain of the larger cities, such as Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Muskogee and Enid, and to such Republican counties as Logan, Lincoln, Kingfisher, Creek and Payne.

To gain the 10,000 negro votes some of the Democrats claim would be to win one-third of the registered negro vote in the state. It is a matter of opinion whether this can be done.

Republicans Are On Guard

But the mere fear that 10,000 votes might be lost in one bloc, meaning a net gain to the opposition of that number, is sufficiently important to put the Republicans on guard, as well as to interest the Democrats in making a supreme effort to put it across.

HUDSON DISPATCH
UNION CITY, N. J.

OCT 30 1928

ASKS COLORED VOTERS TO STAND BY SMITH

The colored voters of Hoboken were advised to stand by the Democratic organization headed by Commissioner Bernard H. McFeely at a colored voters' mass meeting last night at 110 Grand street, in an address by Mrs. Mary Louise Cornell, colored, of Jersey City.

Mrs. Cornell told her audience of more than 100 colored voters that in Commissioner McFeely they will find a leader who will look after their interests. She pointed out that in other cities where the colored people have stood by the Democratic party they have been treated fairly by the party leaders. She also advised them to organize and show that they mean to support the Democratic organization.

COUNCIL BLUFFS
IOWA

OCT 26 1928

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ATTEND A RALLY

J. P. TINLEY, JR., MAT TINLEY AND RASMUSSEN SPEAK.

"KLAN LETTER" IS READ

A meeting of Negro voters called by Chairman Frank Capell of the democratic county central committee was attended by more than 100 persons, most of whom were women. The meeting was held at democratic headquarters.

J. P. Tinley, jr., acted as presiding officer. He read what he said was a letter from a committee of the local Ku Klux Klan urging all klansmen to vote against Alfred E. Smith for president.

Gen. Mat Tinley, the principal speaker, compared the records of the two nominees, Smith and Hoover, as to their legislative, judicial and executive experiences and training. He also dwelt upon what he called "the republican silent acquiescence in the spreading of the tons of literature raising the flag of religious intolerance and bigotry."

P. C. Rasmussen, democratic nominee for county attorney, spoke for the local county ticket and urged all voters to break the self-perpetuating dynasty now in control of the county courthouse." He also introduced the candidates on the democratic ticket who were present: Carl Meyer, candidate for auditor; Mike Gorman for sheriff, T. J. Mackland for supervisor, Dr. D. C. Hankey for coroner, F. R. Taylor for state senator, Frank Snyder for state representative.

Mayor Sam Greene also spoke.

Drs. Earl F. Bellinger and M. E. O'Keefe were present. Refreshments were served.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

OCT 30 1928

Baltimore Negro Paper In Smith Fund Outlays

Afro-American Gets $2,000 For Advertising And Other Services, Report Reveals

[*Washington Bureau of The Sun*]

Washington, Oct. 29—The *Afro-American*, Negro newspaper at Baltimore, which announced last week it would support Governor Smith for President, received $2,000 for advertising and other services, according to a report of the Smith-for-President Colored League of New York, filed today with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Receipts of the league up to October 26 amounted to $100,750 and disbursements $98,604.04. Among the disbursements was about $14,000 to Robert J. Nelson, regional director, at Washington, for traveling expenses, pay rolls and other items.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

LOOKING AND LISTENING

BY SAM W. SMALL

Our Southern Civilization Depends Upon Our Political Solidarity

Washington, September 22.—(Special.)—The chief attraction that the south has had for four decades for those persons in other sections of the union, who desired the advantages of our climate and abundant resources, has been the stability of our local governments.

They have been almost uniformly in the control of the democrats of the states and that meant they were in the hands of the intelligent, trustworthy and responsible majority. That also insured the supremacy of the white race and devotion to the principles and practices of the original order of American civilization.

It is indisputable that those facts have appealed to most of the men and women who have come into the south from other sections of the union during the past forty years. And when they became settled in the south it did not take them long to melt into the southern scheme of things.

* * * *

The White Man's Burden.

No people in the whole history of civilization have ever carried "the white man's burden" with such fortitude, patience and justice as have the people of the south since the passing of the era of reconstruction, carpet-bagism and negro rule.

The southern whites have had not only to recover their rights, rebuild their homes and war-torn towns, reconstruct their governments, but to restore the customs and order of a progressive social, industrial and political system.

They have accomplished all that to the wonderment of the age in which we live, and they did it while burdened with the humanities due to millions of an opposite race incapable of contriving and caring for their own welfare.

For those helpless millions of freed humans, abandoned by the people who made them free, we southerners had to furnish work, shelter, food and the essential control to keep them from destroying both us and themselves in the abyss of anarchy.

* * * *

Why Stand We In Jeopardy?

Now, after the devotion and sacrifices of two generations to bring about a workable and just modus vivendi for our people, both white and black, and about which there is a general concensus of satisfaction, we are suddenly confronted with a fanatical and foolish disruption of the settled order.

The movement to radically divide our people, whether the movants realize it or not, means "chaos come again" to the pacific social and political conditions that it took us so long to establish.

Why?

For nothing better than to give rein, and possibly reign, to mistaken fanaticism and un-Christian religious intolerance. The dominion of either spells demoralization and eventual death to true freedom and religious liberty and peace.

It is an axiom of a hundred years that if this federal union should ever be dissolved it could never again be reunited as originally planned and as it is.

Likewise it can be surely said that if the democratic solidarity of the south is broken up now it can never be restored with the original spirit and power.

* * * *

Hollow Reasons for Revolt.

The men and women who have been democrats heretofore and are now in revolt against the democratic party seek to justify themselves with reasons that are both hollow and absurd.

They contend that the election of Smith and Robinson would mean the ruin of prohibition.

They insult their own intelligence and affront the honest loyalty of millions of prohibitionists when they make that claim.

They know as well as they know "their forgiven names," as Sam Jones used to say, that the prohibition policy of this nation, embodied in the federal constitution, is in not the slightest danger of repeal by reason of the election of Smith and Robinson to the presidential offices.

There is not a voter who will go to the polls in November who will ever live long enough to see a congress in Washington that will vote by two-thirds of each house to submit a constitutional amendment to repeal, or reduce the terms, of the eighteenth amendment. No man, wet or dry, can name and claim 36 states that would ratify any such amendment, if submitted.

* * * *

What About Nullification?

Senator Simmons, Bishop Cannon, Dr. Barton, Mrs. Marvin Williams and their corevolters, will all frankly agree with those statements. But they will base their opposition to the democratic candidates upon the claim that Al Smith, as president, would connive at the wholesale nullification of the amendment and the Volstead law.

The democratic party has pledged itself and its candidates to the fullest enforcement of those laws and boldly condemned the republican party for its seven and a half years of practical nullification of them. Governor Smith, as president, would find it most puzzling to invent greater ways to nullify the prohibition laws than has been done by Presidents Harding and Coolidge and Secretaries Mellon and Hoover!

Besides, Governor Smith has openly and honorably given his pledge to enforce those laws, if chosen president, to the limit of the powers entrusted to him.

The surely dry congresses that would serve during his term would either insist upon his keeping that pledge, or would themselves become the actual nullifiers of the laws and betrayers of the constitution. Smith could be neither alone!

* * * *

Loosing Poison Gas Against Smith.

They say that Smith, after he had received the nomination, repudiated the platform!

He did nothing of the kind. The highest authorities in the democratic party acquit him of the charge.

The views he then declared and still adheres to—that the sobriety of the American people can be better secured by amending the present laws do not sound in repudiation of anything in the party's platform.

Is it forgotten that Hon. Oscar W. Underwood secured his first election to congress in Alabama by openly denouncing the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and promising to offer another amendment to repeal it—which he did when he got to congress?

And is it forgotten that Senator Heflin, the bitterest enemy of Al Smith that can be named, did the same thing?

And is it also forgotten that our own brilliant Georgian, Hon. Thomas W. Hardwick, former congressman, governor and United States senator, offered an amendment to repeal the fifteenth amendment?

Do we hold them under perpetual condemnation for daring to propose that a most offensive and strongly resisted constitutional provision should be abrogated?

Then why poison gas Smith for a similar stand?

MANY NEGROES FOR SMITH

Tha its what David Lawrence, an astute newspaper correspondent with a Smith leaning thinks. Giving some reasons as to why he thinks gains are being made to the Smith cause, he discusses the Negro side as follows: "Negroes who have migrated in the past decade from the South and have been an important factor in swelling the Harding-Coolidge votes of 1920 and 1924 are in revolt. The Negro hitherto has been more han 90 per cent Republican. There are signs this year that the Democrats will gain as much as 40 per cent of the Negro vote in some sections of the country. The Ku Klux Klan, which is very active in this campaign, may be said to be primarily responsible for this revolt and for the solidification of Catholic and Jewish voters."

With Mr. Lawrence however, the wish may be father to the thought. While a few weak thinkers may decide to vote for Governor Smith because most of the Kluxers are against him and some—not all—will vote for Mr. Hoover, yet if that is all the reason or the principal one, these will be nothing like 40 per cent voting for Governor Smith in any section. In fact, it would be a rather foolish action on the part of Negroes to vote another ticket simply because the Klan votes as he has hitherto voted. The Klan has as much right as he has to vote for or against anyone it pleases, the same as the Negro has. Besides, some of the supposedly non-Klan friends of Governor Smith make it all but impossible for selfrespecting Negroes to support the Democratic ticket by the manner in which they conduct the campaign and the narrow, mean abuse they heap on the whole Negro race. No doubt there are many intelligent upright Negroes who really believe in the principles and policies of the Democratic Party—why should'nt there be?—but since to vote the Democratic ticket would be to uphold the mean ideas expressed concerning the Negro race, by those two by four demagogues, there will hardly be many to swallow their self pride.

But let the Democratic Party once abandon its racial abuse and prejudice and conduct its campaign along intelligent, informative and constructive lines, then there will be at times even more than 40 per cent in many parts of the country. Until then, hardly

SAYS DEMOCRATS WOULD MISLEAD NEGRO VOTERS

Judge Crittenden E. Clark Warns Members of His Race Not to be Deceived by Democratic Promises

Says it is Still the Party of Blease, Tilman and Vardiman. G. O. P. Workers Make Drive in State

By A Special Correspondent

The Democratic party has been dedicated for more than 60 years to a program of lynching, burning and Jim Crowing Colored citizens of the United States, declares a campaign pamphlet circulated by officials in charge of the Republican State Committee.

Pure Bunk

Explaining the Democrats attempt to mislead the Negroes, the Republican pamphlet says, if the Democrats can modify the Volstead Act, they can also change the Fourteenth and Thirteenth Amendments yet there are Negroes who want to vote for Al Smith because of his stand on liquor. They have no cause of complaint, for prohibition has not stopped them from drinking, if anything some have been drinking more than ever before.

For the final two weeks of the campaign, Judge Crittenden Clark leader of G. O. P. campaign in Missouri, related that speakers prominent in business and social affairs will be sent to every county in the State where Colored citizens are in the slighest degree inclined to Al Smith, explaining the real attitude of the Democratic party toward them.

Digging into the personnel and platform of the party, the pamphlet emphatically says:

Smith Is Tongued Tied

"Al Smith has been nominated and his acceptance speech delivered, and nowhere in his speech of acceptance has he disavowed the policy of the Democratic party, or even expressed regret that the party he undertakes to lead has a record of lynching and burning. Al Smith does not ask his party to say through its platform that it intends to change its inhuman persecution of Negroes or permit laws to be enacted which would change. Al Smith knows the patrid history of his party. He has acquiesced in everything said and done by the rabid Southern leaders, whose support he not only solicited but accepted. There is not a single act in the attitude of Al Smith since his nomination to indicate that the Democratic party is offering a new opportunity to the country at large, and to the Colored citizens in particular. Cole Blease is still alive and represents the Solid South. He represents the Democracy of the old order and he also represents the Democracy of this day and time. Blease is an Al Smith Democrat; he has accepted Cole Blease. Each one has approved the Democracy of the other.

Don't Be Dumbells

"Negroes have but to remember the traditional venom and hatred of the Democratic party toward the Colored Citizens to be intelligently informed as to their political duty in every election."

"Every sensible Negro who understands the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, knows that he much prefers to vote for Hoover and a loaf of bread rather than vote for Al Smith and the empty promise of a glass of beer."

Test Of Qualities

"Mr. Hoover has that quality of humanness which permits him to treat those in distress as people, regardless of race or color. When the Mississippi floods in 1927 grew into the greatest peace-time calamity in our history, President Coolidge named Mr. Hoover to organize and devise means for the rescue, care, and rehabilitation of the 700,000 persons affected. Airplanes, lifeboats and crews, coast guard vessels, Red Cross units, medical and sanitary units, all mobilized under his personal direction to minimize loss of life, prevent epidemic and, at the earliest moment, restore the victims to their homes. Although 80 per cent of the flood victims were Negroes, Mr. Hoover did not neglect and leave them as wreckage to suffer, despite the fact Southern prejudice demanded that first aid be given to the white people.

"He has specifically shown interest in the particular problems of the Negro, and by pledging himself to do all within his power as an executive in "recommendation that the Congress enact at the earliest possible date a Federal anti-lynching law."

A BITTER CAMPAIGN

The present political campaign for national officers will soon come to a close, and whether the Republicans or Democrats win the race for president it will take many years to heal the unnecessary wounds which have been inflicted upon individuals and groups by those who seem to care more for abuse, scandal and injustices than they do for the real welfare of the country. The ugly rumors and damaging charges which have been heedlessly injected into the campaign against the major candidates, who represent the very highest type of American citizenship, certainly set a bad precedent and cause many of us to wonder where ar e we drifting. The interest in the South, and particularly Georgia, is growing more intense as ticularlycim.ihi ib iao boabb b the end approaches, and while we are not so much concerned about who carries this state, since the election of Hoover and Curtis seems almost assured; we are deeply interested in the relationship that will exist among the white and colored races after the election is over and forgotten.

The two huge political meetings held at the city auditorium last week brought home to us the untarnished truth that the Negro is being made the scapegoat by the Democrats who are endeavoring to becloud the real issues in the campaign. It is astounding to think how little and mean and narrow some of the southern politicians are, and it is almost unbelieable that they would resort to such desperate and unfair methods as they are using to arouse the feeling of hate and bitterness of the whites against the unfortunate colored people, who are trying to keep their peace and do whatever they can for the good of the state and nation. The principal speaker for the democratic rally stated in no uncertain terms that "This is a white man's country and while we allow "niggros" to own property, we have it understood, and are not even tactful the way we say it—That They Shall Have No Part In The Government Of This Country." That simply means that we not only can not hold even a minor civil or political office, but that we ean not even exercise a voice or vote in saying who shall hold the offices. It merely means taxation without representation—the principle which caused the bloody Revolutionary War when Chrpuis Attucks a Negro, shedded the first blood for American Independence. Atty. Arnold also disparaged the religion of Mr. Hoover and said that Quakers were "pacifical" and he "understood" none of them enlisted in the World War, but while he was talking about the part others performed or failed to perform he, quite naturally, over looked the fact that the same group he said should have no voice in the government had always played a prominent part in every war in which this country has engaged. The Negro is no shirkers, slacker or traitor. He feels that this is just as much his country as it is the country of Mr. Reuben Arnold or any one else. The white man came to this country to escape religious persecution, intolerence and to have freedom and make money. The Negro was brought here against his will and without his consent. This country was first inhabited by neither white nor black, but "RED" people, the Indians. We have done our part in peace and in war to develop the rich resources of America, and we have been taught that it was the "land of the free and the home of the brave," and we shall never be satisfied until we are endowed with full right of citizenship and equal opportunity in the same manner in which it is accorded all classes of foreigners who flock to this country, many of whom contribute but little towards its progress and development; but are doing every thing they can to drain it by sending all their savings back to the "old country."

If Negroes can hold $7,500 a year political jobs in New York and if Democrats can nominate and support a Negro for Congress in St. Louis, why cannot Negroes in Georgia at least vote? Georgia's colored people have stood in the front rank of the race in almost every field of activity and although men like Mr. Arnold claim that the Southern white man is our best friend, we are frank to let him know that we shall seek other sections by the thousands to take up our abode with the tens of thousands who have already left, if segregation, discrimination and a complete and wilful denial of all our civil and political rights is the Southern white man's interpretation of "best friends."

If all the Southern white people had the same attitude as that held by Mr. Reuben Arnold and some others, we would be willing to join the ranks of Marcus Garvey and prepare to for Africe, Hellena or some other unknown port, but with such Christian-hearted and fair minded men like Bishop F. F. Reese. Dr. Plato T. Durham and others of their type, who are so heroically working for better racial relations and a square deal for all, we shall patiently wait and continue to make our contribution tothe progress of this great section. We feel that the South needs the Negro just as much as the Negro needs the South, and that the spirit of hate, prejudice and intolerance will gradually diminish & a more leberal spirit will mainfest itself among us in the future. We are not

GARVEY TO URGE SMITH VOTE

Negro Leader Says He Expects to Appeal to 4,000,000 Followers.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, Oct. 28.—Four million negro voters in the United States will be asked to vote for Smith, declared Marcus Garvey, negro leader, who is to make the appeal. Garvey was deported from the United States more than a year ago after having served a prison term in connection with his project for establishing a negro free state on the African Gold Coast. He has been making his home in Liberia.

Garvey was a passenger on the Empress of Scotland, which docked here tonight.

"For too long the Republican Party has fooled the negro," declared Garvey. There were 4,000,000 members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, of which he is President-General, and they would be asked to vote for Smith.

"The reason I am advising my people to vote for Smith is not so much that he is a Democrat as that he is a man of liberal views," said Garvey. "Our people have been traditionally Republican, but this year we will break away. I believe Smith to be a better man than Hoover. Hoover stands for the trustss. It is because of this that Harvey Firestone got his concessions in Liberia. That has put Liberia back 100 years."

Garvey said that he was much encouraged by events in Geneva, where he has been attending the sessions of the League of Nations. His mission there was to have England, France and Belgium give certain portions of West Africa to the negro race so that there might be set up a negro state where the aspirations of the race would have opportunity for self-expression.

Political - 1928

Party Application

Democratic.

WHY VOTE FOR AL SMITH

As the hour for the election of 1928 draws nigh, the Negro finds himself faced with one of the most momentous decisions in his political career. All told, this has been an unique campaign. Party lines are fainter than ever before; whispering has become a subtle art; the Republicans have essayed to take the Democratic strongholds of the South, and the Democrats have pinned their faith on Republican fastenesses. Through it all, intolerance, bigotry, race hatred, bitterness, mendacity, prejudice and persecution have reared ugly heads and spit poison over the nation.

The Negro has been elevated to the dignity of an issue. Under the cloak of hypocrisy, the Republican party injected him into the campaign, pretending that the injection was done by the Democratic party. Using the vilest of vile organs, the Fellowship Forum, in a surreptitious and highly potent manner, the G. O. P. has allowed the bitterest of racial intolerance to predominate throughout the south. And then, as if to pile Ossa on Pelion, to add insult to injury, some Republican leaders have had the temerity to ask why should the Negro vote for Governor Smith and the Democratic party in the presidential election of 1928.

The Negro should vote for Gov. Smith and the Democratic party because the Republican party is the party which is dominated by the Ku Klux Klan. Because the Republican party is the party of intolerance, of hypocrisy and of cant in its most insidious form. Because the Republican party has countenanced the segregation in the departments of Washington, hiding behind a cloak of ignorance of conditions.

The Negro should vote for Gov. Smith and the Democratic party because the Republican party has deliberately eliminated him from its councils. It has shown indisputably that the Negro is an embarrassment; that it will sacrifice him any time to the fancied favor of the South. Like the shows of yesteryear are the names of Ben Davis, Perry Howard, Walter Cohen, Bill McDonald. Gone from the inner councils of the Republican party. Eliminated in the name of Lily Whiteism, of nefarious dealings with the South.

The Negro should vote for Gov. Smith and the Democratic party because the Republican party is the party for which Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt is working. Because Mrs. Willebrandt's zeal in serving her party has expressed itself mainly in humiliating and crucifying Perry Howard and in stirring up religious bigotry and sectional hatred.

The Negro should vote for Gov. Smith and the Democratic party because the head of the Republican party, President Coolidge, in line with his policy of segregation, approved of the Jim Crow bathing beach in the Capital of the Nation.

The Negro should vote for Gov. Smith and the Democratic party because the election of Mr. Hoover to the presidency will mean the political retrogression of the Negro, the setting the clock of his political opportunity back twenty-five years. The Republican party is engaged in the pleasant pastime of killing off all the Negro leaders it can in order to curry favor with the white South.

The Negro should vote for Gov. Smith and the Democratic party because it remained for a member of the Republican party to make the most insulting public reference ever made to the women of the race since the days of slavery. We refer to the characterization made by Manaker Akerson of the silly story of Secretary Hoover's having danced with Mrs. Booze. If there had been any lingering doubt in the mind of the Negro as to the opinion in which he and his women folk are held by the Republican party, this latest ebullition should set it at rest.

The Negro should vote for Gov. Smith and the Democratic party because the election of Gov. Smith will spell a new political era for the Negro. This is the first time in the history of presidential campaigning that the Negro has shown any organized intention of supporting a Democratic candidate for president. The young Negro, with no inhibiting emotions of gratitude hampering his mental activities, awakens to a new political deal. He realizes that the Abraham Lincoln of his father's faith is dead—and so are the traditions of the Republican party.

The Negro should vote for Gov. Smith and the Democratic party AT THIS TIME, because it is high time that he make friends outside the G. O. P. It is poor judgment and worse economics to put all of one's eggs in one basket. The Negro will be respected politically just in so far as he is a doubtful factor in all elections—not a pre-counted asset.

And finally, the Negro should vote for the Democratic party because the Republican party has cast him over. We are not leaving the sheltering ship of the G. O. P. We have been cast overboard, kicked far out into the sea. And the Negro, splashing in the billows, sees the friendly life-boat of the Democratic party, and climbs aboard to be rowed to some haven of security.

The Negro should vote for Alfred E. Smith and help turn out the party that has made common cause with the worst enemies of the race—the Ku Klux Klan.

WILL THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES VIOLATE THEIR OATH?

The Chicago Tribune has sent out the following inquiry to every United States senator, representative and candidate for senator for membership in the seventy-first congress, to-wit: "Do you hold that all provisions of the Constitution should be impartially enforced? If so, will you introduce, or vote for a bill to carry into effect the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment?" So far, 90 per cent of those who have answered, have answered yes. But, not a Southern member has answered pro or con, and the public is anxiously waiting to see what will the answer of Southern members be. If they answer the first half of the questison, no, they cannot take the oath of office to defend, enforce and obey the Constitution. Therefore, they cannot take the seats to which they claim to have been elected. If they answer yes, they must join the vast majority, who favor the enforcement of all provisions of the Constitution, including the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment. Luke must come clean, and shoot, now or put up his gun.

The Chicago Tribune is rendering the country a great public service in pressing this all-important public question, and common, everyday honesty demands that every member of Congress go on record by answering this question without evasion or equivocation. Give the public an affirmative or negative answer without qualification. No Wisconsin Blaine sidestepping, dodging, or questioning the motive of the Tribune, but a plain yes or no.

Whether a member elected to Congress believes in the enforcement of the Constitution and all its provisions, which he must swear to defend, and enforce by appropriate legislation, is an independent question, neither conditioned by or dependent on some other contingent proposition. It isn't a question of whether something else may or may not happen, but one of inescapable principle. It matters not whether the question is presented to the member in the form that best appeals to him, if the principle of impartial enforcement is involved, as presented by the Tribune, there is no escape from the inevitable conclusion that the member must take the oath and live up to it, or refuse and return home in disgrace, tagged by his countrymen as an "undesirable."

So far, a big majority of those who have answered the Tribune are in favor of impartial enforcement of the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Northern, Eastern and Western Democrats are as much in favor of it as the Republicans, and we do not believe the South will have the nerve to stand out alone, and say, it does not believe in the impartial enforcement of the Constitution, and all of its provisions. Race hatred, bigotry and political intolerance have made the South do many mad things, but we do not believe it will go to the extent of repudiating the Constitution. It has often nullified the Constitution, but possibly it will not violate its solemn oath to obey and enforce the Constitution, but we'll wait and see.

The Chicago Tribune has called upon every Senator and Congressman to speak out in open meeting, and say whether he is for the impartial enforcement of the Constitution, or its nullification.

DEMOCRATS IN REVOLT

Little Rock, Ark.

To The Commercial Appeal:

I have traveled in the south for the past 25 years and have never noticed so much discord in the south as among what is known now as "Politician Democrats" and the Real Loyal Democrats. The Politician Democrats at the Houston national convention put up Al Smith, which was contrary to the liking of the Real Democrats of the south, owing to Al Smith's

record and the Houston convention was a Tammany pre-arranged matter.

I wrote a letter to your good paper, stating the facts at that time as I found them on the firing line—that a large percentage of the Democrats were against the national Democratic ticket and would support Hoover. I have just recently been in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Southern Illinois, Southern Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and the anti-Smith Democrats are becoming more active from day to day and are not only forming now by hundreds but by thousands against Al Smith.

It is regrettable to note that your good paper, in its editorials, is upholding Tammany-Smith quite strong. Kindly be advised that nearly, or more than, half of the southern Democrats are now for Hoover.

The writer has heard much unbecoming comment on Senators Robinson and Caraway of Arkansas, who are now out speaking for Tammany-Smith; whereas a year ago and less time than that they were opposed, and now are trying to crowd Tammany-Smith down the throats of the loyal Democratic south—in fact in some instances the central committees are using all kinds of threats and are becoming an autocratic force the same as Mussolini in Italy.

There is one thing in your favor—you have been mighty loyal to your readers in giving space to both sides of this question—to the Smith and the anti-Smith Democrats.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas is quite a Judas Iscariot—a betrayer of southern Democrats to Tammany of New York, and both senators have greatly lowered their standing in Arkansas. Had both of these senators never made a single speech for Tammany-Smith they would have received more votes on Nov. 6, but as it stands now they are constantly making votes for Hoover.

Now I am giving you facts just as I find them on the firing line and the people of the solid south are going to break and will stand for the better things and will vote for Hoover. The slogan has been changed in many instances and goes like this from anti-Smith camps: Al and Joe—Tammany Products, and are Doomed to Go (to Defeat).

It is regrettable to note in their speeches that they are condemning the Republican party and the high-standing record before them is proof that the commonwealth of our great U. S. A. knows this fact. It may be true that in Harding's cabinet there was one Albert B. Fall, who was connected with the Teapot Dome scandal, but why should these senators and Tammany-Smith go against the entire party? Have we not just before us at this time that the great Baptist Church was relieved of a million dollars by one of its members and executors? Yet we would not think about condemning the entire Baptist organization and call them corrupt. Had not our good Galilean in His cabinet 12 chosen disciples and out of this cabinet one Judas Iscariot who betrayed our great Master? Did not Peter, one of the chosen 12 in His cabinet, deny His Master thrice, and would

WHITE SUPREMACY AT STAKE IN THE SOUTH

Senator Ransdell Fears Trouble Will Come.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., Oct. 27.—U. S. Sen. Joseph E. Ransdell issued the following statement:

"There are many reasons why southerners should vote the national Democratic ticket, but I shall mention only four:

"1: Flood Control.—Louisiana is more vitally interested in the control of floods of the Mississippi and its tributaries—especially the Red and the Arkansas—than in any matter before Congress, and it is imperative for us to elect a president and vice president who are our real friends. Governor Smith has indicated in many ways that he is with us heart and soul in the mighty task and Senator Robinson, whose home is on the edge of the overflowed sections of Arkansas, is one of the ablest and staunchest supporters of flood control in the nation. Their combined influence would insure far more favorable legislation in the future and more friendly execution of the present law than could be expected from the Republican party.

"2. Farm Relief. — Agriculture has been suffering for years from serious maladies which can be cured only by the powerful aid of the federal government. Within two years President Coolidge has vetoed two farm relief bills which were passed by big majorities in Congress and promised effective aid, but neither he nor Mr. Hoover suggested anything in lieu of these measures. Manufacture has been greatly assisted by the tariff, banking by the Federal Reserve Act and other statutes, labor by the Eight Hour Law and restricted immigration, and the railroads by the Esch-Cummings Act and other laws, but no outstanding federal statute has been passed to assist agriculture. Governor Smith is pledged to support the general principles of the recently vetoed farm bills and to call a non-partisan conference of agricultural leaders immediately following the election, if he is chosen president, with the distinct promise that he will present their recommendations to Congress as soon as it convenes. This should result in a wise solution of this troublesome question and certainly gives infinitely more hope to agriculture than the Republican failures in the past.

"3. White Supremacy in the South.—There would be grave danger in Louisiana and other southern states in two strong white political parties, each of which would contend for the negro vote. Good negroes in the south are prosperous and happy but if they are persuaded by designing whites to enter the political arena, there is certain to be a return to the fraud and violence of reconstruction days, with great loss of life and sorrow to both races. Our present system of white Democratic primaries provides a just method of setiting political controversies and should be continued.

"A serious effort will be made to reduce the representation in Congress and the electoral college, of states which adhere to this system, if Mr. Hoover is elected. Should that effort succeed the south would lose a large percentage of its membership, both in the federal House of Representatives and in the electoral college, with the result that it would have far less influence in the republic. This is no fancied danger but a real one which should be seriously considered by every southerner who contemplates voting the Republican ticket.

"4. Southern Increase of Power—In the event of Democratic victory, the south would receive many important committee chairmanships in Congress, fair recognition in diplomatic and other high positions, several members of the Cabinet, a southern man as vice president, whose election would give the south a seat at the nation's executive table whic has been denied to her since the Civil War, and vastly increased influence in federal affairs. This should certainly appeal to all who love the south and wish to restore their section to the proud position it occupied prior to 1860.

"I urge with all the earnestness of my being that every voter in Louisiana cast a ballot Nov. 6 for the Democratic party, which, during the stress and storm of the past 60 years, has never failed us."

DEMOCRATS WORK ON NEGRO VOTERS

"Quite a Hurrah" in Black Belt, but Little Change Is Conceded.

"The democrats are working up quite a hurrah out here," said an old-time republican of the Negro wards of Chicago.

Some say that the noise will subside on election day, and that Negro voters will put their accustomed cross in the circle under the familiar eagle. Yet, even in republican circles several predict that while the sentiment for Al Smith will do no real damage to a safe republican majority, the democratic minority among Negroes will be larger than ever before in a national election.

Of course, estimates vary. Oscar De Priest, boss of the 2d ward, sees a 10 per cent democratic vote in the Negro precincts. State Senator Adelbert Roberts, in charge of district headquarters of the Hoover colored division, concedes 10 to 15 per cent in Chicago, and acknowledges that the democratic vote among Negroes will be larger than in former presidential years.

"All for Hoover," Says One.

"We are all for Hoover out here," said Dr. George Cleveland Hall, member of the library board, but Anthony Overton, banker, publisher of the Bee, and head of the Swanson Colored Business Men's league, who declares himself "out-and-out for Hoover," said the Chicago Negro wards may yield a 25 per cent vote for Al Smith.

Ald. Louis B. Anderson said, "There probably will be some defections to democratic county candidates and perhaps to Al Smith because of his friendly and liberal attitude, but they will not carry a Negro ward even for the county candidates."

Negro democratic leaders reckon that even a possible 50 per cent for Smith among Negroes of the country would increase the Negro's political bargaining power. They are frankly apprehensive of the difficulties of getting scratched ballots counted in wards where the election machinery, they say, is republican.

They regard this election as a beginning, and a significant one. There are a number of psychological reasons for some democratic trend among Negroes, and Negro leaders of democratic affiliations mean to make the most of it for reasons of strategy.

Wants Negroes Doubtful.

"We must make the Negro vote doubtful," said Earl Dickerson, regional director of the midwest division of the Smith for President Colored league, "in order to make it count. If it counts in Chicago it is because of factional contests in which it is pitted by one side against the other. As long as the Negro vote is regarded as a 100 per cent republican we can expect even the southern democrats who might be friendly to us to regard disenfranchisement as a matter of party self-preservation.

"The Negro vote in this election will be powerful in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and probably in North Carolina because of the split of democrats."

Already, according to prominent New York Negroes, Harlem has discarded the tradition that "the republican party is the ship, and all else is the sea." But Chicago is not Harlem, they add, and Chicago Negroes of republican leanings heartily agree. In New York William Pickens, civic leader, remembered as a Yale orator, has taken the stump for Smith. In Chicago A. L. Jackson, who was class orator of his class in Harvard, and is president of the board of trustees of the Provident hospital, declares his belief that "Hoover is the best candidate since Roosevelt," and praises him for having eliminated discrimination in Mississippi flood relief.

Pay Roll Figures Compared.

One argument being used by the democrats here is that more Negroes were on the city pay roll under Dever than under Thompson.

Smith's appeal to Negroes in some cases is his wet attitude, though Dickerson asserts the real issue is not prohibition but "tolerance versus the spirit of the Klan." Many Negroes have resented the republican tactics in the south in dropping some Negro politicians in favor of white leadership.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

OCT 19 1928

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS WOO NEGROES

Chicago, Oct. 31.—In addressing a large audience at a meeting held in the interest of Democratic candidates in the auditorium of Wendell Phillips High School, Alderman Ross A. Woodhull, Democratic candidate for trustee of the Sanitary District of Cook County, made the following statement:

"My father was colonel of the 99th Infantry in the War of Rebellion, and my father was a Democrat. More than thirty per cent of the soldiers in the Union Army were Democrats, and I'm here to say that the Northern Republicans would have had a hell of a time licking the Southern rebels without the help of loyal Northern Democrats and the courageous colored soldiers who fought side by side with them."

John E. Traeger, Democratic candidate for sheriff of Cook County, said:

"I believe in giving recognition to those who give recognition to my party. My party wants the colored vote and is willing to give more recognition than the Republicans, but colored citizens have got to show a disposition to vote for our candidates.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

"AL" SMITH A HE MAN," SAYS L. K. MCMILLAN

N. Y.'s Governor Not A Man Made By The Newspaper Artists

ELECTION WILL MEAN REAL HOUSECLEANING

No Black Marks Against Robinson Except That He Is From Arkansas

By LEWIS K. McMILLAN

RICHMOND, VA.—Kelly Miller asked a young man a few days ago for whom was he going to vote. Instantly th answer came back "I am for Al Smith. My grand father and father have about paid the old standing debt to the republican party now." He was speaking for more than a few of his fellows.

There are many Negroes, young and old, men and women, for whom Smith has a real appeal. He will get tens of thousands of their votes because of who he is and what he has done as a man.

No Hoover Boosters

At this point in the campaign Hoover has scarcely any genuine boosters. Of course, there are some remnants of the reconstruction politicians. The blind senseless fanatics that they are makes them republicans under any or all conditions. And as for the paid "workers" they have had their day and cease to work as a great influence among the people. The results of the present campaign of colored "leaders" already give promise of failure.

If Hoover is elected a continued catering to the pagan prejudices of the south will be kept up, seeking to change the political complexion of the country not by new principles and vital issues but by old tricks and primitive appeals.

If Smith Wins

On the other hand if Smith is elected it is feared that the democratic south will have another chance at the Negro. "If Smith can guarantee that he will live four years there would be no question in my mind at all." has come to be a rather familiar expression. The south has been very cruel to the Negro. It has damned him to an inferior position because of inferior opportunity. It has barred him from manly activity. Not satisfied with inhuman treatment at home southerners have tried hard to spread the spirit throughout the country. In spite of his claim to the contrary the southern white man has little of the affection of the Negro. He suspects him and in many cases hates with bitter hatred.

No Black Mark Against Robinson

It is interesting, however, that no one has yet been able to find a black mark against Senator Robinson's record. The one charge against him is that he is a southerner. And the effect of the charge loses much of its force in that Robinson is an intelligent high grade sort of a southerner, and, as one puts it, "He is at least one those mild southerners, who, though he may entertain ideas common to his section, has the decency and good sense to remain quiet in the midst of the explosion of theirs." In any case the presence of a son of the south and especially of the state of Arkansas creates a problem in the mind and feeling of the Negro.

House Cleaning

Considering all things the best interests of the Negro are involved in the success of Governor Smith and the democratic party. In the first place it will bring about a housecleaning in Negro leadership. Tuskegee has prostituted its unearned power too long already. Its secretary is one of the leaders among the Hoover forces and its principal is a declared though inactive supporter.

With the election of Smith the Tuskegee gang will be finally dethroned, an achievement a quarter of a century over due. Tuskegee has been a model for all the southern state schools. Her principals, though narrow, reactionary and selfish, have been the chief spokesmen for the race in most important and far reaching matters. Both parties alike have listened to them. But never again!

Few Errors

The democratic committee has made a few errors. It should never have organized a separate colored headquarters. Foresight here would have won many votes for the party.

Smiths Record

Smiths record, his personality, his platform have an appeal to the Negro that is deeper and higher than race. He has had a natural growth, and in the face of serious handicaps. He has been fought and opposed on grounds of pure prejudice, but has won the acclaim of the people.

He is real — he is human. Newspaper artists have not been called in to make a man for the public. In his platform one senses a ring of genuineness; he also deals with fundamentals.

Like Glass, of Virginia, and Daniels, of North Carolina, the old type Negro can hardly couple up with the spirit of the democratic Nominee; his attraction is for the new Negro who can live and choose beyond prejudice and outlive sentimental tradition. In that there are so few old democrats among the race, Smith will have every reason for lining up such men.

Even should Robinson become president the Smith influence will continue. Besides Northern democrats will be in power. And again drastic action on the part of Robinson would help the Negro; the reaction would be so great.

New Faces

Nothing would be of greater benefit in interracial relations at this point than the bringing into power of Negroes with new faces and new spirits. Unscrupulous and ignorant Negro politicians are surely in part responsible for the bad spirit which exists in the south. Robinson together white southerners working with Negroes will make a great change in Dixie in the next four years.

Changing His Vote

Above all else the Negro needs to acquire the habit of changing his vote with issues and personalities. The election of Smith will not work miracles, but it will afford the beginning of the preparation of Negroes to participate in future political conflicts as men and not Negroes, as champions of causes and not slaves or hirelings. The best interests of the Negro are involved in the election of Governor Smith.

Hickory, N. C., Record
Tuesday, August 28, 1928

THE NEGRO VOTE

Not often do calculating politicians stop to study over the whereabouts of the negro vote on the eve of an election year. But they are doing that now. It has been a very peculiar set of circumstances which led to an equally peculiar condition.

The bulk of the negroes have been Republicans because the Republican party gave to them the right hand of fellowship and Federal offices. It was one of those just-so things. But this year the Republican leaders saw a chance they have long been waiting for. Rich territory opened itself up in the South. Democrats forsook their national ticket and goo-gooed at the Republicans across the way. The G. O. P. leaders saw there a chance to get a lily white foothold in far southern territory that would clinch a certain strength below the Mason-Dixon. Therefore it was necessary for them to presecute the negro leader, Perry Howard, in Georgia. A crusade was made against Howard and other negro leaders as the first move to purify the party in southern eyes. Other negro leaders were moved Democratic.

out of the party spotlight.

Now that brought about an unhappy situation for the Republican hopes in states not enveloped in the rural southerner's race prejudice. Besides that, some one remembered how Gov. Smith had been fighting the Ku Klan klan, how he denounced it, how he said he didn't want its support, how he has tried to drive it out of existence. Nothing brought greater delight to the heart of the negroes throughout the United States. Therefore, they see Gov. Smith fighting for them their worst enemy and they see the Republican party gently pushing them out of place and power.

That makes this political situation even more complex than ever.

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 2.. 1928

Negro Boycott in Trade Stirs Harlem

White and Colored Write Explanations of the Existing Situation

By Lester A. Walton

PUBLICATION in The Sunday World of Aug. 19 of the observations of trained investigators who after making a survey of business conducted by Negroes in Harlem charged that members of the race boycotted the merchants of their group, has elicited written expressions from white and colored people interested in the subject.

Space will not permit the presentation of views of all sending communications. However, it can be said that all the writers agree that in a Negro cummunity with a population nearly as large as that of Atlanta, Ga., the race has much to gain economically.

Some Letters on Race Boycott

Following are some of the letters received:

Lemuel L. Foster, New York manager of the Victory Life Insurance Company and Secretary of the local branch of the National Negro Business League—"Non-co-operation and prejudice are the deterrents in Negro business development. A more intimate and continuous study of and participation in things financial and a broader knowledge of economic processes are the desired remedial influences.

"A large number of our folks, many of whom are not untrained, think and say that the setting up of racial business institutions is segregation. There are Negroes who oppose the opening of a grocery store or a bakery by one of their race on such untenable grounds. Economic and sociological training will remove this prejudice. The Negro will realize that he must make his own particular contribution to the general business progress not as a thing apart but as a part of the whole."

Edward S. Rothchild, President of the Chelsea Exchange Bank—"I read with pleasure your article in the Sunday edition of The World and cannot let it pass without sending congratulations upon the wisdom of presentation and the solution of many of the surrounding difficulties. I do hope the same impression may lodge with the minds of the colored people of Harlem, for if the suggestions were adopted, even if only in a small way, it would certainly improve conditions.

"It is a pity that race prejudices, so difficult to wipe out, have their foundation chiefly among the individuals. Unfortunately, this exists to such a pointed degree with the Negro as well as with other races, that it seems unsurmountable. However, propaganda, such as outlined in your article, can be vastly beneficial; and I hope the colored people may view it as I do; for if they do there is no question but that conditions will improve."

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, colored director in the newly-formed Dunbar National Bank—"While it is matter of regret that there is not now available a social survey of the community of color on the Island of Manhattan—at once factual, comprehensive, thoroughgoing and recent—it requires no such elaborate inquiry to warrant the conclusion that he who would most surely better the life of this compact, picturesque and momentous group must fundamentally improve their economic status.

Makes Plea for Systematic Co-operation

"However, no such betterment is practicable that does not bring about systematic co-operation among the members of the group. If, for example, we as consumers act together, we can break down gradually the boycott against the employment of our youth in the retail stores of Harlem which

we sustain. If we pool our own financial resources we will have capital for our own business enterprises. If landlords exploit us by exorbitant rents we may buy our own apartments co-operatively and at the same time assure a wholesome atmosphere for our families. Co-operation, then, must be the keynote to our economic and social betterment.

"Probably no element in the polyglot population of the city stands so much in need as we do, of all the facilities for an adequate modern bureau of vocational guidance and placement. Blind alley jobs must be avoided. Every other job has a technique of its own that must be mastered. Our youth must be led to ascertain their varying aptitudes and to qualify as their special gifts may indicate for efficient service in such jobs as are in fact open to them. But the vocational boycott against us must be, and I fully believe will be, disintegrated by our relative efficiency, steadfastness to vocatonal duty and growing ability to co-operate as workers."

Charles Williams, Lakewood, N. J.—"Do not the statistics of business enterprises in Harlem owned by white interests prove that regardless of the low economic status of the masses ($22.30 average weekly income and $19 weekly average expenses) that the colored people as a group are the biggest buying and most profitable customers in the United States?

"Why not educate the colored merchant to go out and get patronage? Does the average colored merchant make the same courteous, intelligent and conscientious effort to please and satisfy his patrons that his successful white competitor makes to hold trade and encourage others to buy? Does he equip himself by taking a regular course or some special training in the art of buying wholesale and selling retail?

"Apparently the average colored merchant accumulates enough money to start the business of his choice, disregarding the probability of the need of adjusting himself to a condition so vitally necessary in order to further the success of his enterprise. It should be borne in mind that as a rule the white competitor in Harlem can boast of a highly trained management and employs competent, courageous clerks."

Star
Long Island City N.Y.
AUG 31 1928

PREACHER SAYS NEGROES IN SOUTH NEED PROTECTION

Editor Star:

Mine ears have heard, my heart bleeds, and my opinion is being confirmed of the political and religious mixtures over the radio and of the deplorable things said by Dr. John Roach Straton of Governor Alfred E. Smith.

Some of my opinions are that God's sanctuary and its purpose has been changed in thought and principle.

I am searching the word of God to find if there are any comparisons of this order of things in olden days so that I might be convinced if this is correct.

Secondly, after hearing the unanimous cry of the preachers in the South lands against lawlessness on the liquor question as an issue to prevent the election of Governor Smith, may I ask here can there be any worse crime, offense or outlawry than that of the lynching industry in the South, where some of those very preachers are in charge?

Why not cry aloud in their pulpits and in the press and to God so that those outlaws can know that they are the deadliest foes to God and to America?

After Dr. Straton gets through tearing or trying to tear an honest man to pieces, may we ask him to turn Southward, and with the aid of those preachers down there, pitch and wage a decisive battle on the greatest crime and outlawry in the history of modern civilization which tends to destroy the blessings of our beloved country.

Those of other nations who come to our shores are far more recognized and protected by the Americans than the negro, who is a part of this country.

Hence, as soon as they can speak our language, to understand and see how the negroes are treated, they, too, fall in line, from the Caucasian down to a gypsy fortune teller.

Let the preachers down South summon their humanitarian and religious conscious and tell me if slavery near Memphis is not outlawed.

Yes, this stinks with the smell of sin, so wake up brethren and apply the Gospel disinfectant!

REV. ALBERT A. MEDICA,
155 Lincoln street, Flushing.

Pilot
Panama City, Fla
AUG 30 1928

Where Al Smith Stands on The Negro Question

What the South may expect in reference to the negro question, should Al Smith be elected president, may be gathered from his line of action in New York, where he has been governor and exercising almost supreme powers for eight years.

Under Gov. Smith, one of the highest appointive offices of the state, namely, civil service commission, is filled by a negro, Ferdinand Morton, who has numerous white assistants under him. This negro passes upon the qualifications of thousands of white women in civil service positions.

Further, it is a fact, established from the records that more negroes have been appointed to public positions in New York under Governor Smith than have been appointed by the Federal Government under Republican rule, in all the rest of the United States.

Study these facts over and form your own conclusions.—Chipley Banner.

Only during a heated presidential campaign could such "bunk" as some of Georgia's politicians and newspapers are now handing out to their readers be justified—if then. In an effort to drive Georgia Democrats to vote for Al Smith for president, we are being handed some of the choicest (?) rot ever dished out to the public. After the campaign is over and the heat of the battle has died away, some of these utterances of the party leaders will rank well along with Boss Olvany's statement that Tammany Hall is not a political organization.—Early County (Georgia) News, August 23.

STAR
Ocala Fla.
AUG 27 1928

RAISES NEGRO QUESTION

Editor Star: You seem to think that people who are against Al Smith are narrow mined and you show you do by your statement at the end of the article Mr. Z. Graham, Kendick, sent you and which you so kindly published. I think, though, you are fair to let your readers have space in your columns to express their view on the candidate Al Smith and other men seeking public office.

Al Smith says he is a good Roman Catholic. Then, if he is, he bows in subjection to the pope. Did he not kneel and kiss the papal ring when an Italian representative of the pope visited New York? Was this a lover's kiss? Was it the kiss of a mother for her babe? No! It was a kiss of subjection. You know it was, Mr. Editor. Is this according to our great American principles?

Harlem is "Nigger Heaven," the lowest section of New York city. It is two-thirds owned by Tammany. The night clubs, gambling joints, speakeasies and bootleggers are financed by Tammany. Governor Smith got one of his largest votes from the whole city in Harlem. Half million negroes, mostly yellow, live in Harlem and not only declare themselves the equal of the whites but are permitted to live as man and wife with the whites and their children allowed to attend the white schools. They have been so encouraged in Harlem under Smith's administration that they are breaking their bounds and permeating the whole city. Broadway plays in many cases are given over to colored actors and they are the chief entertainers in the night clubs. Are we going to allow them to spread from New York city throughout the country? No, let us stop this while there is time.

Mr. Editor, I am glad to say, Al Smith is losing ground in the south every day and you can find even in the Christian homes in Marion county, a mother and father and the rest of that family who can vote with minds fully made up to vote for Hoover, the American, regardless of the good things the papers say for Al Smith.

Yours truly,
W. A. POWELL.

P. S.—If you ever come out to our town drop in my store and see me. You have your views and I have mine. I have been a reader of your papers for years and will always continue to do so so long as you are fair and believe in free press.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel
SEP 4 1928

NEGROES SEEK RIGHT TO VOTE DEMOCRATIC

Houston, Texas, (AP).—After 58 years of allegiance to the Republican party, many negro voters in Texas are promising fealty to the Democrats if they are allowed to cast ballots in the Democratic primary elections.

So eager are the negroes to obtain a vote in the primaries that they have instituted suits which, their attorneys say, will be carried to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Texas laws leave to the political parties the power to fix qualifications of elections. The State Democratic Executive Committee has made color one of the qualifications, specifying that a pledge, to appear at the head of ballots in the primary, read: "I am a white Democrat and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary."

In Texas the election of a Republican to any State or local office is unusual. With the Democratic primaries tantamount to general elections, negroes assert they are deprived of a privilege granted by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution.

In the face of previous court decisions holding that primary elections cannot be limited, negroes have applied in several Texas cities for injunctions to prevent election officials from barring them at the Democratic primaries.

Judge J. C. Hutcherson of the United States District Court at Houston refused an injunction on the grounds that affairs of political parties are not the business of the courts. An appeal to the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans now is being prepared.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
Sunday, August 19, 1928

THE NEGRO VOTE.

(From The Lynchburg News)

When Bishop Ainsworth, of the Methodist church, denouncing the candidacy of Al Smith, asserts that the "good men" who are supporting Smith are joining hands with "large numbers of purchasable negroes and foreigners" in an effort to elect the New York governor he makes a statement which he should know is not true. The plain and only reference is that the good men who are seeking to prevent the election of Smith are not keeping political company with purchasable negroes and foreigners.

Is Smith being supported by the negro national committeemen and women from certain Southern states? Is Smith being supported by the Republican negro candidates for congress in Chicago? And what of those voters of foreign extraction in certain Western and Middle Western states who normally vote Republican; are they bolting their party to support the Democratic candidate? Unless Bishop Ainsworth can answer these questions in the affirmative, his effort to make it appear that Smith is the candidate of the "purchasable negroes and foreigners" is an effort to make white appear black.

Those gentlemen who, for reasons which satisfy their own minds, are fighting the Democratic candidate would do well to soft-pedal on the question of which candidate is a bidder for the "purchasable negro" vote. It was Hoover, not Smith, who forbid race segregation in the department of commerce; it was Hoover, not Smith, who profited by the support of corrupt Southern political machines in the hands of negroes. It was Hoover's party, not Smith's which nominated a negro for congress in Chicago; it has been Hoover's party, not Smith's, which has kept itself in office with the aid of negro votes.

SAVANNAH, GA.

News
SEP 2 1928

VALDOSTA NEGROES FORM SMITH CLUB.

Valdosta, Ga., Sept. 1 (AP).—The Valdosta Times said today that an "Al Smith For President League" was organized here last night at a rally of negro residents of this city. Resolutions were adopted rapping the Republican attitude toward the negro and commending Smith's views on prohibition and other issues. Dr. L. W. Williams, local negro leader, and chairman of the league, in a statement to the Valdosta Times today, said: "All that the Republicans have done for us since the War Between the States has been to give individuals a few political offices and to abolish, this year, the segregation rule in the department of commerce, thus stirring up disharmony between the two races in the section where the majority of us live.

"It is our wish to work in harmony with the white people of this section. Many of our interests are their interests. Their candidate for president should be our candidate."

Political - 1928.
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Winder, Ga., News
Thursday, August 2, 1928

SHALL PRINCIPLES OR PREJUDICES PREVAIL

Will the time ever come when the politicians and the would-be leaders of political thought in the South discuss national election from the standpoint of principles rather than prejudices? The only argument that these would-be leaders have used so far in the presidential election in order to hold the voters of the South in line for Al Smith is the "nigger" question.

Isn't sixty years long enough to clarify this question and to enable the southern people to realize that there is now no danger of negro domination in the South and that we can discuss principles and vote our convictions rather than be controlled by prejudices? Are the 300,000 or more white voters of Georgia to be driven into voting against their principles or convictions because of one lone negro committeeman who has been discredited and lost his job?

Hasn't the white people of Georgia always controlled things in this state when they made up their minds to do so? Are we going to let one discredited negro scare us into voting against the things that we believe in and hold dear?

The days of reconstruction are past. Those who still flaunt the "bloody shirt" and the negro question are not the real friends of the South. They are after the spoils of office. Who is it that is yelling "nigger" in this campaign. Isn't it the supporters of Al Smith for president? Why don't they lay aside this worn-out and discredited "nigger" cry and discuss the presidential campaign on a platform of principles?

The only reason we can surmise is that they know they would get the worst of the argument. If they leave the negro question out they would have to contend that it is best for the South and the nation to turn their affairs over to Tammany Hall and the whiskey element of this country. They know that they cannot defend the head of the national democratic ticket before the southern people on his record alone. They know that in the discussion of principles they cannot hold the southern people to their candidate. And in order to carry their point and whip us into line they must inflame the passions and prejudices of sixty years ago.

It's an insult to the intelligence of our people.

These would-be leaders commend the action of Mr. Raskob, who has always been a republican, because from principle he is wet and therefore he is switching off from his party and proposes to help elect Governor Smith, yet it is awful for a southern democrat to switch from his party because he can't support the New York governor from principle.

The South occupies a secondary place in the nation today because we have let the politicians control us through our prejudices. Gentlemen, we put you on notice now that it won't work in this good year 1928.

STAR
Ocala, Fla.
AUG 28 1928

DEMOCRACY IN THE BALANCE

The Star would remind its friends at Kendrick that this paper did not support Governor Smith for the democratic nomination. It advocated election of delegates to the Houston convention pledged to the nomination of a dry southern democrat as the party leader, preferably Senator George of Georgia. It might also be mentioned in passing that the people of Florida as a whole and the Star were together on this policy. Anti-Smith delegates represented this state in the convention. But those who voted in the primary election pledged themselves to support the nominess of the party and bound themselves just as firmly to support the nominee for president to be selected by their delegates at Houston. This is a democratic newspaper and believing in the sound democratic doctrine that the will of the majority should prevail, we accepte its decision in the nomination of Governor Smith and shall work for his election.

The Star advocated and worked for the prohibition amendment and before the country as a whole went dry helped drive the saloon out of Ocala, Marion county and Florida. This paper disagrees with Governor Smith's views on modification of the Volstead law and the eighteenth amendment, believing that those two enactments are fundamentally sound and economically wise and had they been enforced by an administration in sympathy with the principle involved better results would have been obtained.

Thousands of good democrats disagreed with that able exponent of democratic doctrine, William Jennings Bryan, when he advocated the free coinage of silver and time demonstrated that his theory was impractical, but even his most caustic critics never questioned his motives. Students of political economy quite often hold an honest difference of opinion on some outstanding issue of policy. Some of the most outstanding leaders in the democratic party, notably Senators Glass and George, former Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Governor Byrd of Virginia and others do not accept Smith's plan for modification of the dry laws, but they have not bolted the ticket.

The Star refuses to discuss Governor Smith's religious beliefs or the manner in which he pays his respects to the pope or his representative. His religious convictions have nothing to do with his qualifications to occupy the high office of president of these United States. As a matter of fact every man or woman connected with this paper is a member of some Protestant church and disagrees with the Catholic doctrine, but they also hold to the belief that every man is entitled to his own beliefs and the free exercise of his religious faith.

As to the negro question we grant you that in some sections of the North negroes and whites intermingle freely, inter-marry and have one social standard, but we see no reason why Governor Smith should be criticised for such conditions as they exist in Harlem, New York, when the very same conditions, or worse, prevail in Philadelphia and Chicago, both republican strongholds, and the nation's capital city, which has been ruled by a republican administration almost continuously since the Civil War. It is well known that in the North negroes ride in Pullman cars, are served in some of the most fashionable restaurants and sit next to white people in the theatres. They enjoyed these social privileges long before Alfred E. Smith was elected governor of New York. They will continue to enjoy them after he has retired from office. A republican president has entertained a negro at the White House dining table. Under republican administration the negro has been placed in many high offices. Under democratic rule he has been removed from these offices.

Since the negro question has been raised against the democratic nominee it seems appropriate to quote a part of Senator George's speech in Tampa Saturday in which it is clearly shown that the republican party is already making a bid for negro votes in the November election. Senator George said in part:

"In the pre-convention campaign, and at the command of leading negro republicans from Ohio and other states, Hoover rescinded the order passed during Wilson's administration separating white men and negro women in his own department at Washington. Today, white women or pure southern blood and breeding, from the state of Alabama, from the state of Georgia, and from other southern states sit side by side with negro men and women in Hoover's department and use the same lavatories. Since his nomination he has advanced a negro man to the head of a section in his department, and white men and white women from the south must go and come at his bidding. Within the last 10 days a noble southern woman has recounted to me these conditions, and with tears in her eyes, has declared that she would go out of the service of the government, if in her old age she could earn a living in any other work. Having given the greater portion of her life to the service of her country, she must retain her position with the government, because she must work to earn her livelihood."

The Star also admits that Tammany Hall does not come into the national political arena with spotless hands, but it is no more corrupt than the Vare political machine in Pennsylvania or the Thompson machine in Chicago, both republican organizations. Nearly all successful political organizations are corrupt. The Tammany machine happens to be in a city where there is a large foreign population and its domination of New York politics can be traced to that circumstance. Its support of Smith is but a natural outgrowth of political alignments which elevated him to the governor ship and is but an incident in this election. Tammany has not dictated his policies at Albany. It will not dictate them at Washington should he be elected.

Mr. Graham in his letter to the Star last Thursday wrote tha "my conscientious opinion is that if Smith is elected, we have seen our last Protestant president." That is Mr. Graham's opinion but it is the opinion of the Star, which we were tempted to express in replying to him, that unless Smith is elected this may be the last election in which the democratic party as a national organization will participate. This view is confirmed by Senator George in his speech at Tampa Saturday, when he said: "The party cannot be held together as a national party if democratic voters in this campaign bring about the defeat of the party and insure the election of the republican candidates."

It is time for loyal southern democrats to think on these things. The first amendment to the constitution says that "congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The eighteenth says: "the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the

exportation thereof from the United States . . . . is hereby prohibited." Governor Smith, though he believes in changing the law, has pledged himself to respect and enforce the eighteenth amendment and democrats should respect the first, for unless they do their party may never recover from the effects of their disloyalty.

SMITH NOT WORRIED ABOUT THE SOUTH, BUT ANXIOUS FOR NEGRO VOTE

Of interest to those Democrats of the solid South, who are willing to be voted like sheep for Al Smith because of their mortal fear of being termed bolters, bigots or worse by their party bosses, should be the cook-sure attitude of Alfred E. Smith and his managers that the South, despite its traditions and ideals of all future years, will forget that past and go down the line for the wettest and most selfish candidate (we shall say more about his selfishness later) that has ever headed a Democratic presidential ticket.

Summing up the attitude of Smith's campaign leaders, a staff writer in the Chicago Tribune said: "In the first place they count on carrying the south despite all the threats of bolting Smith that have emanated from southern drys since the New York governor telegraphed the Houston convention that he still favors modification of the prohibition law. The Democratic disaffection in the south has simmered down to a few protestant preachers and anti-saloon league superintendents."

While this confident of the South, and the belittling attitude taken toward protestants of the South who have voiced disapproval of Smith, the Democratic national committee will divert its greatest attention to the large cities of the east where it is hoped to sweep the wet states of the seaboard on the issue of modification of the prohibition law.

The Democratic national committee will also forget the corn belt and the farmers, because the corn belt is conceded to the Republicans.

But Al Smith has not forgotten the negro vote. The highest paid negro appointee of New York has been sent on a tour throughout the nation to organize the colored vote for the wet Tammany candidate. And yet Mr. Raskob and Alfred E. Smith expect the South to remain in line by the whip of the Democratic party leaders of the individual southern states—the threat that if they don't vote for Smith that they will be eliminated from participation in the next primary election of the party.

As an Arkansas party said, of the threat to disqualify bolters, "Who wants to stay in a skunk den anyway?"

If Mister Smith was the man that the Democratic bosses of the South say he is, he would have declined the nomination after the party of Jefferson had declared for enforcing the prohibition laws. Ordinarily, any man—if he was a man at all—would not attempt to run on a platform of any party if that platform was not strictly in accord with his own convictions. Instead, selfish and greedy, Smith the drinker and Smith the negro-lover, accepted the nomination of the party in one breath and with the next declared that his own opinion of the dry laws of this nation greater than the opinion of the party that selected him.

Smith has bolted the ticket of the Democratic party. There is not one word of condemnation from party leaders or the delegates that adopted the platform and then named Smith. Yet Democrats who would bolt Smith because he had bolted the ticket of the party, are to get thrown out on their ear.

Any true Democrat of the South that can stomach all this, that is ready to swallow hook, line and sinker, who is ready to shut his eyes and vote for a candidate who KNOWS the South MUST vote for him while he also organizes the negro vote, is, to our mind, anything but a true and loyal Democrat.

And not that our measurement of a true and loyal Democrat matters so much—it really doesn't—but it should be exceedingly hard for any Democrat who considers himself true and loyal to the party, to conscientiously vote for Smith, who is himself a bolter and a bigot of the lowest type

Washington, Ga., News-Reporter
August 2, 1928

276 Negroes Hold Office With New York's 'Democracy'

Have you been worried about "following the leadership of Ben Davis?"

Ben is the negro who has been Republican national committeeman for Georgia. He has been discredited by his own party, and has lost his job.

The Al Smith leaders have been making a great "to do" about this one, lone negro party official in Georgia. You will hear a lot about Ben Davis before the election. Efforts will be made to frighten you into voting for Al Smith with the old Bugaboo of "negro domination," and this discredited negro, Ben Davis, will be cited as proof that the Republicans will force the negro on Georgia.

But here's something they will not tell you:

In New York City, controlled by the Tammany Democrats, there are 276 negroes holding political or civil service positions, with salaries in each instance of more than $1,800 per year!

The Tammany wing of the dominant Catholic party, the dominant party of the alien influences, but is rapidly becoming the dominant negro party!

William Hard, correspondent of the Consolidate Press Association, in a special dispatch from Washington to the Atlanta Journal, says:

Tammany Negro's Friend

"The headquarters of favorable and equal treatment for the negro politically by Democrats in the north has been for a long time Tammany Hall. It is claimed by Tammany leaders that two hundred and seventy-six negroes now hold New York City political or civil service positions with salaries in each instance of more than eighteen hundred a year. It is indeed claimed by them that negroes hold more really good and lucrative positions under the New York city government alone than under the whole federal government throughout the United States.

"Ferdinand Q. Morton, a member of the New York city civil service commission and said to be the highest salaried negro office holder in the country, with those other New York city officials of his race visited Washington last week on a tour through this country westward for the organization of "Al Smith Joe Robinson negro clubs," in all important centers of negro voting.

"Even in Arkansas, a state of the solid south, the chairman of the state Democratic committee, J. S. Utley, has now under consideration a project for 'Smith and Robinson clubs' among Arkansas negro voters.

"Many negroes are highly dissatisfied with Republican rule. They claim that the number of negroes occupying honorable and valuable position under the federal government has been steadily declining. They not that the three negroes who recently have been members of the Republican national committee are all in sad trouble. Walter Cohen, of Louisiana, and Ben Davis, of Georgia, have been dropped from the committee. Perry Howard, of Mississippi—the third and only surviving member of the committee—is being severely pursued by judicial agents of the Republican federal government for alleged injudicious transactions in relation to federal offices in Mississippi."—Chatsworth Times.

NEW YORK TIMES
SEP 4 1928

DEMOCRATS ADVANCE NEGRO FOR CONGRESS

Move to Aid Smith Is Seen in St. Louis Man's Candidacy, First Backed by Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—In their efforts to line up negro voters in debatable States for Governor Smith, Democratic managers are advancing the candidacy of Joseph L. McLemore for Congress in the Twelfth Missouri District, at St. Louis. Mr. Lemore, who is running against Representative L. C. Dyer, is the first negro to be nominated for Congress by Democrats, and this fact is being stressed by negro speakers who are on the stump for the Smith-Robinson ticket. The plans of the Democratic managers also include the organization of thousands of negro men and women in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, where the race is a factor in politics.

If Mr. McLemore should defeat Representative Dyer, there probably will be two negroes in the Seventy-first Congress. The successor of the late Martin B. Madden of Chicago will be named at the November election and a negro has been agreed upon as the Republican candidate for both the vacancy and the seat in the next House by party leaders in the district.

If elected the Chicago man will be the first negro in Congress for nearly thirty years. The last member of the race to hold that office was George H. White of North Carolina, who served two terms. When he left Congress he did not return to North Carolina, but opened a law office in Philadelphia and died there a few years ago.

Mr. McLemore was formerly an employe at the Capitol here. Upon Representative Dyer's endorsement he was appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to be an elevator operator and was listed as a Republican. Some surprise was expressed here that Representative Dyer should be opposed by a negro. Mr. Dyer is the author of the Anti-lynching bill and has supported other measures urged by negro leaders.

DISPATCH
Union, N. J.
AUG 31 1928

ENGLEWOOD COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

A meeting of the Fourth Ward Colored Democratic Club of Englewood was held last night in the Englewood Colored Elks' Club. Plans for the coming election campaign were discussed. President William Butler was in charge.

INTELLIGENCER
WHEELING, W. VA.
AUG 31 1928

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE CLUB

Ben Johnson, Provident Man, Elected President of Political Organization.

A Belmont County Negro Democratic club was organized at Provident the first of the week. The club was talked of prior to the primary election but notice that it had been organized was not received by Democratic party leaders until Thursday morning.

Ben Johnson, Provident, is president of the club, which now has a membership of about fifty. The club plans a membership drive in the near future. It stands for and endorses the entire Democratic ticket, from Al Smith for president down to Mrs. Ross Joy for coroner, Mr. Johnson stated.

Cuyahoga Colored Voters in Revolt

Cleveland, Sept. 4.—Dissatisfaction is growing among colored voters of Cuyahoga County. The latest cause for open revolt is said to be the discovery that Negro Committeemen representing the majority of voters in three city wards are under the domination of white ward leaders, who, in almost every instance, is not even a resident in the wards they assume to control.

The wards involved are the 12th, 17th, and 19th. The argument advanced is that where there is a preponderance of Negro voters, there should be race leaders.

Dr. James A. Owen, a prominent young colored physician of this city, attended the Democratic convention which recently met in Columbus.

Upon his return home, Dr. Owen stated that he found much Smith sentiment among members of the race throughout the state.

COLUMBUS, O.
SEP 1

NEGROES ORGANIZE

Special to The Citizen.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Sept. 1.—The first negro Democratic club in Belmont-co's political history was organized here today with 40 members pledged to support Al Smith and the entire state and county ticket. Ben Johnson, Alabama, was elected president. All members are nonunion miners at Provident and their wives.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

Washington, Ga., News-Reporter
Friday, August 3, 1928

THE SOUTHERN DAILIES DARE NOT PUBLISH SMITH'S NEGRO RECORD!

To some old-time Southern Democrats, it m seem paradoxical for us to say that our hope f white supremacy is through the Republican par but nevertheless it is true so long as the prese so-called Democratic party is in the hands of t Tammany-Negro leaders. It is both amusing a pathetic to see the inconsistency of the Columb Enquirer-Sun, the Atlanta Constitution, and otl dailies that have devoted columns to the negr uplift, to tolerance, etc., throwing up their edit rial hands in holy horror at the thought of Geor gians voting with the party once dominated by Ben Davis in Georgia. They still refuse to tell you that Ben Davis is a dead duck and that the Republican party in Georgia has no National Committeeman.

On the other hand, they gloat over every negro that deserts the Republican party and comes into the fold of the Democrats. Only last Sunday, The Atlanta Constitution published the pictures of two negroes who had bolted Hoover for Smith. Al Smith has been kept in power by controlling the negro votes of New York City and these Southern dailies KNOW IT!

How these newspapers of the South can be parties to such open, contemptible betrayal of the ideals of Southern Democracy is unthinkable.

They say that Hoover's appointment of negroes makes it impossible for the South to vote for him and they "forget" to tell you about Al Smith, a man who has appointed more negroes to lucrative offices in the one state of New York than the whole federal government has appointed throughout the United States.

They "forget" to tell you that Georgia has had no negro postmasters during the past six years.

They "forget" to tell you that Morton, one of Gov. Smith's negro henchmen is drawing a higher salary than any white man or woman in Tammany's service, (and has a white woman as secretary, appointed by Gov. Smith) and is now organizing "Smith Clubs" in the South!

They emphasize the statement that Hoover does not segregate the white women and negro women in his department at Washington, D. C. This may or may not be true; if true, it's nothing more than our last Democratic president did. In fact, he appointed Henry Lincoln Johnson, a Georgia negro, to a position paying $10,000. salary, giving him authority over white women and white men.

We certainly do not favor any mixture of the races, nevertheless Mr. Hoover's sin is not beyond forgiveness when you consider that Gov. Smith does not segregate the children in the schools of New York. There are 46 negro school teachers in

SMITH-FOR-PRESIDENT CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

League's Officers As Outlined By National Democratic Leaders Are Prominent National Citizens.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—It is no secret that Lily White Republicans and Democratic bolters in the South have forced an alliance with the hope of carrying Dixie for Hoover by completely eliminating the Negro.

That this new combination of political strange bedfellows has been effected and has entered into a well-planned campaign based primary on intolerance and race prejudice is not denied by the Hoover forces.

While the G. O. P. is to extend outstretched arms to the colored voters in the northern and border states, they are to be frozen out of all political activities in that section of the country where they alone have loyally supported Republican candidates for the Presidency in appreciable numbers in years past.

This piece of "strategy" is said to meet with the full approval of the Hoover managers; for they seem to possess hallucinations that by catering to Lily Whiteism the G. O. P. can bring about the disintegration of the "Solid South" in November.

Trained political observers who show no reluctancy in writing about this newer condition in the Southern states are of the opinion that the going into Mississippi and Georgia by Mrs. Willebrandt, assistant U. S. attorney, and pushing charges against Perry W. Howard and Benjamin J. Davis for bartering Federal jobs was a part of the plan to bring about the elimination of the Negro.

It was Mrs. Willebrandt who headed the Credentials committee at Kansas City and played a prominent part in turning down most of Walter Cohen's delegates from Louisiana. While Cohen was seated, it was not as the accredited leader of the Louisiana delegation, an honor to which he was rightfully entitled.

Directly after the Kansas City convention, Mrs. Willebrandt hied herself to Mississippi, where she had her colleague in the U. S. attorney general's office—Perry W. Howard—indicted for selling postmasterships and other Federal plums. Howard had to resign his position here. Although a great howdy-do was made about Ben Davis' alleged activities of a similar nature, no legal action was taken against him.

Friends of Perry W. Howard in particular are asking why the U. S. Attorney General's office did not take seriously the charges of job-bartering months ago.

Another reason Negroes throughout the country are raising the cry of persecution is that while white Republican national committeeman in the South are known to have made many thousands of dollars trafficing in Federal positions, not one has been indicted.

Among the Washington correspondents who boldly assert that Lily White Republicans and Democratic bolters have fused in the South to eliminate the Negro is T. A. Huntley of the Brooklyn Standard Union.

After relating the treatment accorded the two Negro leaders—Howard, who is clinging to the national committeemanship, and Davis, who has been deposed as national committeeman from Georgia—the writer says:

"These incidents, it is seen now, dovetail with the plan of the Hoover managers to convince the South that Hoover is in sympathy with their insistence on a 'white' government, and out of sympathy with the traditional Republican practice of permitting the Negroes to man the party machine in that section.

"Among the highlights of the Republican campaign in the South are these:

"1. It is being conducted by Southerners, and likewise financed by the South itself, on the theory that the Southern voters would be quick to resent a recurrence of 'carpet-bagging' under that or any other name.

"2. A limited number of emissaries from the North—all of them of Southern origin or connections—are being sent into the South by the Republican National committee to assist in organizing the Hoover forces.

"One of the things which worries Hoover managers, and which is understood to account for the secrecy which has surrounded the plans for carrying the South is the effect both on the hard-boiled, dyed-in-the-wool, partisan Republicans of the old school and on the Negro voters of the North as well.

"When Northern Negroes learn that members of their race have been thrown overboard in the South by the party to which they and their ancestors have belonged for two generations, it is to be expected that some of them will support the Democratic ticket in retaliation.

"It is also recognized that Hoover will lose at least some of the Negro vote in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Illinois on the wet issue, and still others on the Klan issue, on the theory that the Negroes who regard the Klan as the most important issue confronting their race will support Smith, opposed by the Klan, rather than Hoover.

"These factors in combination present a problem whose seriousness is yet to be revealed, but one which the Hoover managers are studying closely."

SMITH-FOR-PRESIDENT CLUBS GET UNDER WAY

Omaha and Ohio Form Clubs to Boost Democratic Candidate For Presidency.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 6.—The

Colored League, Smith-for-President Club, has been formed here with headquarters at 1811 North 24th street. Plans have been formulated to carry on an active campaign in support of the Democratic candidates.

The officers are: Andrew Stuart, president; Harry Leland, vice president; K. Hudson, second vice president; Mrs. George Wheeler, third vice president; Dr. W. Peebles, secretary; John O. Woods, assistant secretary; W. R. Estell, recording secretary; J. A. Harris, treasurer; the Rev. J. C. Brewer, chairman of publicity committee.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Negro Democrats and Independent voters have organized to wage an intensive campaign and have formed the "Al" Smith League of Colored Voters of Ohio.

Negroes from all sections of the state attended a recent meeting which was held to promote Governor Smith's candidacy, as well as support "such other officials as may be considered favorable to the progress and advancement of the colored people." Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, of Columbus, formerly U. S. Minister to Liberia, was elected president. Other officers chosen were: Dr. R. E. Pettiford, Springfield, vice president, and Albert T. Allen, Rendville, secretary.

The executive committee is composed of Dr. E. A. Colley, Cincinnati; John W. Johnson, Cleveand; A. E. Harris, Toledo; C. L. Brown, Columbus, and Dono Smith, Dayton.

Dissatisfaction is growing among colored voters of Cuyahoga County. The latest cause for open revolt is said to be the discovery that Negro committeemen representing the majority of voters in three Cleveland city wards, are under the domination of white ward leaders, who, in almost every instance, is not even a resident in the wards they assume to control.

The wards involved are the 12th, 17th and 19th. The argument advanced is that where there is a preponderance of Negro voters, there should be race leaders.

Bishop Ransom to Speak for Smith in Balto.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—The Negro must go into new paths and break political traditions, the Right Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, bishop of the A. M. E. Church, told large gatherings at the Trinity A. M. E. Church and Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Bishop Ransom explains that he did not consider himself a "political parson" if he discussed the 18th amendment in pulpits.

"The 18th amendment," he said, "is not a fetish. It is no more sacred than the 14th and 15th amendments, the latter being the source of all just Government."

He argued that if some ministers can call the 18th amendment a moral question in their pulpits, others can point out "the immorality resulting from it and some other form of regulation to stop this increasing immorality."

Bishop Ransom pointed out that a Negro has been nominated for Congress by Democrats in St. Louis, and that the Democrats must vote for the Negro and the Negro must vote the Democratic ticket.

SMITH FOR PRESIDENT CLUBS IN LEXINGTON AND OTHER CITIES.

Dr. Wm. J. Thompson, National Director of the Smith-for-President Colored League who spent two days in Louisville organizing, spent a day in Lexington and neighboring towns. He reports much Smith sentiment in that part of the State. A number of well known men agreed to work for Governor Smith.

Pineville, Ky., Sept. 4—Sam Walton, for thirty-six years a resident of this community, who has voted a Republican ticket for more than twenty years, has bolted the G. O. P. for Governor Smith. Not only is he supporting the Democratic standard bearer but says he is going to "open the eyes of colored voters."

Cleveland, Sept. 4—Dr. James A. Owen, a prominent young colored physician of this city, attended the Democratic Convention which recently met in Columbus.

Upon his return home, Dr. Owen stated that he found much Smith sentiment among members of the race throughout the State.

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut letters more than 300 words long.

DEMOCRACY AND SOUTHERN CIVILIZATION

Editor The Advertiser:

It surpasses my comprehension how any Southern man or woman can, for a moment, contemplate voting the Republican ticket, or for any nominee of the Republican party. Have the Southern people forgotten that it was this same Republican party that put shackles on Jefferson Davis, not as a necessary precautionary measure (he was then an old, sick and feeble man) but to humiliate and insult the Southern people, whose great representative he was? It was this same Republican party, after the Southern armies had surrendered in good faith and were scattered, the Southern people prostrate and disarmed, subjected them to the humiliation of provisional government, the despotism of military government and the repacity of reconstruction government. It was this same Republican party that disfranchised the white people and enfranchised the Negroes, and with United States bayonets maintained and defended the domination of scallawags, Negroes, and carpet-baggers, in the Southern States, for eight years, and that it was the great Democratic party, with the assistance of Tammany Hall that rescued the South from those almost unbearable burdens. This same Republican party, the arch enemy of Southern civilization, white supremacy and of all that the South reveres and holds sacred has nominated Mr. Hoover for President of the United States. Mr. Hoover is a fitting representative of the Republican party. He believes in and advocates Negro political and social equality (see Congressional Record April 10, 1928).

The Chairman of the National Republican Convention which nominated Mr. Hoover, was Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, who on more than one occasion, has denounced the Southern people as a bunch of traitors and has said that Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee should have been hung for treason.

Just after the War Between the States, Gen. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, said that a generation or two would replace the loss of life and the destruction of property, but that after the failure of the Southern States to establish their independence, the results of the war were to be deplored, because it is the teachings of history that the descendants of the conquered abandon the principles and tenets of their heroic and patriotic fathers and adopt the tenets and principles of the conquerors. I cannot believe that this prediction of Gen. Cobb's will be verified in 1928.

While we should view with charity and patient pity those ministers of the Gospel who think they are serving God, by misrepresenting and slandering their fellow man and should extend a helping hand to lift them to a higher and nobler conception of the obligations of their sacred office, still it is well for our people to inform themselves as to what section of the Union these revered gentlemen come from, and what their political antecedents and affiliations have been.

JOHN S. BEARD.

Pensacola, Fla.

A Peep into the Political Pot

Dr. S. P. W. Drew on Inter-racial Ticket. Riot Follows Democratic Speech in Florida. Georgia Negroes Go Democratic. H. L. Mencken Roasts Hoover and Negro Leaders

Drew Stresses Anti-Lynching Bill in Speech

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In his speech of acceptance as Vice Presidential candidate of the Inter-racial Independent Political Party, Dr. Simon P. W. Drew of Washington declared that the Nation was 'confronted with an occasion for constructive statesmanship such as has not arisen since the great days in which her government was set up." The party recently was organized at a meeting of Negroes here.

Dr. Drew declared that the Dyer anti-lynching bill should be passed by Congress and that the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth amendments to the Constitution should be rigidly inforced.

RIOT FOLLOWS DEMOCRATIC SPEECH

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Police quelled a riot between white persons and Negroes, while Senator Robinson's acceptance speech was being received by radio at an amusement park here only after one white man had been shot in the leg and a Negro woman felled with a lead pipe.

Authorities said trouble in the park, which was located in a Negro section of the city although operated for whites, had been brewing for some time.

GEORGIA NEGROES OUT FOR SMITH

VALDOSTA, Ga.—"Al Smith for President League" was organized here last night at a rally of colored residents of this city. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Republican attitude toward the colored people and commending Smith's views on prohibition and other issues.

MENCKEN ROASTS HOOVER AND NEGRO LEADERS

H. L. Mencken, muchly quoted editor of the American Mercury, writing in the Baltimore Sun has the following to say about Herbert Hoover and his miscellaneous following. He writes:

"As I long ago argued, Hoover is one of the most adept politicians ever heard of in America. He has a natural instinct for the low, disingenuous, fradulent manipulations that constitute the art and mystery of politics under democracy. He knows precisely how to posture as a Good Man without doing anything to justify the name. He has a strong nose, and can stand stenches without blenching. He is immensely liberal with other people's money. His so-called ideas are the safe, sonorous, meaningless platitudes of an editorial writer on a bad newspaper. He would have made a good bishop. No wonder he is admired by the sort of men who believed that the late Judge Elbert H. Gary was a great man!

"But in all this virtue there is no corruption of innocence. His pre-convention campaign was a model of realism. The while he kept his show going with empty, highfaluting balderdash about Mississippi flood relief and other such moral and harmless subjects, he was gradually gathering into his corral all the worst political rogues in America. If any escaped him, no news of it has got out. The tattered veterans of the Ohio Gang came in to a man. The sturdy bravos of the Vare Gang followed, hayfoot, straw-foot. On their heels were the political parsons and shady lawyers of the Anti-Saloon League. And the fat black boys from the South, their hands out, disgracing their race. And all the miscellaneous rabble of Ku Kluxers, rum-runners, vote-buyers and jury-fixers. He welcomed them all, and they are all on his pay roll today."

Political - 1928
Party Affiliation.

FERDINAND MORTON "TOO SUPERIOR," SAY SOUTHERN LEADERS

Democrats Establish Jim Crow Headquarters With White Man In Charge; Leaders Object to Morton, Smith's Choice, and Smith Yields to Southern Urge.

Courier Pittsburg, Pa.

SAME OLD SOUTH

9-8-28

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Though their party denies the Negroes in the South the right to vote, the Democrats are making strenuous efforts to corral the ballots of the black brother in the states outside of the ex-Confederate belt. A sizable appropriation has been set aside for work among them and a number of prominent Negroes have become identified with the effort. At least one newspaper has suddenly sprung up in New York City which is generally known to be supported by Tammany money.

There would be no objection to this legitimate political activity were it not for the fact that the Democratic national committee, headed by John J. Raskob, the big General Motors and Dupont Powder man, has deliberately insulted the race by establishing a Jim Crow headquarters for the Negroes. Then, to add insult to injury, it has placed a white man in charge of it.

Go to the huge General Motors building in midtown, New York City, and there on the eighth floor you will find the headquarters of the Democratic party for this campaign. There you will find Pat Harrison and a dozen other Southern politicians in charge. If you search there for the division of Negro work you will search in vain. Inquiry will reveal that the colored end of the campaign is being handled by the Smith-for-President Colored League, a few blocks away at 126 West Forty-sixth street, in a dingy loft building on a side street.

Go to the Democratic headquarters, where all except colored work is handled, and you will find everything spick and span, clean and sanitary. Go to the headquarters of the Smith-for-President Colored League and you find it domiciled in surroundings far from attractive. Indeed, the average political ward office looks more presentable.

White Man in Charge

In charge of this Smith-for-President Colored League is Mr. William Gaston, a Boston white man, who, as usual, claims to know, love and understand Negroes. He is known as temporary chairman. He is the big boss and handles all of the finances. Under him is Mr. Julian D. Rainey, an attorney from Boston, a Negro and a friend of Mr. Gaston. Lawyer Rainey is known as temporary secretary.

Two questions naturally present themselves: Why was a white man selected to head a Jim Crow Democratic division and why wasn't this colored work placed in the charge of Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner of New York City and Democratic leader in Harlem for many years? Mr. Morton is much better known than Mr. Rainey or Mr. Gaston, at least among Negroes; he knows the political game, and is qualified otherwise, being a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

The answer to these two questions ought to reveal in a way what Negro Democrats can expect if Alfred E. Smith, with his Dixie hangers-on, gets to the White House. As has been already stated the Negro workers have been segregated from the white Democratic workers, despite the fact that there is no segregation in any of the public offices in New York City. Well substantiated rumors explain why Ferdinand Q. Morton wasn't chosen to head the work. Morton was not given the leadership of the Negro campaign because men like Pierre S. du Pont, Senators George of Georgia and Harrison of Mississippi, and Raskob, himself, objected to him on the ground that he "has a social equality complex." Some of them had been to his large office in the Municipal building and saw all of the white girls working there. They didn't like that and a murmur went around that he acted "too superior" toward these girls.

Morton, Smith's Choice

Again, some of the Southern members of the Democratic staff felt that if an astute fellow like Morton was placed in charge of the important colored work, he would, in the event of victory expect to dictate certain Negro appointments. And the Southerners don't like that. Morton is a personal friend of Al Smith, and the latter urged that he be appointed, but the rest of the whites refused to consider it. Then, to make matters worse, Morton objected to a Jim Crow headquarters for Negro work. He wanted the Negro division to be right along with the other divisions, and if not then it should have some appropriate office more in keeping with the importance of the work to be done.

Strange to relate, even some of the Negro workers have agreed with the Southern whites that Morton is "too uppity" because he would not stand for a Jim Crow headquarters. One well-known Negro ran to the white folks claiming that Morton would not do for the position because he drank excessively. The humor of this is quickly apparent when the fact is revealed that this tattling Negro has never been known to refuse a drink himself. He seemed to ignore the fact that about everybody on the Democratic staff drinks, including Al Smith himself. Another Negro very prominent in the "colored work" sided with the Southern whites on the grounds that Negroes "can't be so particular when you're spending white folks' money." This last fellow is a Harvard graduate and a Bostonian.

Camoflage!

One of the most amusing points in connection with this Jim Crow Democratic division is its effort to not appear to be what it is. To illustrate: Mr. Rainey claims that the Smith-for-President Colored League is merely a voluntary independent organization of independent Negro and white voters interested in getting Al Smith elected, and is not the Jim Crow branch of the national Democratic committee. Yet, both he and his white boss, Mr. Gaston, will admit that his so-called league is "taking care of the colored work" of the Democratic party, and more important, paying all of the bills out of money set aside from the Democratic war chest. Mr. Gaston, a pleasant, refined young man, even complains that he is not getting enough money to carry on the work from the main headquarters.

No one has yet been able to explain why, if this "league" is composed of colored and white voters, it should not be situated in Democratic headquarters and merged with the rest of the work. Nor is it clear why, if the "league" is handling the "colored work" it should not be headed by a colored man. Is it because the head of this "colored work" would have to sit on the Democratic advisory committee with Pat Harrison and Senator George of Georgia? Was the Jim Crow Democratic division camouflaged as an independent "league" and pushed off on a side street in a dingy loft because Mr. Raskob and his associates did not want any dark citizens around to antagonize Southern visitors and politicians?

Lastly, if segregation is inaugurated before Al Smith is elected, will it be generally introduced after he is elected in the departmental offices in Washington? If manly, intelligent Negroes like Morton are persona non grata with the Democratic bosses before they get into power, what chance will they have of getting any consideration when the Donkey moves into the capitol? Governor Smith may be personally all right on the color question, but how about the mass of emaciated Southern politicians he will bring to Washington with him if elected?

HERALD
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AUG 19 1928

Colored Voters to Form Political Organizations

Washington colored people are planning to organize for political activities within both major parties, J. Finley Wilson, local political leader, declared yesterday. Wilson is expected to preside at a convention in Chicago of negro politicians from all over the country.

The problem of the convention, Robert J. Nelson, leading colored Democrat here said, is to determine "whether the negro shall choose the bitter end with the Democrats or the usual tail end with the Republicans."

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.
AUG 20 1928

Expects Smith To Land Negro Vote in State

Leaders of Race Inclined to Governor Unless He Should Make "Break"

By Earl Lutz,
Times-Dispatch Staff Correspondent.

BUCKROE BEACH, VA., Aug. 19—Unless Governor Alfred E. Smith make a colossal "break" in his acceptance speech, Virginia Negro voters will be found supporting the Democratic nominee in the presidential election.

Meeting at the Bay Shore Hotel this afternoon, Negro leaders from the congressional districts east of the Blue Ridge discussed their attitude toward the presidential campaign. The trend was decidedly Al Smith, but it was decided to avoid any commitment until after the Democratic nominee has spoken. Two weeks hence a mass meeting will be held here to definitely reach a decision.

Pollard Presides.

The meeting was presided over by Joseph R. Pollard, Negro attorney, of Richmond, and once a candidate for United States Senator. The gathering was non-partisan, there being both Republicans and Democrats in attendance. No government employees or "job hunters" were present, it was stressed by the committee, headed by Dr. Leon Reid, of Richmond, which was appointed to make public the deliberations.

Among those addressing the gathering was Robert J. Nelson, of Washington, editor of the Washington Eagle, who was recently appointed regional director for the Smith committee to deal with the Negro voters in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Drs. Wilkins and Jefferson, Tennessee Negro Democrats, were also present to urge support of Smith.

Time to Break Away.

The time has come for the Negro voter to break away from blind allegiance to a political party as a matter of principle, it was declared. The Republican party was accused of having used the Negro as long as it suited that party's convenience. Now the "lily white" movement has forced him to the background.

It was also brought out that a vote for Smith is a vote against in-

tolerance, something from which the Negro has long suffered. The economic side of the Negro voting the Democratic ticket in the South was stressed strongly.

The G. O. P.'s sins of omission and commission were rapped by speakers. In fact the Negro voter was declared to have a cumulative debt to pay.

When Robert R. Pollard ran for the Senate he received 18,000 votes. It is not believed that there are more than 15,000 Negroes in Virginia qualified for the coming election.

The view of some of the men attending today's conference is that the Negro should not be a unit in politics; that the rural voter should use his franchise as best suited to meet his problems and the urban voter should view the situation as it affects him. While barred from Democratic primaries, these men feel that the Negro can serve his State best by weighing local problems in the same scales as the white voter rather than sulking and being an irritating threat to the domenant party.

The general meeting called by the conference will be held on September 2, the day before Labor Day, which will give hundreds an opportunity to attend.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.

AUG 21 1928

NEGRO VOTERS ARE INCLINED TOWARD SMITH

His Acceptance Speech Is Awaited; Conference At Buckroe Sept. 3

Many negro leaders of Virginia are inclined to support the Democratic ticket in November, but await the acceptance speech of Governor Smith Wednesday, acc ding to Earl Lutz, staff orrespondent of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, who covered a meeti of colored voters yesterday at Buckroe Beach. It was decided at the meeting to hold a general conference at Buckroe Beach on Labor Day.

Mr. Lutz wrote the Times-Dispatch under date of August 19 as follows:

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HERALD
AUGUSTA, GA.

AUG 15 1928

IT IS THE WHITE MAN'S FIGHT, SAYS NEGRO LEADER

THE HERALD has, on several occasions, deplored the tendency of a number of enthusiastic Georgia newspapers to inject the negro issue into the presidential political fight as a means of prejudicing voters against the Republican nominee. As Dan Magill, of Athens, said in a letter to the Columbus Enquirer-Sun, a number of so-called representative newspapers in the state have sought to offset the prejudice of some voters against Smith's religion with a warning of negro political supremacy if the state supports Hoover.

The most conservative newspapers of the South, all of them leaders in their field, have deplored this disposition to "bait" voters and have, while giving their support to the Democratic nominee, refused to have a part in such practices.

We were greatly impressed by a letter to the Atlanta Constitution, published in that paper Sunday, from a Negro minister who is executive secretary of the Southern Negro Baptist Church. As humply as any person could desire, yet in a most intelligent and forcible manner, this Negro, the Rev. D. D. Crawford, appeals to the white people to fight their political battles without prejudice to the members of his race. He advises the Negroes to vote on this issue "as the Lord gives them light to see it arlght without projecting themselves into the controversy as it relates to either one of our white factions. The issue as I see it is very largely a white man's issue."

"Thus far Negro leaders have not made liquor, prohibition, or the 18th amendment an issue," declares the Negro minister. "They seem to be lining up with one or the other presidential candidates, which I think is their right. I therefore fail to see why the Negro should be drawn into this white man's fight and made a scapegoat for either side. I do not think the Negro is responsible for conditions as they are any further than he has been permitted to violate the laws. Therefore, let me plead for future happiness, peace and prosperity of our state and the Southland."

In urging that the white people of the state fight their political battles among themselves without saddling upon their colored neighbors anything but that that is fair and just, the minister declares that he is sure "the good white people of this state are fair-minded and fully disposed to do the right thing by all of our citizens."

With the exception of a few leaders with a political bent, who have in the main been used by white men cleverer than they, the Negro has not cut much of a figure in Georgia politics, not even as Republicans, and The Herald feels, as we have stated before, that some of our contemporaries are deliberately warning of political ghosts for the sole purpose of frightening unthinking men and women.

Even Ben Davis himself, who spoke to an audience of Negroes here Sunday, gave the lie to the rumor that he had breakfast with Mr. Hoover in Atlanta. "I wasn't invited," Davis laughed, "and if Mr. Hoover had not known better I would have certainly told him."

We know one woman in Augusta who would like to vote for Hoover, but who will stay away from the polls because the Republican nominee shook hands with the national colored committeewoman from Georgia when he visited Savannah some months ago. And that is our first knowledge that Georgia had a national colored committeewoman. If there is one, she has kept well out of the limelight up to this time.

If we must spread political canards, why make the Negro, an innocent bystander, suffer as a result of it?

Political – 1928

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

Laurel, Miss., Call

Saturday, September 29, 1928

Smith Cohorts Work Hard to Get Negro Votes Out of North

New York, Sept. 28.—(Special.)—One of the most difficult of the problems of the democratic presidential campaign managers this year is how to handle their active solicitation of negro votes in the north, without giving offense to the rank and file of white democrats in the south. The efforts thus far made to corral the colored voters in the great centers of population in the east, where the negroes constitute no small population factor, seem already to be having an unfavorable reaction south of the Mason and Dixon line. But regardless of this, the Smith effort to capture the negro vote in the north continues with unabated zeal, although there is great anxiety to keep it out of southern newspapers.

The line being taken by the Smith negro organizers is that, if elected, Gov. Smith would "bring the south to a recognition of the error of its ways." Editorials in Smith negro newspapers hail him as "the greatest hope that has appeared on the political horizon since emancipatian," and negro speakers are telling the voters of their race that "it is not the party, but the president that sits in the White House" that counts.

At the same time, democratic headquarters are taking no step to hinder the effort being made in the south to portray Republican-Nominee Hoover as a foe of white supremacy. The plan apparently is to try to win the northern negroes for Smith because of Smith's record, and to turn southern white democrats away from Hoover because of allegations of Hoove's alleged over-friendliness to the negroes. This effort to ride two horses has thus far met with fair success, although of late there have been some evidences of southern dissatisfaction at the attempt to corral northern negroes for Smith.

Jack Johnson for Smith

The most conspicuous incident in this connection in the last month occurred when Senator Carter Glass of Virginia telegraphed National Chairmon John J. Raskob to know whether it was true or not that Jack Johnson, famous negro prize fighter, is actively working for Gov. Smith among the negroes of the land.

Chairman Raskob telegraphed back that "Johnson is not connected with this committee in any capacity." While technically true, the Raskob reply was evasive in that it did not disclose that Jack Johnson is working locally in Chicago for Gov. Smith.

Johnson Accepts.

Last December the former heavyweight champion of the world was made a democratic committeeman in the Second ward of Chicago. The theory of the Brennan group, which gave him this post, was that Johnson, one of the most famous negroes of all times, could do a great deal to organize Chicago's black people democratically in the fashion in which Harlem negroes had been so successfully organized by Tammany Hall. Johnson accepted the position, and the next month made a statement in which he said that he was "glad to state that we are meeting with wonderful success" and that "members are coming in daily glad for a chance to receive their long-delayed political justice." He continued with a tribute to Tammany Hall, in its connection with the negroe, in these words:

"Knowing as they do the fair policy of Tammany Hall, they are throwing their loyal support to our organization, far beyond our most sanguine expectations. I shall in the future as in the past do my full duty to my country and my race."

Thus, while Chairman Raskob's denial to Senator Glass was technically true, it is being pointed out here that what Mr. Raskob denied was that Jack Johnson was an official of the democratic national committee. In view of Johnson's colorful career, which includes many incidents other than his ring battles, Mr. Raskob's anxiety to deny his connection with the nation committee is understandable. It will be remembered that for many years Jack Johnson was a fugitive from the United States because of charges in connection with the white slave trade, particularly involving a white mistress he had had while prize ring champion in the United States.

Morton Organizes for Al.

An indication of the zealous efforts the democrats are making to corral the negro votes is shown, it is pointed out here, in a financial statement of the Smith for President Colored league, with headquarters in New York city, as of September 1. The statement, filed with the clerk of the house of representatives of Washington on September 12, showed that the democratic national committee had already turned over $15,000 to pay the expenses thus far incurred by the national Smith negro organizers. Disbursements by the Smith for President Colored league in August alone amounted to $4,443.

This organization is headed by Ferdinand Q. Morton, most prominent of the negro democratic bosses in New York city. Morton has been active throughout the country organizing units of the Smith for President Colored league wherever he can. Reputed to be the highest paid negro public official in the United States, he has been a Tammany appointee for many years, and at present is one of the three members of New York city's municipal civil service commission, at a salary of $7,500 per year.

Morton started out in New York as one of the numerous assistants on the staff of the local district attorney, Charles F. Murphy, successor of Richard Croker as Tammany boss, and the Tammany leader from 1903 until his death in 1924, discovered Morton's political ability and recognized him as the Tammany leade of the negroes in Harlem. This district, the so-called "negro paradise," is constituted by the Nineteenth assembly district and those adjoining it. Manhattan Borough, which embraces Harlem, contains over 109,000 negroes, most of them in Harlem itself.

In Murphy's time Morton was regarded as the undisputed negro boss of New York city and state.

Mayor John T. Hylan made his a civil service commissioner and Mayor "Jimmie" Walker reappointed him when he came into office himself.

Since Murphy's death, Morton has had to fight harder to maintain his leadership of the negro democrats of the state, because of attempts of certain minor Tammany democrats to urge the negroes of each district to recognize the official Tammany leader of that district rather than any particular boss of their own race.

However, Morton has fought them all, and has managed to maintain his supremacy. He is stilyl municipal civil service commissioner and is still the head of the United Negro Democracy of Harlem, an organization thirty years old, claiming a membership of about 30,000. The club recently has shown signs of prosperity, for it has lately moved from quarters on Seventh avenue with a shabby ground floor entrance to spacious rooms at 222 West 145th street. The entry here is a stairway, ending at the sidewalk and so richly fitted with brass rods and other ornaments that it might well be a companionway for a private yacht. The second story quarters, besides an assembly-and-ball room, present a ladies' room expensively and fervidly furnished, and a large private room or headquarters for Boss Morton, which, though not yet furnished, reveals walls, paneled and tinted, that promise much luxury.

Tammany has given recognition to negroes among New York city officialdom by many appointments other than that of Boss Morton. For instance, there is a negro deputy assistant district attorney, Thomas B. Dyett, by name. A partner or former partner of Dyett's, Sylvanus H. Hart, is a state tax examiner.

Other Negro Officials

Among other negro officials of New York are William H. Jackson, filing clerk of the board of aldermen; Harry Bragg, chief warrant clek of New York state's income tax bureau in New York city, and Cornelius W. McDougold, a member of the state's commission to revise the inheritance laws and a former special assistant attorney-general.

Harlem is likewise favored by a large and up-to-date armory, housing the 369th infantry regiment of the New York national guard. The atmosphere of this armory is surprisingly exclusive. A series of negro privates, corporals, etc., halt and delay the white visitor in his progress towards the office, say, of the regimental adjutant, a mulatto captain named Lucas. Successive explainations must be made to each subhost, and conversation with the captain, when achieved will be interrupted by another series of negroes. The captain moreover, is curt and disobliging. The highest officers of the army and navy can be more readily interviewed at Washington, in fact, and may be relied upon to display far more courtesy than this captain of a negro militia regiment that has long resented the presence of whites among its officers.

But the Harlem negroes are not satisfied with their present military control of the district, nor with a great preponderance of negoes among the city policemen in the Harlem streets. Even white women, driving cars thereabouts, are dependent upon the courtesy of negro traffic officers. The negroes have repeatedly secured the passage of legislation to a certain stage at Albany which, if successful, would enable them to elect their own municipal judges; and thus enable them to support, through a negro bench, the regulation and protection of the whites that remain in the district.

The fashion in which New York negroes are being appealed to in behalf of Gov. Smith is shown by a negro newspaper of that city. One of the arguments being made is that if Gov. Smith is elected he will "bring the south to a recognition of the error of its ways" in regard to the negro race.

This particular statement is contained in an editorial of the Negro World, published in New York city, in its issue of August 25 of the present year. It printed this perfervid appeal on the ground that Smith would bring a better deal to the negroes of the south. The editorial read, in part:

"Smith or Hoover. Between them the choice must be made. And it is the part of common sense in 1928 for the negro to make a choice. Hoover must be rejected. Then let us choose Smith, an excellent man, a man of understanding and large-heartedness and great humanity; a man, as it seems, destined among other things to bring the south to a recognition of the error of its ways. Be sure and support Smith. He is the only hope—the greatest hope that has appeared on the political horizon since the emancipation."

But the democratic national committee's efforts to attract negro voters to the Smith banners are by no means confined to New York city. In truth, only because it has been in progress for so many pears under the careful direction of Tammany. Great store is being laid with expected gains on negro votes in Missouri, especially in view of the nomination for congress in Missouri of a negro democrat.

Negro Democrat in Congress

This man's name is Joseph L. McLemore. If he should be elected, which Missouri democrats think possible, and which Smith headquarters here in New York think more than possible, McLemore will be the first negro to be elected to congress for nearly thirty years. The negro democratic nominee in the St. Louis district was formerly an employe at the

United States capitol in Washington. He was appointed an elevator operator in that structure upon the recommendation of Representative L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, the republican incumbent of the congressional seat the negro democrat is now seeking to win.

When McLemore was appointed an elevator operator, he was listed as a republican. Some surprise has been expressed in Washington that the man who received his appointment at Representative Dyer's hands as a republican should now be democratic nominee for congress and running against the man who secured him the job. McLemore got his democratic leanings while finishing a law course at New York university seven years ago.

McLemore's nomination, however, is being stressed by negro speakers all over the country, who are on the stump for the Smith-Raskob ticket. It is expected by democratic headquarters to have a powerful effect in lining up negroes for Smith not only in Missouri, but also in Kentucky, Ohio, Maryland and Tennessee—in fact, in all the border and southern states in which the negroes vote.

McLemore has declared his confidence that he will defeat his white opponent. He says that his district—the Twelfth Missouri congressional district—has a 65 per cent negro vote, and that he will swing three-fourths of it, in addition to getting the votes of white democrats. He likewise is confident that he can carry negroes of his district over to Al Smith.

"Most of the democratic vote is white. In the past the negroes here have been voting the republican ticket, but this year Gov. Al Smith is going to be a big drawing power among the negroes, and many of those who formerly supported the republican ticket are going to vote the democratic ticket straight—from Smith on down.

"The trouble is, the negro has been too strong a republican. As a result, the republicans count the negro vote ahead of time and they don't do anything for him. In New York city the negroes vote democatic and consequently the negro gets recognition there with an occasional office."

Nomination of a negro as democratic candidate in St. Louis caused a great stir among politicians of all races in that city. Many negroes there believe that it will be a powerful factor in carrying Missouri for Smith. Here is the way Joseph E. Mitchell, editor of the St. Louis Argus, a negro newspaper, views it:

Negro V... point

"A sentiment for Smith has developed among numerous colored republicans, because of his attitude on prohibition. The thinking class in our race feels the negro has not received a square deal from republicans leaders." McLemore himself believes that "colored people are gradually awakening to the fact that Smith is one of the fairest men in the country," and, added that "it is not the party, but the president that sits in the White House" that counts.

Another negro leader of St. Louis, George B. Vashon by name, declared that one of the chief reasons for the negroes voting for Smith is that the negroes are principally wet.

The extent of the negro vote in the northern states is being pointed out by the negro papers of the north, and shows readily the anxiety of the democratic national committee to corral so many of these votes.

An article in the St. Louis Argus recently claimed that there are 5,588,500 negroes of voting age in the United States, and added that "there are a sufficient number in many of the pivotal and in some of the border states to determine the result in a close election."

It added this analysis of negro voting strength, based upon the 1920 federal census:

"New York, 142,544; New Jersey, 75,671; Pennsylvania, 191,226: Illinois, 128,090; Indiana, 53,935; Ohio, 126,940; Tennessee, 245,395; Kentucky, 143,881; Missouri, 121,328, and Maryland, 141,991.

"Of the total of 5,522,524 negro voters in 1920, 2,792,006 were men and 2,730,274 women.

"There are other states where the negro is by no means a negligible factor in politics. For example, there was a colored population of more than 149,000 in Oklahoma in 1920, and of these more than 76,000 had attained the voting age.

"Kansas had 79,725 negroes within her borders in 1920, and of the number 37,000 were entitled to vote. In New England the 1920 population of negroes was:

"Massachusetts, 45,466; Connecticut, 21,046; Rhode Island, 10,036; Vermont, 572; New Hampshire 621, and Maine, 1,310."

"Thus it is easy to see why the democratic national committee is devoting so much energy and money to the task of organizing the negro vote in the United States. It is having more success at doing this than in keeping the fact quiet so far as the south is concerned. For the national committee headquarters are receiving an increasing number of demands from the south that these negro activities cease. Thus far they have sought to pacify these protesters by soft answers, but whether this method of answering queries from the south can continue successfully or not is another question.

Prominent Race People On Smith Advisory Comm.

New York, Oct. 3.—Prominent colored men and women throughout the country have accepted invitations to become members of the Advisory Committee of the Smith-for-President Colored League, which has its National Headquarters at 126 West 46th Street.

The list includes: Dr. C. C. Ailer, Ohio; Mrs. Hibernia Austin, New York; Mrs. Bessie Barrett, North Carolina; the Rev. L. L. Berry, Virginia; the Rev. L. B. Bowden, Oklahoma; T. J. Calloway, Maryland; the Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter, Tennessee; Dr. J. Claiborne Carper, Maryland; Edward H. Carry, Illinois; Dr. Edward A. Carter, Michigan; Thos. H. R. Clarke, District of Columbia; Dr. E. Duval Colley, Ohio; Dr. Paul A. Collins, New York; E. H. Copeland, North Carolina; the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Connecticut; Charles S. Cuney, District of Columbia; Stanford Davis, Delaware; J. Steward Davis, Maryland; Bishop E. Thomas Demby, Arkansas; Joseph B. Eaton, Virginia; Charles W. Gant, Pennsylvania; A. L. Garvin, Kentucky; Capt. David Gilmer, North Carolina; C. H. Gummer, North Carolina; B. C. Gordon, New Jersey; Samuel H. Harris, Tennessee; J. M. Harrison, Virginia; Joslah F. Henry, Maryland; Isaac W. Howard, Delaware; Prof. C. N. Hunter, North Carolina; Mrs. Marguerite Hamilton, Delaware.

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Ohio; William N. Jones, Maryland; E. B. Jourdain, Massachusetts; Clarence Kittrell, Pennsylvania; Dr. T. L. Love, North Carolina; Eugene S. McIntosh, Republican National Administration toward colored people in the matter New York; Luther E. Manuel, Oklahoma; W. C. Martin, District of Columbia; the Rev. E. P. McCoo, Kentucky; Thomas Miller, Pennsylvania; J. Thomas Newsome, Virginia; Dr. Godfrey Nurse, New York; Dr. Jacob B. Oliver, Indiana; J. Rice Porter, Kentucky; E. L. Powell, West Virginia; P. Clyde Randall, Pennsylvania; Dr. Leon A. Reid, Virginia; Dr. E. P. Roberts, New York; Homer G. Roberts, Missouri; Maurice Rouselle, Delaware; John W. Russell, Indiana; Armond W. Scott, District of Columbia; Mrs. M. Cravath Simpson, Massachusetts; Dr. Simpson A. Smith, West Virginia; W. Elis Stewart, Illinois; John B. Summers, Pennsylvania; Dr. O. H. Sweet, Michigan; B. F. Thomas, New York; Miss Emily Thomas, Virginia; James C. Thomas, New York; Dr. Joseph H. Thomas, Maryland; Neval H. Thomas, District of Columbia; William Thomas, Maryland; George B. Vashon, Missouri; Dr. U. Conrad Vincent, New York; William Warley, Kentucky; the Rev. Noah W. Williams, Missouri; Peter L. Woodbury, Maryland; Dr. William Worthy, Massachusetts.

EX ALDERMAN HEADS CAPITAL SMITH CLUB

Independence Stressed In Address Before City's Biggest Racial Group

MEETINGS PLANNED

National Speakers Scheduled To Address Mass Meetings

ANNAPOLIS.—With Charles Henry Bell, who has served the city as alderman, leading race man of Annapoli and vicinity, have formed a Smith-for-President organization that bids fair to play an important part in the November election.

Joseph A. Taylor, prominent Elk, is secretary and W. D. Nixon, of Anne Arundel County, is chairman of the executive board.—At the invitation of the Royal Flush Club, the largest organization of its kind in Maryland, officers of the club addressed them on the merits of the two major political parties.

Says Debt Is Paid

Pointing out that our forefathers paid the debt of gratitude owed the Republican party, Mr. Nixon urged that the present generation of men and women think for themselves and withdraw their support from the G. O. P. adding that the party's ingratitude and neglect of race interests should no longer be tolerated.

An appeal for independence was sounded by ex-Alderman Bell, who pointed out that it is now time for the Negro to stop following blindly the party that has not kept its faith with the people.

To Hold Mass Meeting

The newly organized club has a large following and plans to hold several large mass meetings during October, at which time addresses will be made by some of the country's leading thinkers.

SMITH FORCES PLEASED WITH REGISTRATION

Declaring that they have reason to estimate that at least half of the 3,558 race registrants at the supplimental registration Tuesday were either Democrats or declined, J. Steward Davis, director of the Maryland headquarters of the Smith for President League, expressed elation over the trend of affairs, Wednesday.

Walter S. Emerson, member of the city Republican Campaign Committee, although refusing to make an estimate, indicated that the Republicans were not worrying about conditions.

3,558 Register

Returns from the precincts show that 3,558 new names were added to the voters roll in the city. The total registration in Baltimore city is now 28,609.

May Change Affiliation

Voters who have aligned themselves with any party may also change their affiliation again during the supplemental registration days September 25 or October 9, it was pointed out.

Women registrants far outnumbered the men. In the first 12 precincts of the 27th ward there were no colored registrants.

Democratic leaders complained that in some cases judges refused to change affiliations from Republican to Democratic at the request of voters and it was necessary to obtain a ruling from Willis R. Jones, Assistant Attorney General, to make the matter clear.

Democrats Busy

At the Smith for President headquarters the campaign started with full force this week. Assisting Director Davis are Arthur Bragg, Peter Woodberry, Walter Berkley and Miss Margaret Dow, stenographer.

Political-1928

Democratic

Party Affiliation

Jasper, Ala., Eagle
Wednesday, September 19, 1928

AL SMITH AND THE NEGRO

The so-called Anti-Smith Democrats are making a great effort to convince the Southern people that Gov. Smith is a strong believer in negro equality and has never hesitated to favor the negro race. On that hubject let's hear form one of the leading negro politicians of the South, Ben Davis, Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, who delivered the Georgia delegation to Hoover at Kansas City. Davis publishes a newspaper in Atlanta, The Atlanta Independent, and here is what the negro editor says about the Democrats and Al Smith editorially in his paper:

"A vote for Al Smith is not a vote for the man, but a vote for the Democratic party.

"Al Smith is no better than the Democratic party. His record does not disclose a single favor that he had done for negroes in New York. He 'the negro knows that the Democratic party is his sworn enemy.

"As infamous and as wrong and cowardly as lily-whiteism is, it is no worse than the robbery and out-lawry of the Democratic party against American negro."

Ben Davis, the man who delivered the Georgia delegation to Hoover (the Anti-Smith Democrat's choice for president) says a vote for Smith is a vote for the Democratic party. Who can deny his statement, since Gov. Smith was the choice of a majority of the Democrats of the nation and a vote for Smith is in a sense a vote for the Democratic party?

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.

SEP 26 1928

NEGROES FLOCK TO SMITH, CLAIM

Democrat Leader Says Their Votes May Be Decisive in Four States.

BY C. B. ROURKE.

Negroes of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia are flocking to Gov. Al Smith in large numbers, according to reports made today to local democratic headquarters by Attorney Earl B. Dickerson, regional director of the Smith-for-President Colored league, headquarters of which are in the Trenier hotel.

"The total Negro vote of northern states exceeds 2,000,000," said Attorney Dickerson. "This entire block of votes is normally republican, but with the efforts now being put forth by colored democratic leaders there is strong possibility that northern members of the race may decide the election in favor of Gov. Smith.

"Democratic recognition of colored voters in Cleveland, O., where two or three Negro councilmen were elected by that party, has developed such strong sentiment throughout that state that leaders hope to swing the majority of Negro votes to Gov. Smith.

"Because of the activity of the Ku-Klux Klan in republican affairs in Indiana the colored vote of that state is now largely democratic. In Illinois, West Virginoa and Michigan many of the intelligent, independent Negro leaders are engaged in the organization of Smith-for-president clubs and the promotion of democratic activities. In Illinois active Smith clubs have been organized by the Negro voters in Chicago, Peoria, Springfield, East St. Louis, Cairo, Carbondale, Danville and Evanston."

Urges Progressives to Aid Smith.

Jacob E. Grossberg, chairman of the Cook county progressive party, has issued a statement in which he says: "As between Hoover and Smith, at least, the progressives should vote for Smith."

"Hoover lacks political convictions, and Smith's attitude on prohibition has been impossible," says the statement in part, "but, nevertheless, the progressives should vote for Smith on the one issue of water power alone. The desperate efforts of the power trust to obtain control of Muscle Shoals may be the decisive conflict in this struggle between private greed and the public weal."

Grid Fans to Hear Walker.

Thousands of football fans who will gather in Chicago for the Navy-Notre Dame game on Oct. 13 are to be given the opportunity of hearing Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York deliver the first of two speeches he will make in Illinois, according to announcement today by Thomas F. Donovan, democratic national committeeman, and Martin J. O'Brien, chairman of the county central committee.

Original plans were to have Mayor Walker here on Monday, Oct. 15, but when it was learned that the democratic candidate himself would probably talk here at the Coliseum on Oct. 17 it was decided to allow a little more time between the dates of the two speeches. As a consequence the decision was to have the New York mayor talk here the night of Oct. 12, Columbus day, the eve of the football contest. His speech probably will be made at the Union Stock Yards in Dexter pavilion, which seats 10,000 persons.

Mayor Walker will deliver his second speech on Oct. 16, either at Springfield or Joliet, with the latter the more likely on account of better broadcasting facilities.

Gov. Smith's talk here will be in the Coliseum with the greatest radio hook-up which it is possible to provide. The candidate's insistence that he must talk within doors led to the abandonment of original plans to have him make his speech in Soldier field. When this became known it was found that only three days were available for the Coliseum during the second two weeks in October. These were Oct. 16, 17 and 29. The last of the three was considered by the democratic national committee too close upon election day and word was sent to the local managers to make arrangements for either one of the other two days. It is now pretty definitely decided that Gov. Smith will be here the night of Oct. 17.

Norwegian Club Formed.

The Al Smith for President Norwegian-American league has been organized with headquarters in the Hotel Sherman. Einar Graff was elected president.

"Prohibition was tried in Norway and found wanting and was eliminated at a popular election," said Mr. Graff. "Norwegians are not in favor of the Volstead act and, like Smith, are in favor of remodeling it. They also like Smith's views on farm relief."

See Hoover Gains in South.

L. M. Chilton, republican national committeeman of Kentucky, and Representative William E. Evans of California, who have just completed a seven-weeks tour of Kentucky and Tennessee, reported to national headquarters here that the campaign in the border states was not between the republicans and democrats but between the people and Tammany hall.

They said that Kentucky was so certain for Hoover that even the democrats admit it and they predicted a majority in the state of 60,000 for the republiacn candidate. They said also that Tennessee was sure for Hoover, but mentioned no figures. The people in both states are fighting Tammany hall.

Political -928

Party Affiliation.

Smith-for-President Col. League

Omaha, Nebraska, Sept 4th—The Colored League, Smith-for-President Club, has been formed here with headquarters at 1811 north 24th Street. Plans have been formulated to carry on an active campaign in support of the Democratic candidates.

The officers are: Andrew Stuart, President; Harry Leland, Ex-President; R. Hudson, 2nd Vice-President; Mrs. George Wheeler, 3rd Vice-President; Dr. W. Peebles, Secretary; John O. Woods, Asst. Secretary; W. R. Estell, Recording Secretary; J. A. Harris Treasurer; The Rev. J. C. Brewer, Chairman of Publicity Committee.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 4th—Negro Democrats and Independent voters have organized to wage an intensive campaign and have formed the "Al" Smith League of Colored voters of Ohio.

9-1-28

Negroes from all sections of the State attended a recent meeting which was held to promote Governor Smith's candidacy, as well as support "such other officials as may be considered favorable to the progress and advancement of the Colored people." Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, of this city, formerly U. S. Minister to Liberia, was elected President. Other officers chosen were: Dr. R. E. Pettiford, Springfield, Vice-President, and Albert T. Allen, Rendville, Secretary.

The Executive Committee is composed of Dr. E. A. Colley, Cincinnati; John W. Johnson, Cleveland; A. E. Harris, Toleda; C. L. Brown, Columbus; and Dono Smith, Dayton.

Cleveland, Sept. 4th—Dissatisfaction is growing among colored voters of Cuyahoga County. The latest cause for open revolt is said to be the discovery that Negro Committeemen representing the majority of voters in three city wards, are under the domination of white ward leaders, who, in almost every instance, is not even a resident in the wards they assume to control.

The wards involved are the 12th, 17th, and 19thfl The argument advanced is that where there is a preponderance of Negro voters, there should b rac leaders.

Washington, Sept. 4th—Under the caption, Smith and Negro Equality, the Fellowship Forum, official organ of the Ku Klux Klan, prominently displays the following in black face type:

"Under Governor Smith's administration, Negro equality is practiced in the public schools of New York, and it is an open secret that Governor Smith believes in aquality among the blacks and white. The Women Voters call upon the Southern delegates and ask them if they can conscientiously vote for a man who would try to force upon the people of the South Negro equality as Governor Smith indicated he would do on more than one occasion.

"Harlem, "Negro Heaven", the lowest section of New York City, is over two-thirds owned by Tammany. The night clubs, gambling joints, speakeasies, and bootleggers are financed by tammany. In return for this, Governor Smith got one of his largest votes from the whole city out of Harlem. Half a million Negroes, mostly yellow, live in Harlem, and not only declare themselves equal to whites, but are permitted to live as man and wife with the whites, and their children allowed to attend white schools. They have been so encouraged in Harlem under Smith's administration that they are breaking their bounds and permeating the whole city. Broadway plays are entirely given to colored actors, and they are the chief entertainers in the night clubs. Are we going to allow them to spread from New York City throughout the country? No, let us stop this while there is yet ime."

This sort of bunk with no earmarks of truth whatever is the sort of argument this Klan publication is making to show white people why they should support Hoover instead of Smith.

Cleveland, Sept. 4th—Dr. James A. Owen, a prominent young colored physician of this city, attended the Democratic Convention which recently met in Columbus.

Upon his return home, Dr. Owen stated that he found much Smith sentiment among members of the race throughout the State.

Democratic

New York, Sept. 4th—Jim Noble one of the best known Negroes in Oklahoma and messenger to every Governor since statehood, with the exception of the present Governor Johnson, has announced his intention of voting for Alfred E. Smith.

In a telegram to former Senator Robert L. Owen, who has come out for Hoover, Noble wired:

"'See by the press that you are going to vote for Hoover. I'se gwine to kill your vote."

Jim Noble is known to all politicians of Oklahoma. It is said that he was ousted from the messengership at the capitol because of Klu Klux influence.

Norfolk, Sept. 4th—That there is a strong Smith-for-President sentiment throughout Virginia among Negroes, was indicated at a recent conference of state leaders held at Buckroe Beach

While Governor Smith was not endorsed, by almost a unanimous vote the participants refused to endorse Herbert Hoover. Several prominent Republicans openly spoke in behalf of the New York Governor's candidacy, among whom was Dr. Leon Reid of Richmond.

Joseph R. Pollard, who ran for the U. S. Senate eight years ago on an independent Republican ticket as a protest against Lilly Whitism and polled eighteen thousand votes, presided.

Baltimore, Sept. 4th—The Negro must go into new paths and break political traditions, the Right Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, told large gatherings at the Trinity A. M. E. Church and Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Bishop Ransom explains that he did not consider himself a "political person" if he discussed the 18th Amendment in pulpits.

"The 18th Amendment", he said, "is not a fetish. It is no more sacred than the14th and 15th Amendments, the latter being the source of all just Government."

He argued that if some ministers can call the 18th Amendment a moral question in their pulpits, others can call the 118th Amendment a moral question in their pulpits, others can point out "the immorality resulting from it and some other form of regulation to stop this increasing immorality."

Bishop Ransom pointed out that a Negro has been nominated for Congress by Democrats in St. Louis, and that the Democrats must vote for the Negro and the Negro vote the Democratic ticket.

Pineville, Ky., Sept. 4th—Sam Walton, for thirty-six years a resident of this community, who voted a Republican ticket for more than twenty years has bolted the G. O. P. for Governor Smith. Not only is he supporting the Democratic standard bearer but says he is going to "open the eyes of colored voters."

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUG 6 1928

Abolition, Prohibition and Fanaticism

To The News and Courier came yesterday a folder from Joseph Henry Crocker assailing Governor Smith and his church as enemies of the public schools. Governor Smith's administrations in New York have been notable for the improvement of the public schools, and his characterization of them as "one of the corner stones of American liberty" means nothing to this writer—and to others who have utterly surrendered their minds to the notion that the Pope is in the saddle chasing the United States and that they are sore pressed to escape him. Mr. Crocker lives in Elgin, Illinois.

What especially interests The News and Courier in Mr. Crocker's folder is this passage:

"The personal qualities of Governor Smith do not count in this contest any more than the personality of Senator Douglas in 1860. What stood behind Douglas was the negro. American citizens had then to decide by their ballots the momentous question: Is the negro a human being or a mere animal?"

Thus we have the outcropping of the old intolerance of the South, of the notion that the slave-holders were inhuman. It is beyond Mr. Crocker's power to conceive that his expression is offensive to Southerners. He, like many another Northern person, doubtless fancies that we Southerners of the Twentieth century are ashamed of negro slavery, and would apologize for it. It is beyond him to think of slavery in the South as we do—as an institution that conferred larger benefits on a primitive people than any other primitive people has received. However the motives of our forbears were to earn profits from slave labor, the treatment given it was eminently humane—and costly to the Southern white people. The Southern white people are still carrying a tremendous burden for the negroes—and will continue to carry it many a long year. Informed Southerners have great pride in the history of their section in relation to the negroes.

The cruelest and most infamous wars have been those started by persons who were sure that they had a monopoly of righteousness and were in duty bound to "reform" their fellow men with powder and ball. Abolition and prohibition are interchangeable terms.

Incidentally, the attempt to make political capital against Mr. Hoover by charging that he has encouraged in Liberia methods similar to those of the Southern plantation slave system should and will fail. Those who would help the Africans have more to learn from the Southern slaveholders than from any other source, and if Mr. Hoover has approved of adapting their ways to economic production in Liberia he has shown his good sense.

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The fantical opposition to Governor Sm
is much like the fanaticism of the Abol
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Does anyone doubt that some of the pro
lent clerical prohibitionists would
chise the "wets" if they could? So o
men are convinced that all Roman Catho
are enemies of the Republic. And whe
is the difference between a program for de
priving a large body of citizens of the r
to hold office and depriving them of the
right to vote?

Political - 1928

Democratic

Party Affiliation.

Smith-for-President Col. League

Omaha, Nebraska, Sept 4th—The Colored League, Smith-for-President Club, has been formed here with headquarters at 1811 north 24th Street. Plans have been formulated to carry on an active campaign in support of the Democratic candidates.

The officers are: Andrew Stuart, President; Harry Lehrbas, 2nd President; E. Luden, 2nd Vice-President; George Wheeler, 3rd Vice-President; Mrs. Mary Peebles, Secretary; John W. Peebles, Secretary; W. R. Estell, Recording Secretary; A. A. Harris Treasurer; the Rev. J. C. Brewer, Chairman of Publicity Committee.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 4th—Negro Democrats and Independent voters have organized to wage an intensive campaign and have formed the "Al" Smith League of Colored voters of Ohio.

Negroes from all sections of the State attended a recent meeting which was held to promote Governor Smith's candidacy, as well as support "such other officials as may be considered favorable to the progress and advancement of the Colored people." Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, of this city, formerly U. S. Minister to Liberia, was elected President. Other officers chosen were: Dr. R. E. Pettiford, Springfield, Vice-President, and Albert T. Allen, Rendville, Secretary.

The Executive Committee is composed of Dr. E. A. Colley, Cincinnati; John W. Johnson, Cleveland; A. E. Harris, Toledo; C. L. Brown, Columbus; and Dono Smith, Dayton.

Cleveland, Sept. 4th—Dissatisfaction is growing among colored voters of Cuyahoga County. The latest cause for open revolt is said to be the discovery that Negro Committeemen representing the majority of voters in three city wards, are under the domination of white ward leaders, who, in almost every instance, is not even a resident in the wards they assume to control.

The wards involved are the 12th, 17th, and 19thñ The argument advanced is that where there is a preponderance of Negro voters, there should be rac leaders.

Washington, Sept. 4th—Under the caption, Smith and Negro Equality, the Fellowship Forum, official organ of the Ku Klux Klan, prominently displays the following in black face type:

"Under Governor Smith's administration, Negro equality is practiced in the public schools of New York, and it is an open secret that Governor Smith believes in aquality among the blacks and white. The Women Voters and his call upon the Southern delegates and them if they can conscientiously ask them if they can conscientiously vote for a man who would try to force upon the people of the South Negro equality as Governor Smith indicated he would do on more than one occasion.

"Harlem, "Negro Heaven", the lowest section of New York City, is over two-thirds owned by Tammany. The night clubs, gambling joints, speakeasies, and bootleggers are financed by tammany. In return for this, Governor Smith got one of his largest votes from the whole city out of Harlem. Half a million Negroes, mostly yellow, live in Harlem, and not only declare themselves equal to whites, but are permitted to live as man and wife with the whites, and their children allowed to attend white schools. They have been so encouraged in Harlem under Smith's administration that they are breaking their bounds and permeating the whole city. Broadway plays are entirely given to colored actors, and they are the chief entertainers in the night clubs. Are we going to allow them to spread from New York City throughout the country?, No, let us stop this while there is yet time."

This sort of bunk with no earmarks of truth whatever is the sort of argument this Klan publication is making to show white people why they should support Hoover instead of Smith.

Cleveland, Sept. 4th—Dr. James A. Owen, a prominent young colored physician of this city, attended the Democratic Convention which recently met in Columbus.

Upon his return home, Dr. Owen stated that he found much sentiment among members of the race throughout the State.

New York, Sept. 4th—Jim Noble Negro has been nominated for Congress by Democrats in St. Louis, and one of the best known Negroes in Oklahoma and messenger to Governor since statehood, with the exception of the present Governor Johnson, has announced his intention of voting for Alfred E. Smith. In a telegram to former Senator Robert L. Owen, who has come out for Hoover, Noble wired:

"See by the press that you are going to vote for Hoover. I'se gwine to vote for Smith. Not only is he supporting the Democratic standard bearer but says he is going to "open the eyes of colored voters."

Bishop Ransom pointed out that a Pineville, Ky., Sept. 4th—Sam Walton, for thirty-six years a resident of this community, who voted a Republican ticket for more than twenty years has bolted the G. O. P. for Governor Smith. Not only is he supporting the Democratic standard bearer but says that the Democrats must vote for the Negro and the Negro vote the Democratic ticket.

AUG 6 1928
NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Abolition, Prohibition and Fanaticism

To The News and Courier came yesterday a folder from Joseph Henry Crocker assailing Governor Smith and his church as enemies of the public schools. Governor Smith's administrations in New York have been notable for the improvement of the public schools, and his characterization of them as "one of the corner stones of American liberty" means nothing to this writer—and to others who have utterly surrendered their minds to the notion that the Pope is in the saddle chasing the United States and that they are sore pressed to escape him.

Mr. Crocker lives in Elgin, Illinois.

What especially interests The News and Courier in Mr. Crocker's folder is this passage:

"The personal qualities of Governor Smith do not count in this contest any more than the personality of Senator Douglas was the negro. What stood behind Douglas was the negro. American citizens had then to decide by their ballots the momentous question: Is the negro a human being or a mere animal?"

Thus we have the outcropping of the old intolerance of the South, of the notion that the slave-holders were inhuman. It is beyond Mr. Crocker's power to conceive that his expression is offensive to Southerners. He, like many another Northern person, doubtless fancies that we Southerners of the Twentieth century are ashamed of negro slavery, and would apologize for it. It is beyond him to think of slavery in the South as we do—as an institution that conferred larger benefits on a primitive people than any other primitive people has received. However the motives of our forbears were to earn profits from slave labor, the treatment given it was eminently humane—and costly to the Southern white people. The Southern white people are still carrying a tremendous burden for the negroes—and will continue to carry it many a long year. Informed Southerners have great pride in the history of their section in relation to the negroes.

The stirring of this subject is not pleasant but men like Mr. Crocker compel it. The abolition of African slavery by force was wholly unnecessary. Moreover it was wrong. The Confederate war, insofar as it was the result of the Abolitionists' agitation begun about 1830, insofar as it was a war to end slavery by bloodshed and violence, was one of those criminal wars caused by pharisees who imagine their morals superior to those of other people and who to reform mankind appeal to the "higher law"—which is lynch law. Most people now believe that had the Abolitionists held their peace, the Southern negroes would have been voluntarily emancipated by the Southern people—who were ruinously expensive.

The fantical opposition to Governor Smith is much like the fanaticism of the Abolitionists. Men assure themselves that they have arrived at the last word in "morals" and that all men in disagreement with them are unmitigated scoundrels.

Does anyone doubt that some of the prominent clerical prohibitionists would disfranchise the "wets" if they could? So other men are convinced that all Roman Catholics are enemies of the Republic. And wherein is the difference between a program for depriving a large body of citizens of the right to hold office and depriving them of the right to vote?

The cruelest and most infamous wars have been those started by persons who were sure that they had a monopoly of righteousness and were in duty bound to "reform" their fellow men with powder and ball. Abolition and prohibition are interchangeable terms.

Incidentally, the attempt to make political capital against Mr. Hoover by charging that he has encouraged in Liberia methods similar to those of the Southern plantation slave system should and will fail. Those who would help the Africans have more to learn from the Southern slaveholders than from any other source, and if Mr. Hoover has approved of adapting their ways to economic production in Liberia he has shown his good sense.

Norfolk, Sept. 4th—That there is a strong Smith-for-President sentiment throughout Virginia among Negroes, was indicated at a recent conference of state leaders held at Buckroe Beach while Governor Smith was not endorsed, by almost a unanimous vote the nartcipants refused to endorse prominent Democrats and independent voters.

Baltimore, Sept. 4th—Negro Democrats must go into new paths and break political traditions, the Right Rev. Rev. erdy C. Ransom, Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, told large gatherings at the Trinity A. M. E. Church.

Bishop Ransom explained that he did not consider himself a "political person" if he discussed the 18th Amendment in pulpits.

"The 18th Amendment", he said, "is not a fetish. It is no more sacred than the14th and 15th Amendments, the latter being the source of all just Government."

He argued that if some ministers can call the 18th Amendment a moral question in their pulpits, others can point out "the immorality resulting from it and some other form of regulation to stop this increasing immorality."

Political Situation Slowing Along

Both Parties Slow To Get Things Going—May Be Hot in A Week

(Preston News Service.)

Washington, D. C., August 27. —The question now before the country is what is the delay of both major parties in getting started what was supposed to be the greatest campaign the country ever knew. Before the conventions prediction was rife that more money would be spent this year than ever before by both parties—the Republican and the Democratic. The conventions are over, the candidates have been selected and at this writing one selected and at this writing both of them have been notified, but the campaigns seem to be lagging.

Democrats Make Start.

In Democratic quarters nothing can be heard of what part the Colored voters will play in this campaign and election and the only thing that has been done by them is the opening of headquarters in 46th street, New York City, where the Colored brother will do his "Carrying On." This is several blocks away from the General Motors building where the white folks will "Carry On."

Lester A. Walton Named.

Lester A. Walton, of the New York World, has been selected as publicity man, and his selection has proven very popular among the Democrats. Mr. Walton has many friends in both of the major parties. Attorney Rainey, of Boston, who is said to be a close personal friend of Wm. Gaston, a New England millionaire, is heading up the Colored Division along with Mr. Walton. It appears that Mr. Rainey will do the directing of activities, leaving the publicty end of the campagn to Mr. Walton.

Much Talk Of Morton.

In prominent Democratic circles in New York City much discussion is going the rounds as to what part Commisioner Ferdinand Q. Morton will play in the campaign for Governor Smith, since Mr. Morton is the leading Colored member of Tammany Hall. It is also being asked what has become of the Honorable William H. Lewis, of Boston, and what part he will play. It will remembered that he turned Democrat four years ago and it may be said with considerable truth that he is still off the Republican "reservation."

Not Much Doing Here.

Down here in Washington things are just as slow as they are in New York City, if not slower. The only difference, however, is that the activities of the whites and colored here in Washington are not separated, they are all in the same building. There is nothing doing in the publicity department. In fact, Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Director of Publicity, has not even been to Washington as late as last Saturday. It is understood that Chairman John R. Hawkins is busy trying to get his appointees to come to a conference but they seem to be "shying" at the conference for some reason. At any rate the campaign has not started here in Washington. Another week may see things moving in both camps and the much-talked-of-campaigns may get going at full speed.

Independent
Anderson SC

AUG 1 1928

THE NEGRO VERSUS UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.

With all the agitation pro and con which has swept the country since the Houston convention, I wish to inquire why the radical change of front on the part of those most vociferous and determined in the four years fight against Gov. Smith, intervening between Madison Square and Houston? Such a howl as has been put up by the southern press ond the dignitaries of both church and state, with the support of at least 90 percent of the laymen of all classes, has for some unaccountable reason mellowed down to a division in party ranks.

Were they all bigots and vain pretenders in the first instance?

Already acknowledgement has been made that the democratic party is in possession of a greater amount of cash than formerly, but what has this to do with the present pall which appears to have fallen?

Surely we haven't sold out for a mess of pottoge.

Dougherty and Fall may have been guilty, but nothing of this filthy sort doing in Democratic ranks. No, no, we are all honest and none can be bought.

"But there's something dead in Denmark." Somehow a "monkey wrench has landed in the machinery.' Whats the trouble?

I hear men who look intelligent, but whose acts mark a betrayal at times, say something about carpetbagism and reconstruction; anoher offers the suggestion of social equality, while still another trembles in fear for the safety of easy jobs and fat offices.

How many recoll the address of Senator Tillman, delivered before a Boston club, in which he assured them that, "this Dixie land is the home of the White Anglo Saxon race; that he has always controlled it, and that he will continue to control it in spite of all the blue bellied Yankees between Cape Cod and hell." Thot's the doctrine, and the same blue blood to which the senator referred courses the viens of Dixie's sons today. Whatever the scare-crow, if I read the handwriting on the wall aright, I'll tell you, fellow democrats, where we are headed and the final result. After all the ranting and snorting of the south for the past four yeors, if, by some artifice Smith should be elected, you may wave a last adieu to the party of our fathers. It can mean nothing less than disruption and final dissolution. Tammany and the northern democrats, many of whom are vain and unstable, voting in one party today and another tomorrow, backed by the nominee and his WET CHAMBERLAIN of the Vatican, have in so many words said to us of the south, "YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU WANT OR WHAT IS BEST FOR YOU, YOU ARE A BUNCH OF BIGOTS, POLTROONS AND LIARS, INCAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AND WILL NOT CARRY OUT YOUR THREAT OF FOUR YEARS TO BOLT THE PARTY; WE ARE GOING TO MAKE YOU TAKE YOUR MEDICINE WHETHER IT SUITS YOU OR NOT. WE ARE THE ELITE OF THE EMPIRE; THE BRAINS OF THE PARTY AND PROPOSE TO STEER THE SHIP OF STATE TO OUR LIKING AND AS MAY SERVE OUR BEST INTERESTS."

There is a horde twenty million strong being brought up in battle array againost the very democratic principles upon which our government rests. Denial is made but I beseech you that you review your history both religious and profane and know the truth. Gov. Smith has no doubt made cosmopolitan New York with her heterogenious element an acceptable governor in part. The state of New York is 75 percent alien and born of foreign parentage. The south is 85 percent Anglo Saxon blood. The foreign element as a class want whiskey, houses of ill fame, gambling dens and wordly amusements at any cost. The southerner is a lover of home, of honesty, chastity and freedom. His soul rebels at vicious crimes committed and the vulgar lives of the immigrant population. The native born of New York state, the Hooverites in this battle, are none the less dissatisfied with conditions forced upon them. Gov. Smith would lift the ban and promulgate unrestricted immigration. His repeated acts as governor of New York has been an effort to stultify and minimize the moral value of and final defeat of the deportation laws, while today the overflow of the ragamuffin element of the north is finding its way into the peaceful shades of Dixie. With the bars against immigration down, and the defeat of our deportation laws, the day is fast approaching when our population, like the north, will be composed of the motley element from the slums of every land under the sun. Then what? Talk about "nigger equality," which the negro himself does not want and would not allow, but perchance such should be our fate it is far preferable. Away with this scare of "niggerism" and social equality, and weigh well the cost of an imported populance acquainted with every vice and crime to be found in the decalogue of sin and immorality.

There is not a blue blooded southerner who does not appreciate and hold the respectable "brother in black" in far greater favor than any of the riff-raff from the nearest to shores most remote. He is our best friend and most faithful servant, and the better classes of the south dare not and will not make denial. All life is true to nature, but while this is so, it is also true that environment is a dynamic force in the shaping of character and the formation of likes and dislikes. Unlike his brother of the south, the northern negro is somewhat dissimiliar by adoption and not by birth. Privileges have been extended north which the south has never and will never know. And where is the man under the bottom who will not avail himself of the opportunity to rise to the top? Is it not rather to be admired than condemned? Environment has never offered the southern negro the same opportunity his northern brother enjoys in consequence of which he does not want and does not expect as much. There, finally, is no trouble with the respectable southern negro if dealt with honestly. He will appropriate little things which do not belong to him, but he does not rob banks and post offices, railway trains and paymasters or million dollar corporations He is not the wilful and ruthless murderer of the superior race. He has his faults to be sure, and occasionally must be put in place, but if given the same deal that falls to his lot, your frenzy would render the heavens asunder. The negro of the south knows his place and is willing to occupy it. Why then all this furor of social equality?

Who were the assassins of two of our presidents, and made an unsuccessful attempt against the life of the third? Were they of the African variety? Not much, but scions of the imported stock Gov. Smith would welcome to our shores. Away with the cry of carpetbagism and social equality, and remember the old truism "that birds of a feather flock together."

A majority of the south has said they do not want whiskey; the negro and the carpetbagger are not trying to force it on him.

A majority of south has said they do not want unrestricted immigration; the negro and the carpetbagger are not trying to force it on him.

A majority of the south has said they want freedom of worship, freedom at the polls, and all the other freedoms guaranteed under our federal constitution; the negro [illegible] numbers. [illegible] resents and the carpetbagger are not trying to rob him of these.

A majority of the south have said they want clean towns and cities, free from houses of ill fame and dens of vice and crime; the negro and carpetbagger are making no effort to force these on him.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch
Wednesday, August 22, 1928

COST OF THE NEGRO YELL

The average Georgian is against Al Smith—and will never vote for him. The Al Smith supporter is for Al Smith, no matter what its costs civilization and humanity. The liquor forces are —for liquor no matter what the cost. The Romanist politician is for Rome no matter what it costs this republic. Nobody can change him. He 's for Al Smith.

But the Georgia negro who is trying to work out a place for his race so that the economic world will take and use him—give him an honest remuneration for a day's work and room to exist in peace—is against liquor and the saloon. Try him and you will find it true. The negro educators, teachers and preachers in Georgia and the south are doing a praiseworthy work to lead the young negro away from the debaucheries of liquor and vice. Investigate and you will find this true. And the negro doesn't mind saying that the white man of the south has taught him all that.

There are now thirteen white teachers in Payne College, Augusta, a Methodist institution which has the support of the white Methodist church organization in the south. One white man there has been in his place 42 years teaching the young negroes. That has not destroyed his social place as a white man, nor has it brought the young negro to any kind of dream of social equality. On the other hand it has been just the reverse—the Georgia negro youth has been taught his place, but this is a true place as the leader for the negroes who need uplift and ambition to make better citizens. There are many schools of the same type in Georgia—and so far as we know ourselves, we would do what we could any time for their real success and permanency. We think that is the thought of all Georgians—their real wish.

We are long removed from the strife of the reconstruction. We are living in peace—and have the promise of reaching the time in the near future whence there will be no negro problem in this state exept the problems that are the white man's as well—to find remunerative occupation for those who toil and justice for all.

The negro in the political scramble for preference on the repblican central committee in Georgia stood aside when the republican leaders chose their campaign committee for the November election. The factions agreed on the white campaign committee and this committee was told to go on with the election—that no contender in these former fighting factions would interfere. Those factions are keeping their word despite the Al Smith leaders who are constantly seeking to make trouble. The Hoover campaign committee has a complete list of representative white electors. Some of these are democrats it is true, but every effort has been made to open the way for those who may wish in the democratic ranks to express their choice as between Hoover and Smith without objectionable features. It was a move by the contending and objectionable republican contenders which the Al Smith forces did not believe could be made. But it is made and now it is a full one hundred percent white man's fight through and through. And those who are managing the Hoover campaign are men who have heretofore deserved and held the confidence of the business world in Georgia. H. G. Hastings of Atlanta is at the head of that campaign managing it.

We have the hope that the Al Smith supporters will let the negro alone in their desperation to grab at straws to make trouble for those who are not going to vote for Smith. The negro is out of it—because he has had the good sense to listen at the trustworthy white leaders for Hoover. The negro ought not to be made the victim of a party boss, whip-in-hand drive at the democrats to hold them in slavery upon convictions which they will not suppress to vote for Smith.

The white leaders in the southern democratic ranks do not know what that kind of politics has cost the south in the past—and even now. Today is costing us our political pride —absolutely all of it. Southern people spurn the vice, the saloon and the grog shop and the corrupt political purpose of Tammany Hall and its Romanist leaders. If southern white people trample under foot their political conscience, we need not hope for a return to former high standards so easily.

We warn you, the Al Smith type of politics is shrouded in the vice and debauchery, the atheism and godlessness of the gangsters and the underworld of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore—and all the big cities. It is a powerful liquor element that believes it can win the election with a man who promises to give his best effort to bring back the legalized sale of liquor.

Southern democrats have been drapped and labelled so long that they are never counted any more but the one way. When old Georgia and her sister states in the south throw off the yoke and the collar—and vote for principle and conscience and the man they think will best take care of their political fundamentals—there is going to be no future effort to impose something upon them they do not want.

We must beat the Al Smith and Tammany ticket if we ever hope to retain our politcial independence in the future. The only way to defeat it is to vote for Hoover. Those who are trying with certain fright and frenzy to shove tus into the prohibition party know that our votes for Hoover will count desperately in the fight to defeat the Al Smith ticket—and it will call us republicans—what you will—the Hoover promise is so much better this time than the Al Smith ticket that we are amply justified in taking it. Our democratic future will in no way be imperilled and we may come back then and build upon our own political ideals—and vote conscientious convictions again.

But the white man of the south has paid in frightful toll for letting himself be driven by the party bosses. Al Smith and what he represents is the best evidence. If we were independent to vote for whom we pleased they would not have offered us Al Smith—the democracy of this country would have had better sense than to take Al Smith as a nominee. They took him solely upon the belief that the south would go solidly for him—and in that—that alone—lay the secret of so much of the claim to us that Al Smith was the best chance we had to win. It was'nt so— never could be in a thousand years. Defeat Al Smith and the party bosses never again will be guilty of thrusting a stultifying impossiblity upon the south. If we were as doubtful today as Ohio, we could not only have part in the party councils, but we could furnish some of the presidents. Our party leaders know this quite as well as we know it, but they hold their noses and tell us that we must make the most of a bad situation.

We are going to do so—we are going to vote against Al Smith.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Observer
AUG 3 1928

NEGROES OF WINSTON FORM DEMOCRATIC CLUB

WINSTON-SALEM, Aug. 2.—(AP)—Winston-Salem negroes were organizing today for the announced intention of taking an active part in the approaching general election.

First steps were taken in the organization of the Forsyth County Colored Democratic club and the election of E. H. Copeland, well-known negro of the city, as chairman. Headquarters have already been established.

Copeland announced that the new club would seek the aid and cooperation of the white Democrats here, but J. K. Norfleet, chairman of the Forsyth county democratic executive committee, said no action had been taken on the request and no conference had been called to consider such a move.

Even if the new club fails to get the support of the white democrats it will continue to function, Copeland said.

NEWS
Chester - S C

AUG 3 1928

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EXPONENT
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

AUG 3 1928

Negro Voter Explains Why Al Smith Club Is Formed

Says Race is Ready to Throw Off Blind Allegiance to the Republican Party.

Reasons for, and the object of the Colored Al Smith club, recently established in the K. & H. hotel building on Hewes avenue, were told yesterday by Thomas J. Jones, official of the organization and its principal promoter. Jones voices protest against the treatment the men of his race have received from the party to which they have given so loyal and so blind an allegiance for more than 60 years. His statement reads:

"The Negroes of Harrison county are supporting Governor Smith for the following reasons:

"The majority of the Negroes are tired of that old joke that if they support a Democrat they will be disfranchised after he gets in office. We have watched states north, east and west of the Mason-Dixon line for forty years; we have watched the change of the administration from Republican to Democrat; the change of the entire state machine, and we have yet to see the Democrats in those states disfranchise any people regardless of creed or color.

"I do not claim to be a historian, but the solid south, whose states were slave states, shortly after the reconstruction period enacted laws known as the 'Grandfathers Clause,' by which a part of the citizens, mostly the illiterate Negroes, would be disfranchised. And since that time we have not had a Republican president who has made any effort to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Square Deal for All

"I have watched Al Smith as governor of New York for eight years, and his record shows that he believes in a square deal for all people regardless of race or creed. His working man's compensation law, fostered by him and fought through a Republican assembly, would, alone, bring every working man, of whatever color or creed, in America to the support of 'Al' Smith.

"There are many instances where Governor Smith has proven himself the friend of the Negro in New York state. That is a matter of record, and it is not my intention to write the record of Governor Smith; a gentleman of Kansas is trying to do that—with very poor success. However, I feel sure that before next November the Grand Old Party that we so blindly follow, will have written it in full.

"Again, some Republican leaders state that we support Smith because he is 'wet' and is for 'wide open' saloons. This is not true. We are supporting Governor Smith because he is man enough to tell the people of this country just how he stands on every issue. If we were following the leaders of the 'wet ticket' we would follow the leader in the person of Mr. Andrew Mellon, a member of the president's cabinet, a staunch supporter of Mr. Hoover, and the gentleman who is responsible for the distillation of all the 'legitimate' whiskey that is made in America.

Volstead Stand

"We admire Governor Smith for his stand on the Volstead act. He believes that it should be modified; but insofar as it is a law he will make every effort to enforce it if he is elected.

"Not only may we expect him to enforce the eighteenth amendment, but every act, article and amendment in the constitution of the United States; one to eighteen, inclusive. And knowing Governor Smith as we do we believe that he will not overlook the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as our Republican presidents have done in the past.

"Any Negro voting for Governor Smith for president is exercising a right allowed by the constitution to every citizen. I have never yet known that it was a crime to support one's choice regardless of his affiliations. Should Governor Smith be elected to the highest office that the nation can bestow upon him, I, for one, believe that he will make one of the best presidents this country has ever produced."

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-Appl.
Thursday, July 19, 1928

"Al and Joe" Negroes Jealous of Their Lights

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—(AP)—Two hundred and fifty negroes tonight organized a branch of the Negro National Democratic League at a meeting here for the purpose of forming "Smith-Robinson" clubs during the presidential campaign.

The lights were extinguished on a small group of negro Republicans who attempted to hold an opposition meeting after adjournment in the hall paid for by the Democrats.

Dr. J. M. Robinson, negro surgeon, who started the movement, was elected president. So far no authority has been given to form the clubs by J. S. Utley, chairman of the state Democratic central committee, who has the matter under advisement. Action will probably not be taken until after the Democratic primary, Aug. 14, Robinson said.

POST
WASHINGTON, D. C

AUG 3 1928

NEGRO CONFERENCE FOR SMITH CALLED

Unison of Action Is Sought in National Parley Here September 6 and 7.

A meeting held last night at headquarters of the National Colored Voters Union, 902 Third street northwest, issued a call in the name of Aaron P. Prioleau for a national conference of colored voters to be held here September 6 and 7 for the purpose of unison of action in support of the Smith and Robinson ticket. The call stated that the negro for 50 years had made enemies of the Southern democracy by voting the Republican ticket and had made no genuine friendships.

"And now," it stated, "under actions of the Hoover-lily-whites at the Republican national convention against elected colored delegates in barring them from the convention, we deem it the duty of all self-respecting colored people to resent this unjust action by supporting the honest and square-dealing Democrats of the Nation for the best interest and welfare of all people."

Priorleau took occasion to criticize Republican organization of negro headquarters with the secretary of Maj. Robert R. Moton, of Tuskeegee, as general secretary of the organization. "Maj. Moton," he stated, "traveled among the negro soldiers in France during the World War, advising them against hoping for better times on their return to America. Senator Furnifold Simmons recently stated in a magazine article that it was for this purpose the klan was organized and revived."

PROMINENT MEN FOR SMITH

Boston, New York and Philadelphia Leaders Line Up With Democrats

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 30.—Dr. William Worthy, a well-known and influential colored physician of this city has resigned from the Republican City Committee and announced his intention of supporting Gov. Smith for President.

In giving his reasons for leaving the G. O. P., Dr. Worthy said "I believe Gov. Smith is an honest and efficient public servant whose record speaks for itself. There is no doubt in my mind that the Republican Party has broken faith with our group, and that our only means of redress is to use our ballot against the party.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Ralph E. Mizelle of this city has been named Regional Director of the Smith-for-President Colored League for the Eastern Division. This area includes the states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Mr. Mizelle is well known in Harlem where he has been active politically. He is a lawyer with offices at 200 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Mercer L. Lewis, a popular attorney of this city, has been named State Organizer of the Smith-for-President Colored League. He plans conducting an active campaign throughout Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lewis recently ran independently for City Magistrate, and polled a good-size vote.

RANSOM SPEAKS AT 2 CHURCHES FOR AL SMITH

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, Bishop for the Louisiana district of the A. M. E. Church, in addressing two congregations here Sunday declared for Governor Al Smith.

Bishop Ransom is chairman of the Smith-For-President Colored League with headquarters in New York. Sunday morning he spoke at Trinity A. M. E. Church and at night he addressed the congregation of Bethel A. M. E. Church.

The league will confine its activities to Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana.

SEVERAL SMITH CLUBS OPEN IN THE EAST

Some Of These Organizations Made Up Of Former Colored Voters

New York, August 29.—Independent Smith-for-President clubs are springing up in various sections of the East. Some of these organizations are made up for colored voters who heretofore voted the Republican ticket.

The New Jeresy Independent Republican Club, Smith-for-President is making an active canvass for the Democratic ticket in New Jersey. B. Taylor of Englewood is President and D. H. Taylor is Secretary.

The People's Progressive League has its headquarters in Philadelphia. The officers are: The Rev. Thomas Atkins, President; Lionel A. Francis Secretary-Treasurer, and John W. Parks, Chairman of the Campaign Committee. This organization is said to have a large membership composed of colored voters throughout Pennsylvania.

The Afro-American Republican League, through Harry Davenger Chairman, has offered to work in Delaware for Governor Smith.

VALDOSTA NEGRO CLUB FOR SMITH FOUNDED AT RALLY

Valdosta, Ga., September 1.—(AP)—The Valdosta Times said today that an "Al Smith-for-President club" was organized here last night at a rally of negro residents of this city. Resolutions were adopted crapping the republican attitude toward the negro and commending Smith's views on prohibition and other issues.

Dr. L. W. Williams, local negro leader and chairman of the league, in a statement to the Times today, said, "All that the republicans have done for us since the civil war has been to give individuals a few political offices and to abolish, this year, the segregation rule in the department of commerce, thus stirring up disharmony between the two races in the section where the majority of us live.

"It is our wish to work in harmony with the white people of this section. Many of our interests are their interests. Their candidate for president should be our candidate."

Political – 1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

RIGHT REV. REVERDY C. RANSOM

The Right Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom of New York a Bishop of the A. M. E. Church spent Sunday in Baltimore.

Bishop Ransom spoke in two churches in the city while here and availed himself of the opportunity of presenting the cause of Governor Smith to the congregations which he addressed. Bishop Ransom is opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment which surprises no one. It was not expected however, that a Bishop or minister in the great African Methodist Church would actively and openly align himself with the forces which the church regards as evil and one of its missions to destroy.

Among all the Bishops of the A. M. E. Church Bishop Ransom can least afford to lend his name, his voice and his influence, if he has any, in advocacy of rum. It would be infinitely better if he should assume a discreet modesty in discussing the 18th Amendment or the "wet" and "dry" issue.

According to the Baltimore Sun the Bishop in his sermon or address at Trinity in the morning, declared that " as far as he knows he is the only prelate or minister of his denomination who has discussed openly Gov. Smith's candidacy and the attitude of Negroes of the country towards it."

Further along in the same address he declared that "The ministers and elders of our church are overwhelmingly for Governor Smith."

By what right or token, does Bishop Ransom speak for the ministers and elders of his church when he declares that they have not openly discussed Gov. Smith's candidacy? Is a wet or dry condition involved in these two conflicting declarations?

The Bishop says "Seventy per cent of the Negroes live below the Mason-Dixon line and the Republican party in fifty years has not liberated them politically." Bishop Ransom should have explained to his hearers that the political bondage in which the Negroes are held is by the Democratic party whose advocate he has become.

WATCH YOUR STEP COLORED VOTER

Commenting on the demand of the Chicago Negro Voters League for full Negro enfranchisement North and South, Mr. George Bothwell Brown in his "Post Script" says: Does any thoughtful Southern white man think this is a time to sacrifice the Democratic party which defeated a Force Bill before and will be called upon to do it again, on the altar of bigotry and intolerance? Watch your step, Dixie!"

Colored voters before yielding to the blandishments and allurments of those who seek their votes for Al Smith and the National Democratic party should ponder well the seriousness of such a move before taking it. Democratic attitude towards the Negro is not a matter of doubt nor one that needs trial or experimentation. It is written in hundreds of statutes in every southern state; it is written in hundreds of hateful bills introduced by Democrats in both houses of Congress every year for more than sixty years and put to sleep in legislative pigeon holes by Republicans; it is written on thousands of pages of the Congressional Record every year by bellowing demagogues from the South who glory in the privilege and power which the Senatorial office affords them to stand on the floor of the Senate and revile, abuse, slander and insult the entire Negro race.

The vile, hateful and opprobious term "Nigger" has never been heard on the floors of the Congress of the United States except when used by the same Democrats into whose hands Negro voters are now importuned to vote to put in control of the government.

For the first time since the Civil War there a contest is being waged inthe South between the white people on one side and the politicians on the other; for the first time in sixty years there are thousands of white voters in every state of the South who, weary of political slavery and the race issue in politics will vote for Hoover unless driven back into line by the cry of "Negro Domination" and "White Supremacy" by the politicians.

In this upheavel are Negro voters going to take their stand with the white voters of the South or with the politicians of the South?

The white people, the white voters of the South are not enemies of the Negro; left alone working together for the best interest of that section there would be no "Negro problem" except for the agitation of the Southern Democratic political demagogues.

First accomplishing Negro disfranchisement when racial feeling ran high following the Civil War and the Reconstruction period they have kept the Negro as the chief campaign issue during the past fifty years in order to maintain their political power. Every jim-crow law, every segregation law, every proscriptive and discriminatory piece of legislation enacted, or attempted to be enacted in states of the South was hatched in the brain of the southern Democratic political demagogue and launched in political campaigns year after year until appeals to race prejudice and racial hate wrung approval from the white voters.

For fifty years the white voters of the South have a pipe dream. But there will be an amazing gesture toward Hoover and Republicanism in the South that will probably develop and bear permanent fruit. The votes cast for Hoover will be cast in spite of the Democratic political demagogues, in spite of the cry of Negro domination and the attempt to stir racial hatred.

If there ever was a time when the Negro voter should cast his vote for the Republican party it is now. A vote cast for Smith is a vote for Cole Blease, for Carraway, for Heflin, for all the southern political demagogues, including Joseph T. Robinson who says he doesn't want the Negro's vote.

Watch Your Step Colored Voter.

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Political - 1928

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For fifty years the white voters of the South have been driven, like slaves, to vote their prejudices, their fears, their hate at the bellowing of "Nigger domination," "white supremacy," "social equality," by the Democratic political demagogue.

Is it any wonder that they have grown weary of their political shackles and evince a desire to throw them off by voting for Hoover.

Is it a time for Negroes North and South to join with Southern Democratic politicians to rivet the chains of slavery deeper and tighter upon Negroes of the South by voting for Al Smith whose first efforts will be to placate and win back the revolting South?

Excepting North Carolina and Tennessee the expectation of electoral votes for Hoover from the South is

Watch Your Step Colored Voter.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY

Relative to the colored voter, the Democrats are full of inconsistency and much of this is being demonstrated. At the Houston convention, to show their contempt for the race, a small space was alloted to them, and this space was made a cage with wire netting extending to the ceiling so that the few who would attend, would not come in contact or contaminate members of the other race. To our credit, less than a half dozen accepted the cage accommodation after it was found out. This was ofcourse preceeded by the lynching bee. Smith's nomination has caused a revolt in the South. To whip voters into line the bugbear of "Negro dominition" and "black heels upon white necks" is being raised. In the north, west and especially in border states, the colored vote is being courted and rosette promises made. Instances have been cited where they are favoring colored men for elective positions, city and state. Now they are leading out in a national way. In St. Louis they are favoring the election of a colored man for Congress in the district now represented by Congressman Dyer. This congressman is an outstanding Republican and represents a district with a voting strength more than sixty per cent. colored. In the first district of Illinois, there is rumor of favoring a colored candidate there. Favoring colored voters elsewhere and consigning them to perdition in the South prove the case of inconsistency and which should drive from that party every voter of the race.

NEVAL THOMAS COMES OUT FOR "AL" SMITH

Militant N. A. A. C. P. Leader At Washington Issues Statement

SEGREGATION TERMED A G. O. P. INVENTION

Senator Curtis Restaurant Among Those Drawing Color Line In D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Neval H. Thomas, President of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of Washington and long national director announces his espousal of Alfred E. Smith and his renunciation of the party that still assumes the name of the party his father voted for sixty years ago.

Mr. Thomas states that the Republican party has been dead for a generation, and that the present Republican party has abandoned everything for which the old party stood and embraced everything reactionary in the Democratic party.

"My Father and Mother," said Mr Thomas, "having had the flower of youth stolen from them by the infamous slave system, wandered into Ohio from Kentucky in 1865. They settled at a little settlement which since grew into Springfield, where my sainted mother still lives, and where my father voted for that great warrior-statesman, U. S. Grant in 1868. He voted the Republican ticket until his death in 1901.

Senator Curtis

So, one can easily see that the family traditions are Republican, and that I have sought to remain in the party. But the constant and rapid recession of the party in the last twenty years from every noble principle upon which it was founded, and its adoption of the deadly policy of segregation, the Ku Klux Klan, disfranchisement, the insulting Jim Crow car, civic restrictions everywhere, even in the Capital building where the Senate restaurant under the control of Senator Curtis' Committee is closed to colored patons.

Segregation Republican Invention

"As one who has fought every form of discrimination, against every party and power that inflicts it, I pronounce segregation as a republican invention. It was begun by William Howard Taft when he was President, extended under Woodrow Wilson, extended still further under Mr. Harding, and reached its climax under President Coolidge, until there is more segregation in Washington today than there ever has been since the Civil War".

"With every branch of the government in their hands," continued Mr Thomas, "there is not a restaurant or theatre, or hotel in the Capital that will admit a Negro. Even worse the government itself has become chief law breaker, for, aside from the humiliation it imposes upon the underpaid Negro clerk, and the inferior work upon which he is kept, the government restaurants in the government buildings maintain a complete system of segregation, even, in some places, exclusion.

"Accommodating Federal Courts, through their abnormal powers of 'construction', have read away every vestige of protection of the 14th and 15th Amendments. the grandest achievements of the real Republican party, and today, under Republican administrations we spend 43 millions upon the 18th Amendment and not even 43 cents upon the enforcement of the former two.

"Having received our loyal and valuable support for two generations and having thrown us out to the enemies we had made by fighting them this same ungrateful aggregation decided it would take the last step. Negroes still have some voice left in our party. They are on the National Committee in two states. Have them get off, or frame them for the same thing that Bascom Slemp and others are promoted for. The Negro has nothing left to lose, so why not change?

NEGRO TICKET IS DEMOCRATIC RUSE

I. Miller Cole Says Talk of Negro Ticket Is Only Propaganda.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 29.—In a strong editorial, which appeared in the August 18 issue of the Louisville, Leader, I. Willis Cole, local editor and publisher, declared the movement, which proposes a Negro ticket, is full of pitfalls and stamped it as Democratic propaganda. At the same time he urged the colored voters to "compare the treatment given Negro delegates at the national conventions of the two parties."

"Race voters are not to be deceived by what is very probably Democratic propaganda," Mr. Cole wrote. "They will also be very likely to compare the treatment given Negro delegates and visitors at the national conventions of the two parties."

MANY COLORED DEMOCRATS ARE REGISTERING

Popularity Of Governor Smith Causing The Largest Registration Known In West

By the Associated Negro Press

Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 30—The wide popularity of Governor Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate for President, has caused the largest registration of colored Democrats ever known in the West. According to information received from a number of Deputy Recorders located in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Washington and Oregon, fully three times as many colored Democrats have registered in the recent primaries as were formerly listed. Although there has been some increase in population within recent years, this unusual increase in registration is largely due to the fact that many former Republicans are now registered as Democrats.

The Boulder Dam issue looms large in the minds of all those living in the Colorado Basin states. Provisions of the Swing-Johnson Bill, now before Congress, which authorizes the construction of Boulder Canon Dam and the distribution of water and power therefrom is unfair to all the basin states except California. Westerners are therefore ready to obliterate party lines and support whatever party will give them a fair allocation of water and power that the dam may produce if constructed. Because the attitude of the Republican candidate is believed unfavorable to the interest of these states, thousands of people, both white and colored are registering as Democrats. This shift may place several of the western states in the Democratic columns at the November election.

Colored voters are affected in exactly the same way by the Dam project that their white brothers are. And that issue coupled with the desire of many to see Governor Smith, a northern Democrat, elected because of his known love of fair play and tolerant attitude in all matters and their keen desire to rebuke the G. O. P. because of its treatment of Negro leaders in the South has contributed to increase the importance of the colored Democratic vote thruout the West.

The Issues Clearly Defined

GOVERNOR SMITH'S acceptance speech clarified the atmosphere as to what are the really issues of the campaign. There is now little room for doubt—if there has existed any doubt—that they are prohibition and farm relief, and of these prohibition is the great outstanding issue. Mr. Smith has made it so. The tariff, immigration, foreign relations and numerous other problems present themselves for consideration by the two major parties, but there is nothing in the present status of any of them to give the American people grave concern, and neither party offers anything in what it proposes to do in the treatment of these questions that is sufficiently revolutionary to make the impending campaign bristle with competition. But the Democratic candidate has proposed to lighten the farmers' burdens where the Republicans have allowed them to grow heavier, although his solution, when subjected to careful examination does not make the Hoover remedy suffer by comparison; and then the Democratic candidate has very frankly declared himself in favor of changes in the eighteenth amendment and its enforcement machinery that will restore to the States the right to determine the alcoholic content of beverages sold within their borders. That brings up the question of nullification of the eighteenth amendment, an issue which the Republican party and its candidate, Mr. Hoover, have very skillfully evaded. In the party platform and in the acceptance speech of their candidate they propose to adhere to the present "great moral and economic experiment" as it is being worked out under the provisions of the Volstead enforcement act. That is to say the Republican party does not propose to disturb the legal machinery of prohibition, however much that machinery has failed to prevent nullification and to justify the experiment. The Republican candidate has declined to recognize that prohibition is an issue. The Democratic candidate has unequivocally made it an issue.

Governor Smith proposes a modification of the eighteenth amendment, to give a practical application of prohibition along lines which he believes, and which he advocates with convincing logic, will be an improvement over the present system. There is a large body of American voters whose sentiments are embodied in the Smith proposal. As the campaign progresses the strength of this group will become more apparent, and it is almost a foregone conclusion that as the election draws nearer prohibition will force other issues, which now seem important, into the background.

It has been interesting to observe the reaction to Governor Smith's speech. It has been generally acclaimed as a "great State paper." the bitterest denunciation of his position on prohibition has come from members of his own party who belong to the dry irreconciliables. Democratic leaders in the South undertake to reassure the rank and file by declaring that everything that Governor Smith has proposed in the way of modification of the eighteenth amendment is impossible of attainment, and because this is true they propose to support him in spite of his modification program. All of which will keep them explaining from now until election day, and serve to accentuate prohibition as the one great issue, followed closely by agitation for legislative relief for the chaotic farm industry, next in importance among America's domestic problems.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch
Thursday, August 30, 1928

PRACTICES RACE EQUALITY CRIES NIGGER IN SOUTH

TAMMANY AND RASKOB CAMPAIGNING FOR NEGRO VOTERS ALL OVER COUNTRY.

W. R. Scott of Washington, D. C., gives a voter a reply to a question as to whether Hoover would be as friendly to the South as Smith. That reply is interesting because it reveals Tammany and Smith bidding anxiously for the negro vote.

It follows:

"Tammany and the Democratic National Committee are conducting a campaign for the negro vote in as vigorous a way as the Republican party ever did. The question the South must ask is this: What is being promised the negroes for supporting the Tammany ticket?

"With nearly 300,000 negroes in New York City the Tammany politicians for years have carefully cultivated their favor and the negro vote has been influential in electing Smith every time he won a race. The negroes have been rewarded with official positions and increased racial recognition generally.

"So long as Tammany limited this effort to New York the South might consider it a local issue, but now that Tammany is reaching out to control the Whnte House the South facts the unprecedented situation wherein there is no difference between wemocratic party and the Republican party on the policy pursued toward the negroes.

"In every state where the negroes vote the Democratic committee is making a strong bid for their support. As with other groups of voters the negroes must be rewarded and they cannot be blamed for getting the best bargain for themselves with both parties competing for their votes.

"I am not discussing the race question from any other viewpoint than the one that Tammany plainly is flimflamming the South on that question for Tammany picked an Arkansas man for Smith's running mate to make the South believe that Tammany party as the "white man's party" as ny is just as strong for the Democrat- any southerner could be.

OKLAHOMA CY., OKLA.

Oklahoman

AUG 31 1928

Democratic Negro Headquarters Open

Negro national and state democratic headquarters was opened recently at 328 East Second street. Final arrangements for the organization were completed Thursday by A. B. McDonald, organizer of the Young Negro Democrats.

Officers of the state negro organization are: McDonald, president; Leslie McMahon, vice-president and Joseph C. Simmons, secretary. Mrs C. L. Tolliver is chairman of the women's department.

The executive committee is composed of Dr. I. W. Young, Z. H. Tatum, Haywood James, Mrs. C. L. Tolliver, Jordan Davis, Dr. E. B. Brooks, A. L. McKay, Dr. W. L. Haywood, Dr. J. S. Cox, L. H. Hill, Mrs. Mary Hart, C. F. Simmons, Robert Hudson and Leslie McMahon.

Jersey City, N. J.

SEP 8 1928

COLORED FOLK GIVE SUPPORT TO SMITH

State Headquarters Are Opened on Jackson Ave. —Taxation Offici.. Speaks.

State headquarters of the Colored United Al Smith for President Clubs were opened at 434 Jackson Avenue last night. About 300 voters attended.

Jitney Inspector Gilbert Brown, colored Democratic leader, presided. Among the speakers who pleaded for a large Smith vote among Negroes were Lincoln Clarke, Lawyer William B. Bright, Isaac Walker, the oldest living colored Democrat in this city, Leon Wallace, Arthur Firabee, John Bell, Clarence Jones, Hannah Johnson, William Simmons, John Davis and Roy Robinson.

Democratic

The officers of the organization are: Gilbert Brown, president; William Simmons, vice-president; Jennie Anderson, secretary; William Cornell, financial secretary; Moses Gibson, treasurer, and James Tate, sergeant at arms.

James Balser, president of the State Board of Taxation, called during the evening, and extended his good wishes. Mr. Brown assured him that many colored people will vote the entire Democratic ticket this Fall.

Refreshments were served and a quartet rendered vocal selections.

JOURNAL

Jersey City, N. J.

SEP 6 1928

Colored Dems Open Quarters Tomorrow

Gilbert F. Brown, of Jersey City, president of the United Colored Democratic Association of New Jersey, announced today the opening of a state headquarters of the organization at 434-436 Jackson Avenue tomorrow night.

The purpose of the general headquarters will be to conduct operations of an "Al Smith For President" clubs throughout the entire state. The program as planned is in accord with the general movement of the Democratic Party in New Jersey, and the local headquarters will be devoted to the work of state organization among the colored voters.

Mayor Frank Hague, honorary president of the organization, is expected to be present at the headquarters opening, as will Arthur Ferribee, vice-president; D. E. Hutton, vice-president; Leslie Clark, secretary, and Moses E. Gibson, treasurer.

Arrangement plans call for "plenty of entertainment and eats." President Brown announces the invitation is general, and he expressed a desire that all colored voters of the city attend.

Bernan
New Bern, N. C.

SEP 1 1928

Negro Bishop Urges His Hearers To Cast Vote For Al Smith

GREENSBORO, Aug. 31.—(AP)—Geo. C. Clement, negro bishop of Louisville, Ky., addressing a council of bishops and other high officials of the A. M. E. Zion Church here, urged his hearers to vote for Governor Alfred Smith for President.

The bishop urged his hearers to beware of the "smoke screen" liquor issue being used by the Ku Klux Klan to fight Smith. "We are all opposed to liquor," he said, "but I am a Democrat and I am going to vote for Governor Smith for President."

After his political expression the bishop expressed regret at having made the rally, but declared he thought it best to show his position since the question had been raised.

Charles H. Ireland, of Greensboro, a lay leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had previously spoken at the session, saying that partisanship should not be allowed to obscure the great issue of the campaign, liquor.

Mayor Jeffres made the speech of welcome at the meeting, which was attended by a large delegation of Southern Negro churchmen.

Enquirer
York, S. C

SEP 4 1928

Al Smith and the Negro.

It is almost, but not exactly laughable, to see some of the papers and politicians of the South and especially here in South Carolina, trying to inject fear of the negro into the politics of the day, thus aiming to frighten South Carolinians opposed to the election of Alfred E. Smith to the presidency, into keeping in line and voting the straight Democratic ticket.

How these newspapers and politicians can make the attitude of Smith in New York and their attitude in South Carolina fit together, it is difficult to understand. Fact is they can't do it. For Tammany has recognized the political power of the negro in the black belt of New York city on election day, and has made no secret of catering to the negro element of that city.

The wisecracking mayor of New York, James J. Walker, makes it a part of his business to coddle the negroes of Harlem and is doing much to soft-soap the negro into the support of Smith in the presidential election.

Most of our South Carolina editors have overlooked (?) this item as published in The New York Times of August 16th last, which tells of a visit of Mayor Jimmie to Harlem to welcome the National Negro Business league. The Times says:

"With more than 500 negro delegates from all over the country attending, the twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Negro Business league opened yesterday morning at the Mother Zion A. M. E. church, 151 West 136th street.

"Mayor Walker welcomed the convention to this city at the evening session in the Abyssinian Baptist church, 132 West 138th street. The mayor's only reference to national politics came when he paused for a moment towards the end of his address and then concluded with a smile:

"'After the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November—I won't say what is going to happen —but I can assure you now that you will be as welcome in the White House as you are here in New York city.'

"The mayor's remarks were cheered until he left to go to another engagement."

It is quite natural to suppose that some of our South Carolina Tammany Democrats, who are so ardently championing the election of Mr. Smith, will be as welcome to the White House as Mayor Jimmie promises Smith will make the negroes of the Harlem black belt.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch
Friday, September 7, 1928

1928

WHITE SUPREMACY

The supremacy of the white race in the south is not in jeopardy and there is not the slightest danger that it will ever be. Political equality is not one of our favorable indoor sports— Thomasville Times-Enterprise.

That is true so far as the southern democracy is concerned, but how shall we put down all that for an interest in what Smith and Tammany want? They are putting the negro back into politics and using him in a most offensive manner. Here in Georgia negro elements are coming to the surface with negro Al Smith organizations. Does that not mean that there be more trouble ahead for us placing the negro?

Is Is that not exactly the conduct of the carpet bagger of reconstruction days? This section has long ago settled that question. Are we now to keep mouths closed and vote for Al Smith while he raised the negro to his old impossible, untenable place as a factor in determining poltcal ssues at the ballot box?

And are we to bear the stigma—are the democrats who oppose Smith to remain silent while Al Smith puts

the negro back as a political factor upon us? We do not think Georgians are going to permit that—but they will have to stick to their guns and fight for their convictions, for Al Smith and Tammany are now engaged in just that business of bringing the negro back to life in politcs.

Macon, Ga., News
Wednesday, August 29, 1928

TAMMANY AND THE NEGROES

Editor The Macon News:

Smith dailies, among them The Atlanta Constitution and The Journal, often link anti-Smith democrats with negroes. "How can any self-respecting Southerner vote for Hoover and the negroes?" etc. The Colorado Negro Voters' Advisory Association declares that "Smith's election will be a political emancipation to negroes." The Fellowship Forum, Washington, D. C., states, "At a meeting August 2 of the National Colored Voters' Union, in Washington, D. C., a call was issued for a national conference of negro voters to be held in the capital September 7. The purpose of this gathering of negro voters from all sections of the country is to promote unison of action in support of the Smith-Robinson ticket," etc. The Forum also states, "Tammany Hall, of which Al Smith is the leading spirit, has a negro branch numbering many thousands. The Tammany "boss" of thse negroes is Ferdinand Morton, a negro member of the civil service commission, which has charge of upwards of 100,000 white government servants. Tammany Hall has given this negro commissioner a white woman secretary and he is also a superior officer of 150 white men and women employes. Other negroes, who are members of the branch group of Tammany Hall, hold other supervisory or higher positions in the public service of New York.

Richard Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, recently said that he had seen in negro night resorts of New York apparently refined white men and women round-dancing with negroes and that the sights seen in these were too disgusting for publication. These conditions had flourished under Tammany and Al Smith.

The Woman Voter appeals as follows:

"The Woman Voter calls upon Southern delegates and asks them can they vote for the men who would try to force upon the people of the South negro equality as Governor Smith has indicated he would do on more than one occasion. Harlem, 'Negro Heaven,' the lowest section of New York City, is over two-thirds owned by Tammany. The night clubs, gambling joints, speak easies and bootleggers are financed by Tammany. In return for this Governor Smith got one of his largest votes from the whole city out of Harlem. Half a million negroes, mostly yellow, live in Harlem and not only declare themselves equals of the whites but are permitted to live as man and wife with whites and their children allowed to attend white schools. They have been so encouraged in Harlem under Smith's administration that they are breaking their bounds and permeating the whole city. Broadway plays are entirely given over to colored actors and they are the chief entertainers in the night clubs. Will we allow them to spread from New York City throughout the country? No, let us stop this while there is yet time."

JULIA O'KEEFE NELSON.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Star
SEP 5 1928

PARTIES HERE TO MAKE STRONG BID FOR NEGRO VOTE

Democrats to Open Special Headquarters in St. Louis for Campaign.

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The campaign in the central western states will be conducted by Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, who has been appointed regional director of work among the negro voters. It is planned to open headquarters here in a part of the city where the negro population is large and where members of that race will not feel as diffident as they might at the headquarters in the Jefferson Hotel.

In the registration four years ago, there were 34,073 negro voters, or eleven per cent of the 302,729 voters in St. Louis. One effect of the campaign will be to increase this number materially.

The Negro vote in St. Louis previously always has been overwhelmingly Republican and leaders of that party say the candidacy of McLemore will not reduce it greatly. The Twelfth district, where McLemore resides, has a large negro vote, but Dyer is popular there and repeatedly has been re-elected.

Crittenden Clark, negro justice of the peace and Twelfth district political leader does not believe there will be a swing from the party in St. Louis in this election. Clark was an active supporter of Lowden in the pre-convention campaign and the espousal by Dyer of the Hoover cause created a bitterness between the two which the Democrats hoped would be permanent. Clark, however, has declared he will support Hoover and the rest of the ticket.

Hawkinsville, Ga., Dispatch & News
Thursday, September 6, 1928

TAMMANY AND THE NEGRO

Efforts to prevent the people of the South from opposing the Tammany candidate by representing that they are putting white supremacy in peril have been absurd from the beginning. It was a notorious fact long before this campaign that Tammany received a large measure of support by catering to the negro element in Harlem and other black belts. The fact that the Democratic party in the twelfth congressional district of Missouri has nominated a negro for Congress in the person of one Joe McElmore is also significant.

It was termendously significant when the head of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People came out in support of the Tammany candidate and, according to the magazine, Time, did so on the specific ground of "Segregation in Washington."

Perhaps more significant than anything else was the organization last week in Valdosta of the Al Smith-for-President Colored League, to which, it is claimed, one half of the qualified negro voters in Lowndes county have pledged alliance.

It appears from an interesting article in The Macon News of Tuesday that the organization of this Democratic negro unit in Lowndes county was not an isolated event, by any means, but was the first evidence in Georgia of a national movement to moblize the negro voters of the country in support of the Tammany candidate, who has been in such close alliance with the black belt of his native city these many years. A news article in The Baltimore Sun, of recent date, reproduced in The Macon News of Tuesday, showed that the Rev. Reverdy Ramson, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church for Louisiana, was the principal speaker in Baltimore at a meeting to further the interests of this Al Smith-for-President Colored League and that he would henceforth be located in New York City, where he would be the head of the speakers' bureau for the organization.

A number of Southern States are mentioned among those in which the work of organization was to be carried on. The state of Georgia was not among those enumerated and yet we suddenly found that a unit of this "Democratic" colored league had sprung up in South Georgia. Apparently the movement is more for-reaching and perhaps more secret than was first given out.

Such an accumulation of evidence that the Tammany candidate is pursuing the characteristic policy of Tammany Hall, and constitutes a graver menace to white supremacy than Mr. Hoover, many times over, should convince even the most reluctant mind.

Frankly we do not believe that white supremacy in the South is threatened by either party. We have ever reason to be proud of the conservatism and common sense of the negroes of Georgia. But surely it is folly for the Southern adherents of the Tammany candidate and his Republican manager to try to frighten the South into voting for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment by talking about the peril to white supremacy involved in a vote for Mr. Hoover. —Macon News.

A further evidence of the manner in which Tammany Hall, now in control of the Democratic party, is baiting the negro vote of the country is found in a speech delivered before a negro convention in New York City by Mayor Jimmy Walker. In extending a welcome to 500 negro delegates representing the National Negro Business League of America, Mayor Walker is quoted in the New York Times under date of August 16 as saying in the course of his address that

"after the first Tuesday after the first Monday—I won't say what is going to happen—but I can assure you that you will be as welcome in the White House as you are here in New York City." The Mayor's remarks were cheered until he left to go to another engagement.

As Mayor Walker is a mouthpiece of Tammany Hall and a lieutenant of Governor Smith, we presume that he makes the above remarks as a promise depending upon Smith's election.

There is no objection to the negro voting the Democratic ticket any more than the Republican ticket. He is welcome to vote where his vote will mean the most to his race and the overture being made by Tammany at this time is no doubt tempting as is evidenced by the organization going on among southern negroes at this time for support of Al Smith

White House, that Southern Democrats who are so ardently championing the cause of Tammany's candidate will be as welcome to the White House as Mayor Walker promises to make the negroes.

the negro back as a political factor upon us? We do not think Georgians are going to permit that—but they will have to stick to their guns and fight for their convictions, for Al Smith and Tammany are now engaged in just that business of bringing the negro back to life in politcs.

Macon, Ga., News
Wednesday, August 29, 1928

TAMMANY AND THE NEGROES

Editor The Macon News:

Smith dailies, among them The Atlanta Constitution and The Journal, often link anti-Smith democrats with negroes. "How can any self-respecting Southerner vote for Hoover and the negroes?" etc. The Colorado Negro Voters' Advisory Association declares that "Smith's election will be a political emancipation to negroes." The Fellowship Forum, Washington, D. C., states, "At a meeting August 2 of the National Colored Voters' Union, in Washington, D. C., a call was issued for a national conference of negro voters to be held in the capital September 7. The purpose of this gathering of negro voters from all sections of the country is to promote unison of action in support of the Smith-Robinson ticket," etc. The Forum also states, "Tammany Hall, of which Al Smith is the leading spirit, has a negro branch numbering many thousands. The Tammany "boss" of thse negroes is Ferdinand Morton, a negro member of the civil service commission, which has charge of upwards of 100,000 white government servants. Tammany Hall has given this negro commissioner a white woman secretary and he is also a superior officer of 150 white men and women employes. Other negroes, who are members of the branch group of Tammany Hall, hold other supervisory or higher positions in the public service of New York.

Richard Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturers Record, of Baltimore, recently said that he had seen in negro night resorts of New York apparently refined white men and women round-dancing with negroes and that the sights seen in these were too disgusting for publication. These conditions had flourished under Tammany and Al Smith.

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Political—1928

Party Affiliation

Valdosta, Ga., Times
Saturday, September 1, 1928

VALDOSTA NEGROES ORGANIZE AL SMITH LEAGUE IN MEETING

Gathering Pledges Support to Democrats and Raps Hoover Segregation Move

A large gathering of negro voters held last night here went on record as endorsing the candidacy of Governor Alfred E. Smith for president, and formed an organization to be designated as the Al Smith-for-President Southern Colored League. Dr. L. W. Williams, well known leader of his race in the city, was chosen chairman of the movement.

Today, speaking on behalf of the organization and in keeping with the resolution adopted last night, Williams told The Times that the negro voters of the South, and the negro people of the nation, had nothing to gain by being voted by the Republican party.

"All that the Republicans have done for us since the Civil War has been to give individuals a few political offices and to abolish, this year, the segregation rule in the Department of Commerce, thus stirring up disharmony between the two races in the section where the majority of us live," he said.

"It is our wish to work in harmony with the white people of this section. Many of our interests are their interests. We have no disagreement and no ill feeling. Their candidate for president should be our candidate," he continued.

Williams, a keen student of politics, rapped roundly the policy of the Republicans toward his race.

"What if they have given a few colored men some office", he said, "Everything that has come to us in the way of real racial betterment has come from the white folks of the South and our own efforts. The Republicans have done nothing for us."

The Colored Smith league has already pledged to the candidacy of the New York governor nearly half of the negro registered voters of Lowndes County. The league itself consists only of registered voters, although many other negro people attended the meeting last evening and endorsed the stand. On the list of officers of the league are the names of some regarded as the best known and most responsible negroes of Valdosta.

The text of the resolution adopted by the colored people last evening is as follows:

"Whereas a group of colored men assembled to perfect an organization under the name of Al Smith for President Southern Colored League to foster better relationship, and political harmony in the present Democratic Presidential Campaign.

"Whereas we are part of the South, and whatever effects the social and economic welfare of this section is shared equally between both races.

"Whereas the Democratic party has been, almost wholly, in control of state and city government in the South, we owe our economic status, whatever it may be to said party.

"Whereas we are in hearty accord with all prineiples set forth by Al Smith, we pledge our moral support and votes for his success. In particular do we approve his courageous stand for a broader and saner view concerning prohibition, as the only means to preserve the constitution, protect the morals and to restore law and order throughout the nation.

Yours for a greater Democratic party,"

The officers of the organization are:

Dr. L. W. Williams, chairman; Dr. W. H. Stafford, vice chairman; L. C. Campbell, Secretary; Rev. F. Jefferson, chairman of publicity; James Wilson, chairman of registration; J. P. aMssey, vice chairman of registration and C. R. Hudson, treasurer.

PRESS
Newport News, Va.

SEP 4 1928

NEGRO VOTERS WILL ACT INDEPENDENTLY

Democratic

Decide Not to Commit Themselves for Either Candidate at Bay Shore Mass Meeting.

A resolution prepared by J. Thomas Newsome, colored attorney of this city, providing that negro voters of Virginia act independently in the November election and not commit themselves beforehand in the support of either Democratic or Republican nominee was unanimously adopted at a mass meeting of race leaders and voters at Bay Shore Sunday.

The resolution, prepared by Attorney Newsome, follows:

"After a careful survey of the political sentiment among the negro voters in Virginia, as reflected by their chosen representatives in this conference, it is the concensus of opinion that there is a division of sentiment as to their choice of candidates of the two major parties. In view of this situation, it is the sense of this conference that no effort should be made to influence or dictate to the colored vote in favor of any particular candidate or party, but that the spirit of independence, which has so obviously developed, should be encouraged."

The adoption of the resolution came after a heated fight made in the mass meeting to have the colored voters declare themselves for the Republican candidate. W. S. Lee, of district Democratic headquarters, attended the conference.

Nearly 500 attended, representing every congressional district in Virginia, except the Ninth. The conference was arranged by Joseph R. Pollard, of Richmond, chairman of the Negro Independent League, to sound out the feeling among the race in the State as to the presidential candidates.

Newsome's resolution was approved at a meeting of the steering committee preceding the mass meeting.

Opposition against the resolution was led by Thomas H. Reid, negro lawyer of Portsmouth, who made a counter proposal that sentiment be recorded in favor of Hoover. His position was attacked by N. B. Clark and W. R. Walkers, attorneys of this city; A. F. McKenzie, of Richmond; P. B. Young, editor of the Jurnal and Guide, of Norfolk, and Chairman Pollard.

In defending his resolution, Attorney Newsome reiterated that the time had come for the negro to declare his political independence. Only four dissenting votes were cast against the resolution. On a motion of the opposition, it was carried unanimously.

Chairman Pollard was empowered to add seven members to the executive committee to be selected from different parts of the State.

It was decided also to hold another meeting September 16 at the Attucks theatre, in Norfolk An invitation was extended Attorney Newsome to address colored voters in Petersburg next Sunday.

GAZETTE
Milton, Fla

SEP 4 1928

NEGRO LOSES SUIT TO GET VOTING RIGHT

Judge Holds Democrats Can Bar Anyone From Primaries

Circuit Judge Thomas F. West ruled yesterday that the Democratic committee can legally prevent negroes from voting in a white Democratic primary.

His decision in the case of H. D. Goode, negro, against three election inspectors is based on the fact that a primary election does not come under the jurisdiction of the fifteenth amendment which has been interpreted to give negroes the right of franchise.

Primary Different

In the case of a primary election, however, Judge West has ruled that the party executive committee has the right to restrict the electors in almost any way it chooses.

When he brought suit for $5,000 damages against Thomas A. Johnson, C. J. Bell and Paul F. Riera because he was not allowed to vote in the city primary, Goode based his declaration on the fact that his rights under the constitution had been abridged.

Texas Case

Pointing out that this was not his interpretation of the fifteenth amendment when primary elections were cnocerned, Judge West quoted a Texas decision, upheld by the United States supreme court, in which the right of political party organizations to establish their own qualifications for voters, is set forth.

Judge West's decision was handed down on a demurrer to the answer to Goode's suit which was overruled. It is believed this will cause the damage suit to be withdrawn.

Goode's briefs in the case were filed by Attorney Fred W. Marsh, while the inspectors were represented by J. B. Jones, city attorney.—Pensacola Journal.

Cordele, Ga., Dispatch
Sunday, September 2, 1928

FLIM-FLAMMING-

The Dispatch recently published the photo of the negro democratic candidate for congress in the Twelfth Missouri district against the veteran white Congressman Dyer, republican and commented thereon. The issue of that date has gone from one end of the southern states to the other—from West Virginia to Florida—to people who hurried to ascertain whether this thing could be so.

And still there is frantic calls for that issue of the Dispatch. Orders could not be filled. Again the picture of this negro democrat is appearing today, together with a news account of what has happened in connection with the first appearance.

No greater evidence in the wide world can be offered than this wide general interest that Tammany Hall is flim-flamming the southern democrats—shouting "nigger" at them to whip them into line and at the same time enlisting all the negro support throughout the country in the cause of Al Smith and the Tammany ticket through the negro leaders in New York.

It is a fact that Tammany Hall works more negro office holders today than the federal government. There are 267 of them and one is a civil service commissioner who stands over the desks of white girl stenographers and gives dictation of letters. That negro draws a higher salary than any other negro employee in the federal government.

Is it just to call upon southern democrats who are turning to Hoover because he really and truly represents the whole upstanding element in politicts in this country—is it just to those voters to sneer "nigger" at them in he souh?

And now we come to the exciting

and wholesome news from Valdosta on Saturday in which we are told the negroes there in a rally condemned the republican attitude towards their race and at the same time endorsed the Smith prohibition views—in other words, the Smith liquor program Brer Williams is quoted quite a length in a dissertation about how Hoover's party had gone back on the negro. It is to intimate that Hoover's party is bedding for the white democratic vote in the south because Hoover's party knows that the negroes up "nawth" especially in New York, belong to Tammany and Al Smith. The flim-flamming game of voting the negro up "nawth" and sneering is reaching an exposure of rare and "nigger" at the southern democrats appealing mellow odor.

What has become of Marse Hoke, his pistol and musket?

ENTERPRISE

Thomasville, Ga.

SEP / 1928

VALDOSTA NEGROES FORM AL SMITH FOR PRESIDENT LEAGUE

Rally of Negro Residents in That City Last Night Denounced Republicans.

TO SUPPORT SMITH

As Their Candidate Because It Means Harmony With White People of South.

Valdosta, Ga., Sept. 1 (AP)—The Valdosta Times said today that an "Al Smith for President League" was organized here last night at a rally of negro residents of this city. Resolutions were adopted rapping the Republ[ican] attitude toward the negro and [end]ing Smith's views on prohi[bition] and other issues.

W. Williams, local negro leader, and chairman of the league, in a statement to the Valdosta Times today, said:

"All that the Republicanis have done for us since the Civil War has been to give individuals a few political offices and to abolish, this year, the segregation rule in the Department of Commerce, thus stirring up disharmony between the two races in the section where the majority of us live.

"It is our wish to work in harmony with the white people of this section. Many of our interests are their interests. Their candidate for President should be our candidate."

POST-STANDARD
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEP 5 1928

A Scheme for Disfranchisement

There are many Democrats in the south who intend to vote for Hoover, but there are few who declare their intent. For in the south the general election has been for years only a formality. The selection of candidates has been made in the Democratic primary and the election has been merely a ratification of the primary's choice. Georgia (for example) has resolved that there shall be only one party in the state and that the Democratic primary elections shall be the final choice. The Atlanta Constitution, alarmed at the anti-Smith movement, reminds all Democrats who expect to vote against Smith of this rule, which is in fact the electoral law of the state, whose binding force has been acknowledged by the courts:

> All white electors who are Democrats and qualified to vote in the general elections who, in good faith, will pledge themselves to support the Democratic candidates for all offices to be voted on this year, are hereby declared qualified to vote in said primary, and the act of voting in said primary shall constitute the aforesaid pledge.

In brief any elector who shall admit his intention to vote against the Democratic nominee for president thus disfranchises himself. It is only white electors who are warned that they are not eligible to vote if they do not pledge to support the whole Democratic ticket, but there is care that only whites shall participate in any elections.

It is not only Negroes who are, under cover of law, disfranchised in several southern states, but all who do not give a pledge that they will support the whole Democratic ticket are disfranchised. He is a brave man who invites this vengeance. Still Senator Simmons has invited it. He, the most powerful Democratic leader North Carolina has had in 30 years, has written Frank R. McNinch, the leader of the anti-Smith Democratic organization, announcing his active support of the Democratic movement to prevent Governor Smith from carrying the state.

NEW YORK TIMES
SEP 9 1928

Maryland Informant Says Republicans Hire Negroes to Ride in Cars With Smith Banners

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A charge that "Republican propagandists" are trying to discredit Governor Smith in the South by "slanders spread secretly" and "over tacts designed to mislead public opinion," is made in a statement given publicity today at the headquarters here on the Democratic National Committee.

It was stated that a letter received by Senator Tydings of Maryland, Chairman of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau, from Easton, Md., informed him that negroes were being hired by Republicans to ride in automobiles on the sides of which are displayed streamers bearing the words "Al Smith."

Thus manned and marked, automobiles are being driven up and down the Eastern Shore of Maryland and in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, Senator Tydings's informant wrote. The headquarters statement said further.

"At Foley, Ala., a preacher named Shott, speaking at a Ku Klux Klan fish fry, declared that 'Governor Smith's private stenographer was a negro wench and that Smith had placed thousands of negroes on the payroll in New York State.'

"An investigation of this piece of scurrility shows that it is utterly untrue, without a shadow of foundation, and of the degree and character of misrepresentation now being worked overtime in the sordid anti-Smith campaign to which his traducers in certain sections are resorting. Truth is, Governor Smith does not have, and never has had, a negro stenographer, and in the employment of negroes by the State of New York under his administration this has been done only to fill such jobs as they are given in the South, to wit: porters, janitors, charwomen, &c."

Call CHAMPION LAUNDRY for BETTER laundry service. COLumbus 8164.—Advt.

HERALD
Newport News Va

SEP 3 1928

Colored Voters Will Act Independently In Coming Presidential Election

Negro voters of Virginia will act independently in the November election and will not commit themselves beforehand to the support of either Governor Alfred E. Smith or Herbert Hoover. That much was decided at a mass meeting of race leaders and voters held yesterday afternoon at Bay Shore, by the unanimous adoption of a resolution prepared by J. Thomas Newsome, colored leader, of this city.

The resolution, prepared by Attorney Newsome, follows:

"After a careful survey of the political sentiment among the negro voters in Virginia, as reflected by their chosen representatives in this conference, it is the concensus of opinion that there is a division of sentiment as to their choice of candidates of the two major parties. In view of this situation, it is the sense of this conference that no effort should be made to influence or dictate to the colored vote in favor of any particular candidate or party, but that the spirit of independence, which has so obviously developed, should be encouraged."

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Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

GAZETTE

Charleston, W. Va

SEP 5 1928

AL SMITH CLUB HEARS ADDRESS BY MRS. POSSEN

Well Known Speaker Tells Women Voters That Prohibition Is Not the Issue.

23 MEN ARE ELECTED HONORARY MEMBERS

Members of the Al Smith for President club, at their meeting held last night in the Assembly room of the Hotel Kanawha, outlined plans for organizing Kanawha county, organizing the colored voters of the city, announced that headquarters for the club had been obtained, and made public the names of 23 honorary members—men who desired to take part in the club's activities.

They were Okey Johnson, T. B. Stalnaker, W. B. Carson, W. D. Sell, F. H. Harless, Henry S. Cato, W. C. Melton R. C. Andrews, A. E. Wernburg, Earl L. Pyatt, A. J. Barnette, Senator W. E. Chilton, J. B. Menager, George Atkinson, W. E. R. Byrne, Senator Clyde B. Johnson, T. O. Timberlake, R. M. Brawley, D. E. Brawley, R. K. Winkler, P. P. Wilson, T. C. Brown, T. B. Breen, of Bluefield.

Hereafter the meetings will be held in one of the adjoining rocms of the State Bank and Trust company, Quarrier and Dickinson streets. A banner designating the new headquarters, will be purchased, and it is hoped to have the room in readiness for the next meeting, Tuesday, September 11.

The gathering last night was one of the most interesting that the club has held and was featured by an instructive address by Mrs. Myra Johnson Posson, who was also named vice chairman of the club. In her talk, Mrs. Posson reviewed the Republican administration and pointed out facts to show that the Republicans were taking desperate measures to becloud the issues in the Democratic campaign. Her address in part follows:

Prohibition Not Issue

"We Americans are being deluded into believing that prohibition is the main issue in this coming election.

"Shortly after Mr. Smith's nomination, a neighbor of ours sat on our porch one evening and said that, regardless of other issues the President this fall would be selected by just one thing—whether he was wet or dry. He told of a letter he had received from a brother in Atlanta and of a cartoon he had enclosed. The cartoon showed Mr. Smith standing at bar with a stein of beer in one hand, a cocktail in the other, one foot on a brass rail. That, he said, would be the popular conception of Mr. Smith's candidacy. I suppose that if the same cartoonist was to draw Mr. Hoover, he would show him with his cherubic smile singing, "Onward Christian Soldiers," and dressed in a white ribbon. Could anything be more ludicrous?

"It is unbelievable that there should be so many people, intelligent people, in this country of ours, who have apparently fallen for the propaganda which I believe has been fostered by the Republican party to cloud the really important issues in this campaign. If those who are guiding the destinies for the Republican party can keep the minds of the people on an issue of such minor importance and arouse all the bigotry and hate and personal feeling that such an issue brings to the front, the people will forget those other vital issues at stake.

Oath Protects Constitution

"Prohibition has ceased to be an issue. It has been made a part of our constitution. Mr. Smith, it is true, advocates some change, but don't forget that he is powerless without the consent of the people of these United States. Should Governor Smith become President Smith his oath requires him to defend and enforce our constitution and our national laws. What then could he do? He as president would have the right to suggest any change that he believed would be for the best interests of his people and country. After that it would be up to Congress and the people.

"No my friends, prohibition as an issue falls into insignificance because it is written into our constitution. But it is not written into our constitution. But it is not written into our constitution that Pennsylvania coal operators shall have a 45 cents advantage per ton on the transportation rate of coal over West Virginia. This and many other things can be classed as vital issues to us because they strike at the very heart of our nation and especially our state. The Republican administration of the past eight years has gone on record as sponsoring favoritism to individuals and corporations and states which helped to bring the party to victory. It is the foremost example of the "spoils system" gone rotten.

"Eight years ago the Republican administration went into power with a cabinet hand picked by individuals and corporations so that they could direct the policies of the administration to their own ends. I need say nothing about Secretary Fall and the oil scandals. That, while a national disgrace, does not affect West Virginia as does the rise to power of the Pennsylvania coal interests. This is one thing that strikes at the heart of our economic life.

Prejudiced Against State

"Eons ago God in his infinite wisdom put into our mountains a means of livelihood and to further the livelihood of millions of people who would some day live on land that was too mountainous for extensive agriculture. God gave it to us on an equal footing with territories that had other means to gain a foothold in the eternal struggle for existence. God gave us our chance the same as other territories, but the Pennsylvania "gang" has taken it from us.

"Eight years ago, Mr. Andrew Mellon, a Pennsylvania banker, manufacturer, business man and the world's largest distiller was named to head our treasury department, in violation of the code of laws of the United States which says in part under heading 'Restrictions upon Secretary of the Treasury,' 'no person appointed to the office of the secretary of the treasury, or treasurer shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce." Mr. Mellon maintains, or at least maintained for a long time after he became secretary of the treasury, his position on boards of some of the greatest trusts in America, including the aluminum trust, and many others as powerful and important.

"It was the beginning of the end. Having powerful interests back of him, Mr. Mellon gradually became the power behind the throne and the moving spirit of Republican governmental policies. He succeeded in having named to the interstate commerce commission, which was created to regulate transportation between the states so that railroads would not be allowed to favor interests in one state over another, men who would favor Pennsylvania, his own state and own interests. In 1926 Judge Silas D. Wood, who had been counsel for the Pittsburgh Coal company, was named to fill a vacancy on the commission. But this was much too bold a stroke for the senate. They refused to confirm his appointment. Things grew steadily worse until the appointment of one John H. Esch, a more subtle appointment than that of Judge Wood, but just as deadly, came up for appointment in the senate. Our Senator Neely led the fight for West Virginia, and even then there was some doubt as to the outcome until some men, such great exponents of fair play as Senator Key Pitman of Nevada and Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, came to the rescue and helped prevent the confirmation of Mr. Esch.

Depend on Smith's Honesty

"It is plain that we cannot expect relief for our crippled coal industry from the Republican party. What can we expect from our Democratic party? Mr. Smith, it is true, has not made any pledge to solve our own particular case. He has not had time. But we know that he is honest and that's enough. If Governor Smith's election does nothing more than dethrone the Pennsylvania gang, it will mean a great deal to us. It will mean the giving back to West Virginia the equal chance that God meant her to have. West Virginia doesn't ask to be carried around on a golden platter. All she asks is that the Pennsylvania heel be lifted from the neck of her greatest industry—coal. Every West Virginia vote cast for Hoover in this coming election is one more turn of the heel on our neck. I can't see how any true West Virginian, one who lives here, derives his livelihood within her bounds and sends children to her schools, can vote to strangle her.

"No, no, my friends, prohibition is not a vital issue in this campaign. It is the mere throwing of sand in our eyes to prevent our seeing the mountains. And at this time the failure to see the mountains means for us a slow, painful death."

TIMES

Highlands City, Fla

AUG 31 1928

STRAIGHT DEMOCRAT.

BIDS FOR NEGRO VOTES

To the Editor:

The list of delegates at the Houston Democratic convention included 106 negroes, of whom 76 were present. The negro delegates elected to the Kansas City Republican convention numbered 76, and 6 were present. The Colorado negro voters' advisory association wired a message of congratulations to Al Smith, on his nomination. They state: "We congratulate the Democratic party upon your nomination as its standard bearer for the Presidency of the United States. Your nomination comes to the negroes of America as their second emancipation proclamation. The first freed them from manual bondage. The second frees them from political slavery. Colorado negro voters will give to you and Senator Robinson in our judgment at least 80 per cent of their voting strength."

The headquarters of favorable and equal treatment of the negro politically by Democrats in the North for a long time has been Tammany Hall. The negro boss in Tammany Hall is Ferdinand I. Morton, a member of the New York city civil service commission, and said to be the highest salaried negro office holder in the country. He is reputed to have a white woman as secretary, and to be over 150 other white city employees. Morton, with three other New York city officials of his race, has recently been on a tour thru this country westward, organizing "Al Smith—Joe Robinson negro clubs" in all important centers of negro voting activity.

It is a matter of common comment that in the Harlan section of New York, a section well under the domination of Tammany Hall, negro men may be seen dancing in cabarets with white women, and no effort is made to stop it. This is an example of Tammany's idea of equalization. Negroes in several cities in "border" and Northern states have become accustomed to voting the Democratic ticket in local elections. This has been true in certain sections of New York, and of Chicago, of Baltimore, and of Memphis. We are told that Tammany Hall claims that there are 276 negroes now holding New York city political or civil service positions, with salaries averaging more than $1,800.00 a year. It is also claimed by them that negroes hold more really good and lucrative positions under the New York city government alone than under the whole federal government throughout the United States, and yet some of the unenlightened press of Florida profess to see danger in a Republican administration.

The national committeeman from the state of Florida is Glenn Skipper, a "cracker," white and free born. There could be no thought in the minds of any other real Floridan that Mr. Skipper would stultify the white race in this state by permitting the appointment of negroes to federal offices. The voters of this state will not be deluged on this question. They know that both Mr. Skipper and Mr. Howey stand for fair, square, decent treatment of the negro. Neither of these men denies any constitutional right created in behalf of the colored race. Both of these men know that the white Republican party in the state of Florida today includes in its numbers capable, energetic, able men, amply qualified to fill the offices in state and federal governmental affairs effecting the people of Florida.

The Democratic party is bidding for the negro vote in the North upon the grounds of equalization, as expressed by Tammany Hall. The same party is bidding for the white vote in the South upon the grounds of fear of Republicanism. If they are right in one place, they are wrong in the other.

B. E. R.

JOURNAL

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

SEP 9 1928

400 NEGROES AT THOMPSON MEET THEY SPONSOR

Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate Also Heard Here by 400 White Voters.

Floyd E. Thompson, Democratic candidate for governor of Illinois, carried his campaign to the Negro

voters of East St. Louis Friday night with a speech in the City Hall auditorium. The gubernatorial candidate was the principal speaker at a mass meeting sponsored by the Independent Voters' League, a Negro organization. Other speakers on the program included George B. Vashon, a St. Louis Negro, and J. L. McLemore, Negro Democratic candidate for congressman from the Twelfth St. Louis district.

About 800 persons, more than half of them Negroes, attended the meeting. The Negro attendance was said by party leaders to have been the largest ever to turn out for a Democratic meeting in this city.

In his address Thompson continued his attacks on his Republican opponent

Vashon, whose oratorical ability received a warm welcome in the crowded auditorium, pleaded with the people of his race to be guided by sound reasoning in casting their ballots. He, like McLemore, urged staunch support of the Democratic ticket in the November election. Both declared that the Democratic ticket had already dealt fairly with the Negroes and would continue to do so.

Mr. Thompson said in part:

"Yielding to a general demand for a new deal in the statehouse, I announced my candidacy for governor six months ago. I did not then, nor do I now, underestimate the magnitude of the undertaking. Politically speaking, Illinois occupies an unenviable position in the great sisterhood of states.

"My entry into politics was in a fight to drive out of the courthouse

(Continued from Page One)

of Rock Island county a corrupt group that had gained control of the law enforcement agencies. In that fight for honest government I experienced the bitter opposition of every gangster in the country, including John Looney, the editor of a scandal sheet. When I had been elected and assumed charge of the state attorney's office, John Looney and some of his henchmen fled from Rock Island county and remained out of the state until I left the office when elected to the Supreme Court in April, 1919. Immediately after I became state's attorney I began an investigation of the conduct of the sheriff, who was then in office, of certain members of the board of supervisors, and of some former county and city officials. Though I was only 25 years old and inexperienced in such matters when I began this investigation, the board of supervisors denied me the assistants authorized by statute and the financial aid necessary to conduct successfully such an investigation.

"Unaided and single-handed, I entered the fight. Every obstacle was placed in my way and every effort was made to discredit and frighten me. In a final effort to stop my investigation, the sheriff, who had been accepting bribes and filing fraudulent claims against the county, and certain members of the board of supervisors, who had been selling supplies to the country, made representations to the January, 1914, grand jury that they would reveal the whole story of corruption if a special prosecutor were appointed. As a result of this promise a special prosecutor was appointed and a special investigation lasting several months was conducted. The result of this investigation was a complete refutations of the charges that had been made against me and contributed largely to my re-election as state's attorney in 1916. The files of the Rock Island Argus tell the whole story of my fight for good government in Rock Island country and of the opposition I encountered. Notwithstanding the fact that I have always been a candidate on the minority ticket, the good people of Rock Island county, regardless of politics, have repeatedly endorsed my record of public service. The last stand of the old courthouse clique was in 1922 and I had the satisfaction of seeing two young ex-service men, the Democratic candidates for sheriff and county treasurer supported my me, elected by majorities of 11,000, while the county went 9,000 Republican.

"My opponent feels so secure in the strength of partisan bias and the indifference of the voters that they have become brazen and defiant. There is no more excuse for the issuance of a road map by the secreary of state than by a judge of the upreme Court. Neither of them has anything to do with the building of permanent highways. If I had reached my hands into the expense fund of the Supreme Court and pulled out a few thousand dollars of your money and used it to buy a half million road maps, having my name printed on them in seven different places, for distribution among the voters, you would have condemned me for misappropriation of your money and I would have stood before you without a defense. My exposure of this conversion of your money to the private uses of the clique in control of the statehouse may be a joke to them, but it ought to put some fight into you overburdened taxpayers."

A similar speech was delivered by the Democratic candidate at Belleville earlier Friday evening and at Granite City Saturday afternoon. Thompson was the first candidate for governor for several elections to appear at Granite City.

GAZETTE
Charleston, W. Va.
AUG 26 1928

NEGRO DEMOCRATS OPEN HEADQUARTERS

The Kanawha county progressive league has opened headquarters in rooms 305-6-7 Moore building, Quarrier street, with J. L. Lifsay, president; Eugene Twine and A. W. Pettigrew in charge.

The club, which was organized early in January with the hope of assisting the Democratic ticket, held its regular meeting Friday night at the Labor temple, 18 1-2 Alderson street, and decided to open general offices. A movement has been started to have the negro women meet in connection with the next session Friday night.

"The Democrats have a splendid ticket which of itself is very encouraging to negroes," said Eugene Twine, "especially when our race considers the promises made but never fulfilled by the Republican party."

Macon, Ga., News
Wednesday, September 5, 1928

Tammany and the Negro

Efforts to prevent the people of the South from opposing the Tammany candidate by representing that they are putting white supremacy in peril have been absurd from the beginning. It was a notorious fact long before this campaign that Tammany received a large measure of support by catering to the negro element in Harlem and other black belts. The fact that the Democratic party in the twelfth congressional district of Missouri has nominated a negro for Congress in the person of one Joe McElmore is also significant.

It was tremendously significant when the head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came out in support of the Tammany candidate and, according to the magazine, Time, did so on the specific ground of "Segregation in Washington."

Perhaps more significant than anything else was the organization last week in Valdosta of the Al Smith-for-President Colored League, to which, it is claimed, one-half of the qualified negro voters in Lowndes county have pledged alliance.

It appears from an interesting article in The Macon News of Tuesday that the organization of this Democratic negro unit in Lowndes county was not an isolated event, by any means, but was the first evidence in Georgia of a national movement to mobilize the negro voters of the country in support of the Tammany candidate, who has been in such close alliance with the black belt of his native city these many years. A news article in The Baltimore Sun, of recent date, reproduced in The Macon News of Tuesday, showed that the Rev. Reverdy Ransom, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal church for Louisiana, was the principal speaker in Baltimore at a meeting to further the interests of this Al Smith-for-President Colored League and that he would henceforth be located in New York city, where he would be the head of the speakers' bureau for the organization.

A number of Southern States are mentioned among those in which the work of organization was to be carried on. The state of Georgia was not among those enumerated and yet we suddenly found that a unit of this "Democratic" colored league had sprung up in South Georgia. Apparently the movement is more far-reaching and perhaps more secret than was first given out.

Such an accumulation of evidence that the Tammany candidate is pursuing the characteristic policy of Tammany Hall, and constitutes a graver menace to white supremacy than Mr. Hoover, many times over, should convince even the most reluctant mind.

Frankly we do not believe that white supremacy in the South is threatened by either party. We have every reason to be proud of the conservatism and common sense of the negroes in Georgia. But surely it is folly for the Southern adherents of the Tammany candidate and his Republican manager to try to frighten the South into voting for the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment by talking about the peril to white supremacy involved in a vote for Mr. Hoover.

TAMPA, FLA.
Tribune
SEP 3 1928

REGISTRATION BOOKS OPENED IN PRECINCTS

Blackburn Estimates 2,000 Negroes Will Be Enrolled.

With nearly all of the white voters of Hillsborough county already registered, the precinct registration books will be opened today and tomorrow at precinct registration places, with prospects that more than 2,000 negroes will register to vote at the coming election, B. L. Blackburn, supervisor of registration, said today.

Precinct registrars have been calling for the registration books for more than a week, and it is expected they will be thrown open in every precinct in the county by tomorrow.

Negroes eligible to vote are taking a greater interest in the coming election than ever before, Mr. Blackburn said, with the result that there will probably be more of them registered this year than at any previous election. The majority of these voters live in precinct 13, near the county jail; 28, at Jackson Heights; 69, at Belmont Heights; No. 59; 61, at Seffner; 2 at Plant City; 11, in West Tampa; 52 at Port Tampa and precincts Nos. 10, 38 and 39.

Mr. Blackburn declared there are at present more than 5,000 negroes eligible to vote in Hillsborough county, and in one Plant City precinct and No. 13 in Tampa, outnumber white voters.

A negro Hoover club was organized in the "scrub" district of Tampa recently with 150 members, pledged to support the republican ticket.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

FAIRMONT, W. VA.

SEP 5 1928

Negro Supporters Of Al Smith Will Meet

Colored supporters of Governor Al Smith for president of the United States will meet to further organization plans at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow evening in Fraternity Hall, Newspaper Building, at the corner of Adams and Quincy streets, it is announced. Colored men and women throughout the country who are interested are being invited to attend the meeting.

BROOKLYN TIMES

SEP 11 1928

NEGROES INDORSE SMITH CANDIDACY

Connecticut League Revolts From G. O. P. "Tyranny."

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 11.—Connecticut's 25,000 negro voters were urged to vote for Alfred E. Smith for President in a resolution adopted by the Independent League of Negro voters of Connecticut.

Dr. S. L. Carruthers of Stamford, president, said it was time for negroes to throw off Republican "tyranny" and endorse the Democratic ticket.

JOURNAL

Jersey City, N. J.

SEP 11 1928

Hudson Colored Dem. Group Is Formed

The Hudson County Colored Women's Democratic League was organized Saturday night by Committeewoman Mrs. Hannah Johnson at 114 Kearny Avenue. The league is pledged to Gov. Smith and will support the entire Democratic ticket. It will support Gilbert H. Brown, Negro Democratic leader.

Mrs. Mary Louise Cornell was elected president of the league; Mrs. Catherine Ebrams, vice-president; Mrs. Daisy Mitchell, recording secretary; Mrs. Hallie Lightfoot, financial secretary; and Mrs. J. Anderson, treasurer. Mrs. Hannah Johnson is chairman of the executive committee.

Another meeting of the organization will be held Thursday evening at 8:30 at 434 Jackson Avenue.

OBSERVER

Hoboken, N. J.

SEP 7 1928

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Gilbert F. Brown, president of the United Colored Democratic Association of New Jersey announced today the opening of a State Headquarters of the organization at 434-36 Jackson avenue, Jersey City, tonight.

The purpose of the general headquarters will be to conduct operations of Al Smith for President Clubs throughout the entire State. The program as planned is in accord with the general movement of the Democratic Party in New Jersey and the local headquarters will be devoted to the work of State organization work among the colored voters.

Mayor Frank Hague, honorary president of the organization, is expected to be present at the headquarters opening, as will Arthur Ferribee, vice president; D. E. Hutton, vice president; Lessie Clark, secretary, and Moses E. Gibson, treasurer.

Arrangement plans call for "plenty of entertainment and eats." President Brown announces the invitation is general and he expressed a desire that all colored voters of the city attend.

PRESS

Newport News Va.

SEP 2 1928

NEGROES TO HOLD POLITICAL RALLY BAY SHORE TODAY

Colored Voters Will Discuss General Political Situation at Bay Shore This Afternoon.

Democratic

More than 600 negro voters from all sections of the Old Dominion will gather at Bay Shore this afternoon to attend a political rally. The general situation will be discussed.

A meeting of leaders and delegates from virtually every congressional district in Virginia was held two weeks ago at the colored resort, at which time plans were made for the meeting on today. It is expected that a definite stand either for or against the two presidential candidates will be taken by representative negroes of Virginia as an indication as to how the colored vote will swing in November.

Sentiment in this city among the race is decidedly for Governor Smith, it was stated by local leaders, but in the state a minority sentiment has developed which would leave the negro uncommitted and free to vote either way in the choice of a president. Confidence was expressed here yesterday morning, however, that a definite stand would be taken by the representative race leaders at the meeting today.

In order that matters might be facilitated, a meeting of the steering committee will be held at 2:30 o'clock, J. Thomas Newsome, well known colored attorney of this city and race leader in Virginia, stated. The steering committee will report at the mass meeting, which is scheduled for 3:30 o'clock, any action they might take.

Joseph R. Pollard, of Richmond, who led the fight against the "lily white" element in the 1920 convention, will be chairman today. Other prominent race leaders, in addition to Attorney Newsome, who will attend include James M. Harrison, of Norfolk, and I. B. Young also of that city.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 12 1928

NEGROES ENDORSE SMITH.

Connecticut League Also Approves the State Democratic Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11.—Governor Smith was endorsed for President and the Connecticut Democratic State ticket was approved at a meeting today of the Connecticut Independent League of negro voters. About 300 were present.

The Rev. Dr. S. L. Carruthers of Ansonia was elected President of the league, and it was announced that the organization had been invited to make its headquarters in the State Democratic offices, at 185 Church Street.

"Negroes all over the country are indignant at the treatment they are receiving from the National Republican Committee in Washington, which has opened a so-called negro headquarters, but which also will not receive negro callers at the regular Republican headquarters," Dr. Carruthers said, in outlining the league's aims.

"The statement of Hoover that he will not put a man into office unless he is favored by the people of his district shows that Hoover wants to approve no colored men. They are always opposed by the Southern whites and Hoover would always refuse to appoint them, giving that excuse."

NEW YORK HERALD

SEP 6 1928

Reprehending the Abetters

Bootleggers' Patrons at the Bottom of a "Moral Issue"

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Speaking of "moral issues" growing out of consideration of the prohibition question Governor Smith in his acceptance speech said there was "a great moral issue involving the righteousness of our national conduct and the protection of our children's morals."

To remedy this deplorable state of affairs he recommends that the Congress amend the Volstead law by giving and fixing "a scientific definition of the alcoholic content of an intoxicating beverage." Then leave it to each state to fix its own standard within the percentage so fixed by law. The Volstead law fixes the percentage now at one-half of 1 per cent. The content of real beer is about 2.75 per cent. As whisky and other "hard liquors" are unquestionably "intoxicating," no amendment of the law could possibly include them, so that only beer and possibly light wines could be considered.

As to amending the Eighteenth Amendment, which was adopted with the concurrence of forty-six states out of forty-eight, thirteen states could block any amendment, and of this necessary number twelve Southern states with their Negro population would undoubtedly resist the amendment, leaving only one other of the thirty-six to join them in defeating an amendment. So much for Governor Smith's plan to meet this "moral issue."

The vital "moral issue" appears to be more clearly defined by Mr. Durant in his offer of a prize for the best dry plan when he states that big business men of great wealth and prominence and influence are the chief supporters of the bootleggers from whom they buy their liquors.

And he has hit the nail on the head by this statement, for there is the real "moral issue" of the question. The bootlegger if caught violating the law is subject to fine and imprisonment, but the party who buys from him goes scot free. Where is there any "righteousness" in the conduct of these buyers who deliberately aid and abet the bootlegger in violation of the law?

And how can the "children's morals" be protected when they know that their parents are deliberate moral violators of the law which affects their moral conduct? The contention of leading psychologists is that the minds and morals of children are largely molded by home influences, which means chiefly the example of their parents. Children are very keen observers, and if they notice violations of law by parents, very naturally they justify their own similar conduct.

The Eighteenth Amendment is the law of the land well known to every one, and while this law stands on the statute books there is a moral obligation laid on every one to avoid aiding and abetting violation by purchasing from sellers whom they know to be violators subject to fine and imprisonment.

And the more wealthy, prominent and influential these buyers are, and the larger their families, the greater is their moral responsibility.

If a real moral issue is to be sought, here is where it is to be found.

GEORGE M. COFFIN.

Putnam, Conn., Aug. 31, 1928.

COLUMBUS, O.

Dispatch

SEP 1 1928

QUAKERS THE NEGROS' FRIENDS.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Sir: In that counter attack of Al Smith on William Allen White (or blast or hot air by Smith), Smith says that he supposes that White considered him a friend of the prostitute because he voted against a law which would have made it illegal to register more than once in a day at a hotel. Just who else but a prostitute would be registering numerous times in a day at a hotel? At that time in New York it was common practice and that was what the law was aimed at. Smith's record still stands on the legislative books of New York as having:

1—Voted ten times against allowing people to vote on any form of restriction of sale of liquor.
2—Three times against bills which would have stopped prostitution and gambling in connection with saloons.
3—Three times against laws aimed to keep saloons closed on Sunday.
4—In favor of laws which would have removed zoning restrictions on saloons, Smith voted four times.
5—Three times in favor of laws sponsored by organized gambling.

During the last two years Smith vetoed the Mullin-Gage bill, a bill sponsored by dry members of New York legislature, the purpose of which was to create a state prohibition enforcement unit. Smith's comment was: "In my heart I believe

in personal liberty and will do nothing to oppose it." Violation of prohibition laws became more open than ever in New York following that. Last Christmas about 100 New Yorkers died from acute alcholism. Wet interests set up the cry that is was poison liquor but autopsy showed that only a small percentage was caused by poison liquor. From that, I think another title could be added to Smith's collection.

Smith says that he has letters commending him on his assistance with moral reforms. Tammany always was wise enough to get behind reform movements about election time and advertise all such movements.

Certain politicians have for some time past been sending out sheets telling the farmers that Hoover fixed their prices during the war. Hoover and the food commission fixed no prices but a group of experts appointed by President Wilson did. Among them were some of the most eminent farm experts of that time.

That negro writer who is going to vote for Smith because he feels that the Catholics have done more for his race than the Protestants, should consider that the Quakers never owned slaves and were very active in assisting negro slaves to their freedom. They risked their own liberty and furnished escaped slaves with food, clothing, and money with which to get to Canada. The negroes can show their appreciation by voting for Herbert Hoover this November.

The Quakers or Friends are one sect that bears malice or hatred toward no other religion or people, regardless of color or country. Hoover's life of humanitarian service shows the teachings of that religion.

Lewistown, Ohio. W. Alexander.

DAYTON, O.

Labor Review

AUG 31 1928

SOUTHERN NEGROES AND LIQUOR

Some of the ultra moral Southerners who are objecting to the amendment of the Volstead law raise the claim that they are opposed to the liquor business solely because of the effect upon the negroes.

Rot! A drunken "nigger" in the South is not a whit worse than a drunken white. In fact he is much less of an offense, because his environment, his recent liberation from slavery, the mistreatment to which he has been subjected give him greater reason for getting drunk once in a while and condone the offense more than if committed by the white man.

But—ah, here's the rub—Al Smith has spoken clearly for state's rights in the matter of the sale of alcoholic beverages. Can Florida and Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, the Carolinas and Virginia recant on the subject of state's rights?

If a Southern state does not wish to legalize liquor, there is no force under the sun that can compel it to. That's that.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

SEP 5 1928

Many Negro Voters Will Vote For Smith, Says This One—Not Even The "Sound Of Clinking Gold" Will Hold Them

To the Editor of The Evening Sun:

Sir—I have just finished reading the list of distinguished white people whose names appeared as bolters from the Democratic party to the Republican party and from the Republican party to the Democratic party, and those listed as "bench warmers." If colored papers were to publish the names of all the leading colored men and women who have bolted the Republican party, I am safe in saying that extra linotype help and printers would be necessary to get out our papers. Negroes certainly have a huge joke on the Republican National Committee. About four weeks ago the committee sent to the colored papers a list of prominent colored men to be published as those who were the big guns among our group supporting Mr. Hoover. As soon as the list appeared in our papers such distinguished men of our group as Carl Murphy, editor of the *Afro-American*, and others throughout the country announced in colored papers that they were not supporting Mr. Hoover and didn't want to be connected with any organization that was supporting him.

Frederick Douglas, that leader of our race, declared in a public address nearly a half century ago "that the Republican party was the ship, all else the sea." Judging from the way Negroes throughout the country are deserting the Republican party and jumping on the Smith band wagon, the ship is undoubtedly on fire.

Even the sound of clinking gold doesn't seem to attract the colored brother to Mr. Hoover.

Henry F. Arnold.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 9 1928

Negro Meeting Shows Trend to Smith

Resentment at Administration Openly Voiced at Chicago Convention

By Lester A. Walton

AN undercurrent of politics intermittently overshadowed all other issues at the twenty-ninth Grand Lodge session of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World recently held in Chicago. This was apparent to all delegates despite repeated assertions of prominent officers of the largest Negro fraternal body in the world that "we are not a political organization."

White Republican officials took advantage of the situation in their welcome addresses on behalf of the State and city to glorify the Republican Party in superlative terms only to find a condition of affairs unique and unusual in a large and influential national organization at a Presidential election, to wit: A preponderance of sentiment for the Democratic candidate.

Open Opposition To Administration

This pro-Smith attitude was not reflected on the floor of the convention in any speeches in favor of the New York Governor but rather in the pronounced sentiment openly expressed against the Republican Administration at Washington and its standard-bearer.

When George W. Bates, in making his annual report as Grand Secretary, lauded the G. O. P. to the skies, admitted that it had not given the Negro a square deal but importuned the race to give it another chance, delegates objected, and Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson promptly ordered all reference to the Republican Party expunged from the records.

The severest arraignment of the Republican Party during the session was made by Past Exalted Ruler Armond Scott, an attorney, of Washington, who declared that many Negroes are of the opinion that "Hoover will carry on the Coolidge politics with respect to the colored American if elected."

The nearest approach to the commitment of the Grand Lodge to any expression of political disapproval was in the passage of a resolution demanding fair play for Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi and Grand Attorney for the Negro Elks, who has been indicted on the charge of bartering Federal offices.

The Grand Attorney is appointed by the Grand Exalted Ruler, and J. Finley Wilson has announced his intention of reappointing Howard. While delegates were wont to declare they held no brief for Howard, yet the opinion was unanimous that he was being unjustly persecuted in the interest of "Lily Whiteism" in the South. "Why was he not prosecuted before?" they asked.

When the resolution was first presented it contained specific reference to the Republican Party, which was charged directly with responsibility for Howard's present plight. But on the last day of the convention the wording was as follows:

"Whereas, It has come to the notice of the brothers of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World that one of our members, in the person of our Grand Legal Adviser, has become the subject of much unfavorable criticism through no fault of his own; and

"Whereas, He has shown himself to be one of the stalwart leaders of our race, ever fighting the righteous cause of his people not only in Elkdom but in the broader fields of public and political opinion; and

"Whereas, He is now being sacrificed upon the altar of political expediency and racial prejudice, causing him undue embarrassment in his position as Special United States Attorney General, which he has served with honor and distinction, and also as Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi; and

"Whereas, We, as true and loyal Elks, should and must stand behind our brother in this trying hour and demand for him fair play,

"Be it resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World go on record as expressing the utmost confidence in Perry W. Howard, extend to him our sympathy and assure him of our heartiest co-operation.

"Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother Perry Howard, also a copy to the Department of Justice and to Dr. Hubert Work."

J. Finley Wilson Is Re-elected

J. Finley Wilson of Washington was re-elected Grand Exalted Ruler for the seventh time, but George W. Bates of Newark, N. J., and James T. Carter of Richmond, Va., were not so successful.

The adherents of Wilson finally encompassed the defeat of Bates after five years of effort. Bates had been Grand Secretary for seventeen years and was generally regarded as unbeatable. His salary was $5,000 a year.

This year's election bristled with the unexpected. On Tuesday, after the Grand Exalted Ruler made his report, a delegate moved that Wilson be re-elected by acclamation. This was done. At previous conventions there was no voting for Grand Officers until later in the week.

On the same evening a caucus was held which lasted past midnight at which it was decided to elect James Martin of Chicago Grand Secretary in place of George W. Bates, and James C. Kelly of Birmingham to succeed James T. Carter.

In the mean time delegates not classed as Wilson followers, raised the point that the Grand Exalted Ruler had been re-elected before the report of the Credentials' Committee had been made and questioned the validity of his election. So as to smooth out any technical objections, Wilson's name was again presented two days later along with the other successful candidates.

Dr. D. H. George of Paducah, Ky., was chosen Grand Esteemed Leading Knight, and Andrew Mitchell, Exalted Ruler of Manhattan Lodge, New York City, Grand Esteemed Lecturing Knight.

Democratic.

HERALD

Albany, Ga.

SEP 1928

Valdosta Negroes Form Smith Club

VALDOSTA, Ga., Sept. 1 (AP).—The Valdosta Times said today that an "Al Smith for President League" was organized here last night at a rally of Negro residents of this city. Resolutions were adopted rapping the Republican attitude toward the Negro and commending Smith's views on prohibition and other issues.

Dr. L. W. Williams, local Negro, leader and chairman of the league in a statement to the Valdosta Times today, said:

"All that the Republicans have done for us since the Civil War has been to give individuals a few political offices and to abolish, this year, the segregation rule in the Department of Commerce, thus stirring up disharmony between the two races in the section where the majority of us live.

"It is our wish to work in harmony with the white people of this section. Many of our interests are their interests. Their candidate for President should be our candidate."

HERALD

Albany, Ga.

SEP 4 1928

Rivers Denies Making Statement About Al Smith

Did Not Say He Would "Vote for Blackest Negro" Rather Than Smith.

MACON, Sept. 4 (AP).—A statement attributed by a speaker at a political program here last night to State Senator E. D. Rivers, to the effect that Rivers had said he would "vote for the blackest Negro in Georgia rather than Al Smith," was denied emphatically by the gubernatorial candidate.

Pope R. Brock, speaking in the interests of Governor L. G. Hardman, running for re-election, declared that he was quoting A. S. Chamlees, of Bartow County, as his authority. Rivers made the statement at East Point last fall, Brock asserted, adding that "I have it on good authority that he made the same statement at Augusta and Sandersville, behind closed doors."

Senator Rivers, seen shortly afterward, characterized Brock's charge as "too absurd and ridiculous to have been said in anything except jest or the heat of political desperation."

"I am a valid Democrat, both state and national," Senator Rivers asserted, "and not by hearsay and verbal statement, but in writing over my own signature when I qualified for Governor. The full text of my written statement is not only on file with Miss Bessie Anderson, secretary of the state Democratic Executive Committee, but has been carried in full by the press of the state, and no one has any excuse for not knowing it. And that is all there is to be said on the subject."

News

Auburndale, Fla.

SEP 7 1928

NEGROES WILL SUPPORT SMITH

State Convention In Tampa Gives Endorsement To Democratic Slate.

More than 200 negro delegates met in the Marti Maceo Cuban hall in Tampa, Friday, August 31, and organized the Independent Negro party of Florida. The convention was held at the call of Dewey A. Richardson, chairman of the executive committee.

The whole proceedings were cut and dried. There were no contesting delegations. While the credentials committee was at work the assembled negroes listened to an address by C. E. Tucker, listed as a negro attorney from Chicago.

The delegates were told that the Republican party in Florida had left them out in the cold, and that they could hope to secure no aid, moral or political, from the supporters of Hoover and Curtis this fall.

Following the report of the credentials committee, a resolutions committee presented a report, which was accepted. It pledged the new party to support the candidates endorsed by the executive committee.

Chairman Richardson announced that the organization would endorse and support Alfred E. Smith for President and Joseph T. Robinson for Vice-President, and indicated that the committee would also endorse Democratic nominees for state offices. The Democratic National platform, adopted at Houston, Tex., also was endorsed.

Governor Smith was hailed as a man of courage. The Democratic party was endorsed as the friend of the farmer. The Independent Negro party endorsed colored Smith-for-President clubs now being organized in many Florida cities, notably Tampa and Key West.

SEP 1928

Voters Will Not Be Bluffed By Scarecrows

Some of the straits to which Al Smith supporters will go, in order to scare, cajole or bluff Dry Southern Democrats in to voting for the wet Tammanyite, are indeed amusing. First they hollered "nigger," "nigger," until it was shown that Smith has appointed possibly more negroes to office in the State of New York, than the Republican president has appointed in the entire United States when it was seen that this would not do. Then the shout went up that every Florida Democrat, who dared to think and vote his convictions, would lay himself liable to be read out of the party, it being declared that every Democrat had taken a solemn oath to support the nominee of the party, when he registered. This falacy was legally declared to be untrue, hence something elese had to be tried, and Now Senator George, of Georgia, is telling the people of Florida, upon his solemn word of honor, that the party cannot be held together as a National party, if Democrats vote in this campaign bring about the election of a Republican President. The fallacy of this logic, or lack of logic is easily seen, when we raise the question of whether the changing of a sufficient number of votes from the Republican to the Democrat ranks to elect Smith, would mean the death of the Republican National party. This is just another one of the straw men that are being set up by Al Smith leaders to stem the tide of opposition that is sweeping over the South against the wet, Tammany leader. The South has been fighting the liquor intersts for the past generation, and the present fight, even though it is now in the ranks of their own party does not fool many of them. The rank and file of the Southern voters, not only reads for himself, but thinks for himself, and will hardly be fooled by these scarecrows.—Milton Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
Gazette
SEP 5 1928

NEGRO EDUCATOR WILL VOTE FOR DEMOCRATS

Superintendent of Negro Boys' Industrial School Explains Why He Deserts Republicans.

Decision of one of the influential negroes of the state, a life-long Republican, to support the Democratic presidential and vice presidential candidates this year, was explained in a statement issued yesterday by T. W. Coggs, superintendent of the Negro Boys' Industrial School. The statement follows:

"Several times during the present campaign, I have been asked concerning my stand in regards to the respective political parties, and especially for which of the candidates for president I intend to vote. In answer to tho question, I have this statement to make:

"In view of the fact that for 15 years I have been a servant of all the people, have been employed by church or state institutions, I have not been nor have I had any desire to become active in politics, neither church nor state.

"When but a small boy it was the request of my fathe rthat as soon as my age would permit I should join the Baptist church, vote the Republican ticket and join the Masonic lodge. In keeping with this request, I am a Baptist, I have always voted the national Republican ticket, I am a Mason, but in view of the fact that the Democratic party has honored our state by selecting our most distinguished citizen as one of its standard-bearers, I am laying aside party principles and joining the host of loyal citizens of this state in supporting Smith and Robinson.

"In doing this I am not unmindful of the benefits that negroes have received and are still receiving at the hands of the Republican party. I am appreciative of the service rendered by Mr. Hoover in the flood relief program, but on the other hand I am mindful of the great industrial and educational program that is in progress in Arkansas, which deserves the co-operation and support of negroes as well as white people.

"The fact that I, a negro and Republican, have held a position for five years that might have been used as political pie, is evidence that regardless of party affiliation, the political leaders of Arkansas have desired to do the best things for Arkansas, and in appreciation for this and other considerations that negroes have and hope to receive from the Democratic party in Arkansas, they should join in wholehearted support of Arkansas' favorite son."

NEW YORK
GRAPHIC
SEP 11 1928

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11 (By U. P.).—Connecticut's 25,000 negro voters were urged to vote for Alfred E. Smith for President in a resolution adopted by the Independent League of Negro Voters of Connecticut.

FAIRMONT, W. VA.
Times
SEP 7 1928

Colored Voters Organize Smith For President Club

The Al Smith For President Club of Marion County, Colored League, was formally organized last night at a meeting of colored citizens in Fraternity Hall. George Cunningham, prominent local man, was elected president of the organization. The Rev. A. D. Culp and the Rev. W. M. Wilkes addressed the meeting urging cooperation of members for the election of Governor Smith.

The program of the new club will be perfected at a meeting of the executive committee at 7:30 o'clock next Monday evening in the office of Dr. G. O. Price. Plans for a permanent headquarters for the body will be discussed at the meeting.

Officers elected last night included Mr. Cunningham, president; William Irvin, vice-president; Robert Robinson, secretary, and G. O. Price, treasurer. An executive committee was appointed consisting of Robert Robinson, Sr., chairman; Norval Jackson, William Irvin, Sidney Williams, Alonzo Merchant, Buford Bailey, George Cunningham and Andrew Wallace.

COURIER
Walhalla S.C
SEP 5 1928

JUDGE WARNS SOUTH AGAINST PARTY BOLT

Chief Justice Watts Recalls Terror of Reconstruction Period—Opposes Religious Issue.

In a call to Democrats of the South to support the nominees of the Houston Convention, Chief Justice Richard Cannon Watts, of South Carolina, warned the people against a revival of "the bloody shirt" as an issue and denounced the efforts of "misled persons" to inject religious issues into the campaign. He pledged his earnest support to Governor Smith and Senator Robinson.

"To any man who lived through the dark days of reconstruction in the South after the end of the war between the States any thought or suggestion of bolting the Democratic ticket is unthinkable and inconceivable," Judge Watts declared.

"To these men the whole period of reconstruction was like a hideous nightmare, when men and boys went to bed with shotguns, and when mothers, wives, sisters and daughters cowered in their homes with hearts torn with fear as forests of bayonets swayed before their eyes."

Judge Watts, who is 75 years old, received the vote of South Carolina in the convention at Houston. He has been in public life of his home State for more than half a century as District Judge, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and now as Chief Justice. His home is in Laurens and he is in Atlanta at a sanitarium where he comes for a few weeks' rest every summer.

Judge Denounces "Bolters."

"What can a Southern man mean when he talks of bolting the Democratic party?" Judge Watts asked. "For a Southern man even to think of such a thing is traitorous to the South and all the traditions of the South. I have voted the Democratic ticket from the time the Republicans forced negro office holders on the people of my State and I shall vote this ticket until I die.

"I shall vote the entire ticket, from Governor Smith down and if the true Southern Democracy stands by the party true Democracy will win its most sweeping victory since the days of reconstruction."

Efforts of "misguided zealots" to create an impression that there is any danger of the Southern States turning Republican were condemned by Judge Watts.

"They simply do not know the audacity of their acts," he said. "This is no time and there never was a time when the religious issue should be injected into politics. The State and Federal Constitutions forbid it. The business of the Church relates to morals. You cannot legislate morals into a people. I agree heartily with Bishop Warren A. Candler's statement and I cannot see how any churchman can hold any other view, for the good of the church as well as for the good of the South and for the good of the country.

Says Negro Will Be Sufferer.

"Those people who are attacking the Democratic Party from the inside in the South because of religious intolerance not only are violating all party platforms, but are violating the very Constitution under which they live."

Grave situations will arise in many parts of the South if the "bloody shirt" issue is revived, according to the South Carolina Justice.

"If the negro issue is brought back into politics, the negro will be the sufferer," he warned. "Those who are endeavoring to do this very thing now do not realize the gravity of their deeds. It is like spreading gasoline over the whole South from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

"It took the South five years to obtain control of its own government after the end of the war between the States," he continued, "and it took the South fifty years to stamp out the danger of a recurrence of such a period as the dark days of reconstruction. It would be folly indeed were this long and bitter fight revived at this late day.

"If these people had lived during the horrors of reconstruction they would fly from this "bloody shirt issue" as they would fly from a volcano. There are thousands of men and women today in whose hearts these memories burn. These men and women can tell their sons and grandsons of the terrors of those days and tell them of the service the old Democratic Party rendered in times of strife and danger.

"The Democratic Party is the party of the South and the man of the South who attacks this party from within is an enemy to the South, be he in great place or be he lowly, be he preacher or be he layman."

Agitation in the Democratic ranks against the nominees is a frost that soon will pass, in the opinion of Judge Watts.

"My State of South Carolina is going to vote for the Democratic nominees and I believe every other State in the South will follow its example," Judge Watts concluded.

Political – 1928

Party Affiliation.

Greenville, S. C., Piedmont
Wednesday, August 15, 1928

NEGRO NAMED BY DEMOCRATS FOR CONGRESS

His Name is Joseph L. McLemore of St. Louis, is First Ever Offered By the Party

ST. LOUIS Aug. 15.—With Joseph L. McLemore—said to be the first negro nominated for Congress by Democrats anywhere—opposed by L. C. Dyer, veteran Republican representative, an interesting political fight impends in St. Louis.

McLemore, a lawyer in the negro district with offices in a modern negro office building occupied mainly by lawyers and physicians, is running for office for the first time. He is thirty-two. Dyer, on the other hand, is running for his ninth term in Congress. In the past the negro Republican vote has been a big factor in his success.

McLemore says 65 per cent of the vote in his district is negro and counts on swinging three-fourths of it in the November election. Dyer insists only one-third of the population is negro and is confident they will stay Republicans.

"Most of the Democratic vote is white," said McLemore. "In the past the negroes here have been voting the Republican ticket, but this year Gov. Smith is going to be a big drawing power among the negroes and many of those who formerly supported the Republican ticket will vote the Democratic ticket straight—from Smith on down.

"The trouble is the negro has been too strong a Republican. As a result, the Republicans count the negro vote ahead of time and they don't do anything for him. In New York city the negroes vote the Democratic ticket, and consequently the negro gets recognition there with an occasional office."

McLemore was born in Louisiana near St. Charles.

"I was twelve years old before I got any normal schooling," he said today. "My mother was a cook for white families. Mr. father died when I was seven years old.

"While I was trying to raise money to help negro schools in Louisiana, a white man slapped me and told me I'd be lynched before I was fifteen. With the consent of my mother, I left home and went to Galveston, Texas, and worked for a barber there. His wife inspired me to seek education.

"I managed to get into Fisk University. Then I heard about summer high school in St. Louis and without funds I came here. I got a job and lived at the Y. M. C. A., then I volunteered and went to war.

"When I returned I was admitted to Howard, studied law and completed my law studies at New York University. Meantime, my mother died and I took charge of the education of my younger sister.

"When I started practicing law here six years ago, I was too busy getting a foothold to think of politics. This is the first time I've been in it actively."

OBSERVER
Hoboken N. J
AUG 29 1928

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PLAN FOR CAMPAIGN

The United Colored Democratic Organization of New Jersey, established headquarters today at 434-436 Jackson avenue. Gilbert Brown, state president and leader of the Hudson County Colored Democrats obtained the quarters for the state body, and the campaign to help elect Governor Alfred E. Smith, will commence immediately.

Early last week, Brown with the leaders of other county factions throughout the state will start on a campaign to organize the Smith clubs in each of the 21 counties. Special stress will be paid to the organization work in Hudson, Essex, Mercer and Atlantic where the colored population is proportionately higher than in other sections. Starting with the local "Al Smith for President Club" of Jersey City which boasts more than 1,000 members, the organization has set their statewide quota at 25,000.

The climax of the state organization activities will be held on September 25, when the state organizers stage a convention at their Jersey City headquarters.

Gilbert Brown and members of the Hudson County Colored Democratic Association are making extensive plans for welcoming the out-of-town Democrats at the state wide confab.

Lawrenceville, Ga., News-Herald
Thursday, August 23, 1928

MRS. MARVIN WILLIAMS AS A POLITICIAN.

Mrs. Marvin Williams, wife of an Atlanta preacher, and a delegate to the national democratic convention, at Houston, and now an elector on the republican ticket in this state, has rapidly learned all the tricks and devices of many politicians, one of which is to coin 'facts" upon which to predicate an argument, as

Democratic

is shown by the following extract from a recently published statement of hers, carried in the newspapers, as follows:

'We must undertake to defeat Governor Smith, who does not present the principles of true democracy, and who, besides not being a Democrat, is a pronounced advocate of the liquor traffic," whereas he has often been elected to the legislature, and even made speaker of the house, as one, and also to the govrnorship of New York, four times, and unanimously nominated as the democratic presidential candidate, by the Houston convention, of which she was a member.

What this excellent, but misguided and misinformed lady must have meant to say was that he is not her sort of a democrat, for which the Lord be praised. But how about the assertion that Governor Smith 'is a most pronounced advocate of the liquor traffic," whereas everybody who reads the daily newspapers knows that a most vigorous effort s being made in New York to arrest and punish violators of the Volstead act.

It is true that Governor Smith favors a modification of the Volstead act, in the interest of temperance, but it is also true that it cannot be so changed as to legalize the sale of intoxicating beverages by an act of congress, without the repeal of the 18th amendment, which could only be done by a two-thirds vote of congress, and ratified by three-fourth of the states, so that thirteen states could defeat it, and there is a two-thirds majority of the members of congress prohibitionists, and sure to remain so, it is the verriest nonsense to talk about prohibition being endangered, no matter who is elected president.

If the good sister read Hoover's speech accepting the nomination, what consolation did she get from it? He not only said that prohibition laws are an 'experiment," but went further and vigorously indorsed Coolidge's administration, of which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, of Pennsylvania, is a big integral and who has accumulated one of the largest private fortunes in the nation by the distillation of liquor, and is now operating his stills, by governmental authority, and placing their products in a United States bonded warehouse, from which Uncle Sam is selling it and turning the money over to Mellon, to add to that huge fortune.

Does she know that this same Andrew Mellon headed the delegation of Pennsylvania to the republican convention at Kansas City, with its 70 votes in his control, and that he cast them for Hoover, without which he could not have been nominated?

If Hoover is elected, does she suppose that he would be so ungrateful as not turn the treasury over to him again, and under the same terms, or doubt his acceptance?

It is clearly apparent to any person of ordinary intelligence that prohibition is not a practical issue in this campaign, but a purely sentimental one.

Passing over such real and important issues as the prohibitive tariff system, farm relief, and the rottenness and corruption that have characterized the last eight years of republican rule, we come down to another 'IDEAL" of Mr. Hoover, which is the absolute SOCIAL equality of the Angla Saxon and the African, which he unqualifiedly indorsed in his speech of acceptance, in the same verbose and roundabout way in which he approached every issue of the campaign.

Does she know this is no new ideal" of his, as he practiced it while food commissioner, under Woodrow Wilson's administration by working hundreds of white and negro men, side by side, in his department, feeding them at the same table, until the president learned the situation, when he immediately issud an order seggregating them.

Does she know that when he was made Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission by a republican president, he employed a large number of white and negro men and women who worked together, the white and negro women using the same toilet and rest room, and the white and negro men had their toilet and rest room together, and that this situation continues down to this day, and that she can go and see the situation, if she feels interested in it

Many northern and western states have laws authorizing racial inter marriages and a number of them have occurred, but in the southern states such unions are prohibited.

Does Mrs. Williams indorse this? She may say 'no," but would negative that reply by voting, as an elector for Hoover, but there isn't the remotest possibility of her having such an opportunity.

Muthogee, Fla., Press
Friday, August 10, 1928

NEGROES WILL ENDORSE SMITH

Call Convention In Tampa and Will Form Clubs Throughout State.

The Negro Independent Progressive party of Florida has called a state convention, to be held in Tampa, Friday, August 31. The convention will endorse the National Democratic platform and the Democratic candidates. This party endorsed the candidacy of LaFollette and Wheeler four years ago.

Dewey A. Richardson, state chairman, has issued the call. The executive committee met in Tampa this last week. It declared for Smith and the Houston platform. Colored "Smith-for-President" clubs are to be organized in all negro districts. Members will be urged to reegister and pay their poll taxes so they can vote in November.

"It is the first time since the Civil War," says the official statement of Chairman Richardson, "that negro speakers will appeal to men and women of their race to vote the Democratic ticket.

"We have endorsed the Democratic platform because of its attitude toward the farmer; for its pledge to enforce the 18th amendment, and because of the courageous statement of Governor Smith that he will enforce all laws as long as they remain on the statute books.

"It is our honest opinion that prohibitionists are afraid of Governor Smith, because, if elected he will enforce the 18th amendment. We believe the best way to have the prohibition law modified is to strictly enforce the law, so it will stop the flow of liquor to all violators."

Roanoke, Ala., Leader
Wednesday, August 8, 1928

TRUTH ABOUT TAMMANY AND THE NEGRO QUESTION

During the last few days I have noticed, in the daily press, that the Democratic State chairman of Texas has been trying to kick up a hullabaloo about Secretary Hoover's supposed love for the negroes. This cry of "nigger," "nigger" is an old tool used by Southern political leaders to scare constituents into line when the bosses have selected a candidate who is not "all wool and a yard wide." I hope our Protestant American brothers of the South will get all the facts about this "nigger lover" game before permitting themselves to be led into the Roman Catholic camp.

Here in New York, under the supervision of Tammany Hall, of which Al Smith is the leading spirit, we have a strongly organized negro branch of Tammany numbering many thousands. The Tammany boss of these negroes is Ferdinand Q. Morton, a negro member of the Civil Service Commission, which body has charge of the employment of upwards of one hundred thousand white governmental servants. Tammany Hall has given this negro commissioner a white woman secretary, and he is also the superior officer of one hundred and fifty white men and women employees. Other negroes, who are members of the branch group of Tammany Hall, hold other supervisory or higher positions in the public service of New York City.

In addition to this close tie-up between Tammany and the negroes, we have numbers of dance halls in this city where black men and white women dance together almost nightly and Tammany Hall makes no effort to separate them.

The exact truth is that Tammany Hall takes unto its bosom any and all colors and conditions provided they vote for the Roman selected candidates offered each election day. Before that barnacled State chairman of Texas undertakes to drive the white respectable citizens of his State in the arms of this corrupt, graft- cardinal approved organiza- I would advise him to look up the record of Al Smith and the other Tammany leaders on the negro loving question. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

I am,

HENRY HANSON.

New York City.

In Fellowship Forum.

Toccoa, Ga., Record
Thursday, August 23, 1928

SOUTHERN NEGRO VOTING

New York Times

That the democratic anti-Smith movement in the south may make the question of negro voting more acute than for years is indicated by the activity of Texas negroes in trying to find a way in which to obtain political privileges. The theory behind democratic white solidarity in the southern states has always been the necessity of opening no space for the wedge of negro voting. Now that the "solid south" is threatened by Bishop Cannon and his associates many negroes naturally see a possible opportunity to gain support in their desire to participate in primaries and elections.

The Texas negroes asked for an injunction against the democratic party committee so they might vote in the democratic primaries. They had been barred by the committee under private powers (which the court sustained) to fix the qualifications for party membership. The court agreed that the committee in no sense is a government agency, and that the Texas statute conferring upon it as such the right to make membership qualifications is unsound. But as a political agency its rights are clear, thought the court, and, even though the negroes promised to abide by the decision of the primary and support democratic nominees, the opinion sustained the act of the committee in barring them from participation.

This is one of the devices whereby negroes are stopped at the first barrier, and it is very effective because democratic primaries in states like Texas are virtually elections, since a primary certificate is usually equivalent to the election itself. State literacy statutes and other tests effectively prevent most negroes from voting in the south, but after the primary is held without them the right to vote is of little value. That is why they adddressed themselves to the primary. This election, however, is national, and if negroes could obtain the vote and support the republicans they could easily carry several southern states. They are looking more and more to the evangelical clergymen and laymen, and to the militant drys, to help them in getting to the polls. since there would be no more effective way to defeat Governor Smith than to carry southern states for Mr. Hoover.

The probability is—and that is what is behind much of the confidence in southern democratic victory expressed at headquarters by Senator Harrison of Mississippi—that the rising negro activity will bring out a large white vote and checkmate any possible danger. However, the fifteenth amendment may be in for a real test in the next few years.

Newport News, Va., Press
Aug. 21, 1928

NEGROES SILENT UNTIL SMITH HAS MADE ACCEPTANCE

Leaders at Bay Shore Conference Decide on No Commitment Until Democratic Candidate Accepts.

Negro political leaders of the state decided at a meeting held Sunday at Bay Shore to refrain from committing themselves to the support of either Al Smith or Herbert Hoover in the coming presidential election until after the acceptance speech of the Democratic nominee is made Wednesday night.

The meeting Sunday was purely a conference of colored state leaders to talk over the general political situation.

Joseph R. Pollard, of Richmond, race leader who led the fight against the "lily whites" in 1920, presided at the meeting, assisted by Secretary E. M. Davis, of Norfolk. Every Congressional District in which there is a negro organization was represented except the Ninth district.

The important part the negro vote is to play in the coming presidential election was stressed in speeches made by J. Thomas Newsome, race leader here; J. R. Pollard, Dr. P. A. Scott, of this city, and J. M. Harrison, well known negro attorney of Norfolk.

It was the gist of the speeches that "if it be true that there is such a defection in the Democratic party as indicated by ultra drives made in the state, the issue is likely to be so close that a minority, as represented by the negro vote, may determine to which candidate the state electoral vote will swing in November." Speakers also stressed the necessity of negro voters throughout acting as a unit.

The only formal speech made at the conference was by R. J. Nelson, of Delaware, who is regularly employed by the National Democratic Committee to round up the negro vote in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. He is organizing Smith clubs among the colored population of those states. One has been organized already in Richmond and he announced yesterday his intention of organizing one in this city, but agreed, however, to wait until later before undertaking such an organization locally.

Leaders Sunday agreed to hold a mass meeting to which every negro in Virginia will be invited at Bay Shore on Sunday, September 2. At that time it is expected that a definite decision to support either the Democratic or Republican candidate will be made.

One thing apparent Sunday, it was stated, was that more interest is being manifested in the present campaign among the colored population of the state than ever before. Never before, declared several race leaders, has there ever been such an uncertainty as to the negro vote.

Gazette
LITTLE ROCK
ARKANSAS
AUG 28 1928

WOULD LINE UP NEGRO VOTE IN 35 COUNTIES

Colored Democratic Association Expects to Control 25,000 Ballots for National Election.

Dr. J. M. Robinson, president of the Arkansas Colored Democratic Association, negro, announced yesterday that the organization hoped to line up the negro vote in 35 counties of the state, thereby controlling at least 25,000 votes for the national Democratic ticket.

The association was formed in July at a meeting called by Dr Robinson, who declared that the time had come for the negroes of Arkansas to declare their "debt to the Republican party" fulfilled, and to honor the nomination of Senator Joe T. Robinson by voting for him en masse in November.

No attempt was made to participate in the state primary, but surveys and organization work have been quietly but systematically conducted, Dr. Robinson said.

He said that investigations disclose the negro voting population of the state to be approximately 100,000. The association now has effected organizations in five counties, and has 10 more in process of organization, he announced.

Democrats Plan Big Colored Campaign

New York, N. Y., August 23.—Encouraged by what they feel is a definite drift [illegible] the part of Negroes to the standard of Al Smith, plans are being laid by the Democratic National Committee for a determined effort to capture Negro votes.

Already colored section of the campaign committee is being formed. The organization is titled the Smith for President Colored Headquarters and is located at 132 W. 46th Street, this city.

Julian Rainey, a prominent young attorney of Boston, has been named as active director although it is said that some titular position will be created for Civil Service Comissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, long known as the Tammany chief of Harlem. Lester A. Walton, nationally famous member of the New York Daily World Staff, is director publicity. Mr. Walton handled a similar phase of the campaign four years ago under the leadership of Wm. H. Lewis of Boston, Mr. Morton and Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins of Kansas City.

Earle B. Dickerson of Chicago has been made regional director for the Middle West. It is understood that eastern headquarters hopes Mr. Dickerson may be chosen to substitute for the white congressional candidate in the first Chicago district. Charles Washington, well known New Yorker and nephew of Booker T. Washington, is an attache of the office. A vigorous campaign is to be launched at once Messrs. Rainey and Walton declared "to sell the virtues of "Al" Smith to the colored voters of the country." Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom is to head the speakers bureau.

Political - 1928. I

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

DEMOCRAT AND MOBOCRAT?

The Democratic National Convention, which convened in Houston last week and nominated Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York as presidential standard-bearer and Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas as vice-presidential candidate, truly lived up to its party in more ways than one.

Manifestly, the Democrats chose two men of radically divergent views, though both are regarded as true representatives of their party!

For president, the Democrats are offering a Catholic, a wet and a strong advocate of the nullification of the eighteenth amendment; while their vice-presidential candidate is a Protestant, dry and avowed advocate of the nullification of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the American constitution.

No sooner had the convention nominated him than Governor Smith wired the conclave that his views had not changed one whit on the prohibition question, and that he favored modification of the Volstead act.

In other words, the Democratic presidential candidate will seek to modify or repeal one constitutional amendment which does not suit his fancy; yet in taking this position Mr. Smith is fair and honest, apparently, for he avers he will support the entire constitution as long as it is the written law of the republic.

Not so with Senator Joe Robinson from our sister state, who hails from a state which believes that certain American citizens, because of creed, color or class, have no rights, either under the state or national constitutions and bills of rights.

It would be a dark day for this country, if the Democratic party should be returned to national power with this present ticket and the chief magistrate should pass away and the Arkansan become president!

When the party leaders decided last winter to hold their quadrennial parley in Houston, The Informer took the position then in an editorial that it was a wise move on the part of the Smith forces, who, by meeting in the South, would placate the anti-Smith feeling in this section, and then nominate their man in the most arid and Protestant section of the country.

That prophecy came true on the first ballot, and Mr. Smith was nominated without the Southern states jumping on the band wagon, and with many of the Dixie Democrats in the predicament of the dead Irishman who did not believe in either hell or heaven, and whose friend laughingly remarked: "Poor Pat, there he lay all dressed up and nowhere to go!"

In order to give the South another dose of political sop and partisan portion and thus overcome the Southern opposition and bitterness to the head of the national Democratic ticket, the party leaders selected, for the first time in more than 60 years, a Southerner for second place on the ticket; and while this supposed trick might keep the "solid South" solid (it does not require much effort or political bargaining to do this, as evidenced by the South blindly following the donkey party since 1860, without one candidate being chosen from the "land of cotton," or one national convention being held below the Mason and Dixon line prior to 1928), The Informer wonders what will be the reaction of Northern Democrats, particularly those of African descent, to a national ticket with a Southern mobocratic representative for vice-president!

There must have been much rejoicing at Tammany Hall and the vatican when the Democrats nominated their presidential candidate here last week, and the Dixie mobocrats, nullificationists, and bigots are excited and delighted with the selection of the Arkansas solon for second place on their ticket.

Contrasted with the Republican party, which is a party of performance and "points with pride" to its accomplishments, the Democratic party is a party of protest and "views with alarm" the achievements of the "grand old party."

Furthermore, the Democratic party is a mongrel political organization, having within its ranks all types, forms and species of professed Democrats; and, because its main strength lies in Southern states, which states spend most of their time trying to devise ways and means to override, ignore and nullify the American constitution, the American people do not have much confidence in nor respect for the Democratic party when its comes to administering national affairs.

No man should be placed on the presidential ticket of any political party, whether for president or vice-president, who does not believe in the free and full rights of all American citizens under the provisions of the constitution; and to elevate such a man to the second highest office within the gift of the American electorate, would prove calamitous and disastrous not only to the party in power, but to the perpetuation and permanency of American ideals and institutions.

For presidential campaign slogans, The Informer submits these: "Hoover—Harmony—Happiness!" and "Democrat and Mobocrat!"

THE NEGRO IN THE CAMPAIGN

The greatest issue, it seems, from the standpoint of Southern democratic politicians is the Negro. The puzzle of the century is, why can't Southern politicians learn that the so-called Negro question—meaning his debasement—is of little concern anywhere else outside of the section that for so long held as a slave, and keeps him even today as near that status as possible, thanks to the efforts and teachings of these self same politicians. It seems that this class of one hundred percent Americans would forget the real issues, the questions that count and play an important part in the happiness and prosperity of America and pitch the campaign on the treatment of colored American citizens, as witness this from one of these politicians, Joel C. Adams, Democratic National Committeeman from Texas, the state where they open up democratic national conventions with lynchings: "Those who decline to vote the democratic ticket will find themselves going into the party (Republican) which always has been the enemy and oppressors of our people, whose nominee shortly before he was nominated as their standard bearer saw fit to issue an order requiring that whites and blacks in his department should occupy the same desks. If the Republican party remains in power under existing conditions a sufficient length of time, the great question will agitate the minds of the people, at least of the South, in the coming years will be whether or not jim crow laws shall be repealed; whether or not prohibition of the inter-marriage between races shall be repealed, in a word, I want to say to the Democrats of Texas that a little while it entirely possible that there will be no color line drawn as far as your public schools are concerned and your children, if they attend the public schools, will attend only those where black and white alike are entitled by law to come."

Of course Politician Adams knows better than that; he knows that those are questions with which the Republican party has nothing to do nor the power to interfere with; he knows that everyone of the things he mentions came about in his State and the other states where these things exist while the Republicans had control of the national government. But he also knows that the majority of his audience does not know these things, and hence the bunk. Since, however, politicians of his way of thinking desire and are working along such lines, it will be well for the Negroes of those states where every American has the right to freely vote to sit up and take notice. They are served with notice of just what the success of the democrats will mean, or at least with what is deep down in their hearts. They may talk about "Al Smith" all they want to, but they had better keep in mind that Governor Smith will necessarily be influenced by just such politicians in case he is elected president.

Political- 1928. I

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Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Friday, July 20, 1928

"Tammany and the Telegraph Teaching the W. C. T. U. Morals"

The above heading, selected by Mrs. Marvin Williams, state president of the W. C. T. U., as the caption for her letter that appears below, is also adopted by The Telegraph as the caption for its editorial reply, printed in a parallel column.

MRS. WILLIAMS' LETTER

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

You charge me with breaking faith and, by implication, with urging other white-ribboners to break faith with the Democratic party by bolting the verdict of the party at Houston. Let us see who has bolted. We the appointed delegates to Houston, wrote into the platform a plank which you insist was extremely "dry" which said as explicitly as words could make it say "We pledge our nominees to make an honest effort to enforce the eighteenth amendment and all laws pursuant thereto." This platform was rightly adopted before the candidate was nominated, so that he might have an honorable chance to withdraw if he was not willing to stand on it. What happened? Within twelve hours after his nomination, Mr. Al Smith has taken his hammer in hand and has riveted and "bolted" an addendum to that white plank in the platform, an addendum that was big and black. When he was through, it virtually read: **"We will enforce these laws, but we will do our utmost to destroy them".** Tammany knows that that is what Smith means, The Telegraph knows that that is what he means, and even we women, despite the fact that we are, as you say, "novices in government", we know that that is what he means and that that is what Smith would have now to stand as the Democratic platform, since he has used his hammer and nails and "bolts" upon it. We have not bolted the party, but Governor Smith has **bolted** the platform!

Governor Smith has taken our little prohibition plank, weak though it was, ripped it up and made of it a gang-plank to march onto the black ship of Repeal, with the flag of "Booze and Beer" at the masthead and now The Telegraph and Tammany cry "Come on, white-ribboners, or yau aren't moral". But, Mr. Editor, we aren't coming. Not much. We have not bolted. We stand squarely on the platform adopted at Houston. Tammany and The Telegraph and Governor Smith have bolted us!

The second item in The Telegraph's School of Morals for "Women Novices" is that we are endorsing corruption when we vote for Hoover and against Tammany's candidate. We do not charge Governor Smith with personal graft nor corruption. Still less could anyone charge Mr. Hoover, who handled billions of our money, feeding our boys and the suffering nations without the suspicion of one penny clinging to his fingers. But The Telegraph claims that we are endorsing the oil scandals and the postoffice grafts in Georgia when we vote for Mr. Hoover. By the same sort of reasoning, by voting for Governor Smith, we shall be endorsing the municipal steal of twenty millions of dollars which has just been unearthed in New York City, which is governed by Tammany, whose idol Governor Smith is. Shall we, by our vote, extend the power of Tammany which steals twenty millions in one city, to this whole rich country of ours and thus give them the power to rob and steal at their pleasure? Does The Telegraph contend that we can vote the Tammany ticket in meek submission and not endorse Tammany's corruption? Why, Mr. Editor, where is your sense of humor? The whole American nation is laughing and chuckling over the idea of putting Tammany in to "turn the rascals out". It is as ridiculous as turning the White House grounds into a stock yard to purify the atmosphere.

The third lesson in morals which we are set to consider, since The Telegraph and Tammany came among the prophets, is that we must, we simply must be good and docile or Ben Davis will get us. How the excited newspapers of Georgia are dragging Ben Davis up and down the state through the editorial columns as a scare crow to frighten brave women away from their plain duty! It is the old, old, foolish cry with which they have tried to keep the South in absolute slavery to Tammany and the saloon politicians of the North for years! "Black heels will be on white necks", if we dare desert the flag of booze. Doubtless we shall hear this mingled with cries of "Ben Davis, Ben Davis", morning, noon and night until Nov. 6. We have heard it prophesied before every election for president since most people living were born. And every time, with the exception of the elections of Cleveland and Wilson, the voters did name a Republican president and there have not yet in Georgia nor anywhere in the South appeared any "black heels on white necks". We resent with all our might the efforts of The Telegraph and the Atlanta Constitution to place upon the necks of the white-ribboners of Georgia the phantom heels of Ben Davis to hold us in frightened slavery to Tammany and to the "wet" governor of New York. Tammany is counting on this cry of Negro domination to lash us into line, no matter what sort of a leader nor how black the flag they give us.

But it will, let us pray God, work no longer! We have been under Republican administration now for eight years and if the Democratic newspapers didn't use Ben Davis for a scarecrow, we women wouldn't even know he was alive.

Mr. Editor, when you are schooling us in morals, why don't you hold up your candidate's record a bit? Not the one you published a short time ago and which merely recounted facts in his life and career, but which gave no data concerning his record as legislator and governor. These facts are known of all men and even "novices". He voted to give saloons longer hours to stay open, he led the fight to keep them open on Sunday, he strove to abolish the law that kept them away from the very side of the school houses of New York. He drove through the legislature and signed the law abolishing all assistance on the part of his sovereign state in enforcing the very laws our platform says he must enforce as president. Oh, the list could be continued ad nauseam and THE TELEGRAPH KNOWS IT! Tell me, are the white-ribboners to be shackled to a candidate like that? Are we "immoral" because we will not follow a man like that, simply because he has written the word "Democrat" on the booze-soaked banner he carries? You say we are "too sincere". Right, Mr. Editor, for almost the first time in your life! We cannot be so hypocritical!

Listen, Mr. Anderson, and tell all Georgia for us: "We are members of the Democratic party, but WE DO NOT BELONG TO IT"! We hope that even "wet" Democrats will recognize the difference.

With many a prayer for the welfare of Georgia, our beloved state, I remain,

Faithfully,

MRS. MARVIN WILLIAMS,
State Pres., Ga. W. C. T. U.

(Editorial)

Mrs. Williams says The Telegraph charges her with breaking faith with the Democratic party and, by implications "with urging other white-ribboners to break faith with the Democratic party by bolting the verdict of the party at Houston".

The Telegraph recognizes, of course, the right of other white-ribboners to vote the Republican ticket if they want to, but Mrs. Williams' case is different. She was a delegate from Georgia to the convention, selected by Senator George, in the confident belief that she was a Democrat, that she would abide, as a Democrat, by the decision of the three-fourths majority of the convention. What that three-fourths majority would say had been apparent to the country even when Mrs. Williams accepted her delegate-ship. She had taken a virtual pledge, by participating in the party's councils, to support the nominee. If she did not desire to do so, she could have refused to be on the delegation. Instead, she voted in the convention. Certainly, when she advocates the election of a candidate other than that selected by the convention, she is bolting and she is breaking faith with the Democratic party and with Senator George, who would not have selected her if she had made it clear that she would not support the nominee of the convention.

Mrs. Williams says Smith has bolted because he wrote an "addendum" to the plank on prohibition. Smith accepted the platform written at Houston; he promised honest enforcement of the prohibition law, which has not been given by Andrew Mellon, the ex-distiller against whom the W. C. T. U.s have not raised their voice. Smith said he would give honest enforcement, although he believed the law ought to be changed. Governor Hardman does not perhaps believe in capital punishment, but he is not and would not be deterred by that belief, if he holds it, from enforcing the law. Mrs. Williams may not believe in capital punishment, but would she refuse to enforce the law? If she answers yes, then she would be guilty of the desire to nullify of which she accuses Smith; if she answers no, then she is admitting the soundness of Smith's position that he can enforce the law and still believe it ought to be modified. Mrs. Williams quotes verbatim her plank in her platform adopted by her convention, and then she unfairly summarizes Governor Smith's telegram in her own language and proceeds to use her misquotation as justification of her bolt.

Mrs. Williams says that as far as corruption is concerned, one candidate is as good as the other. If the Republican party allowed and abetted, through its cabinet ministers, the steal of hundreds of millions of dollars; if it financed its 1924 campaign with the Liberty bond profits from one of those steals, then, she argues, Tammany is just as bad because it had a $20,000,000 scandal unearthed recently.

Mrs. Williams does not say that the sewer scandal of which she speaks was unearthed by a Democratic newspaper and Democratic aldermen; that Tammany Hall promptly kicked out the president of the borough in which it occurred and that a Tammany mayor is vigorously prosecuting the grafters. If Governor Smith is the idol of Tammany, he is also its master and Mrs. Williams is frank enough to acknowledge the personal honesty of the governor. Perhaps she will also be fair enough to admit that Tammany has been cleaned up under Smith and that, while it is still a political machine, it is a cleaner political machine than the Republican machine that runs Chicago, or any other big city. Besides this, Tammany is not national Democracy.

Compare the action of Tammany with the action of the Republicans nationally. Did Coolidge kick anybody out of the cabinet when he discovered crookedness? He did not until Congress had virtually demanded it by resolution. Denby left under compulsion; Daugherty left under compulsion; Fall left after he had gathered in the boodle and the graft and Elder Hays left for a half-million-dollar job after he paid Republican debts with Continental Oil deal money.

The crookedness of the interior department and the navy department was turned up by a Democratic senator; the crookedness of the department of justice was turned up by a Democratic senator and the cabinet officers were forced out by exposures the Democrats made. It was testified before the Senate committee that Hoover knew of the shadiness of the oil deal, because it was carried straight to him by an oil man and that he wrote a letter to Fall in which he said: "I'll tell this gentleman anything you suggest". The letter was found in Fall's files.

Hoover sat in the cabinet of corruption and never opened his mouth about corruption; he has not opened it yet. Coolidge presided over the cabinet of corruption and he has not yet uttered one word that would lead people of the country to believe he was on the right side of

Continued on Page 11

Political - 1928. II

Democratic

Party Affiliation

the moral issue involved in corruption.

If the Democrats have sewer scandals, they clean them up; if the Republicans have scandals, they hide them, even to the extent of Hoover being willing to "tell this gentleman anything you suggest". Mrs. Williams has made her choice.

Macon, Ga.

Mrs. Williams says that Ben Davis is being held up as a "scare-crow to frighten brave women away from their plain duty" and that the talk of voting for the party that has kept the Negro patronage peddler as its highest representative in Georgia for four years is "the old, old, foolish cry with which they have tried to keep the South in absolute slavery to Tammany and the saloon politicians of the North for years".

If Mrs. Williams feels the Solid South has been in slavery to the saloon politicians of the North for years, how does it happen that she professes now to be a Democrat? How does it happen that she is willing to accept a commission from the Democracy of Georgia to the convention at Houston? How does it happen that she has not previously asserted her independence of that slavery and voted with the Republican party or the Prohibition party?

The Telegraph has not attempted to scare the women of the W. C. T. U. They can bolt if they please. What The Telegraph has said that any person familiar with the Southern history knows that the reason the South has been solid so long is that it was necessary for the white men of the South to stick together in the dark days when troops were quartered upon them and the polls were used by Negroes and scalawags only. The white men of the South voted solidly, which they had not done before the war, because it was their only means of protecting themselves and their women. To give Mrs. Williams another lesson, it was Tammany Hall that caused the withdrawal of Northern troops from the South and it was Tammany Hall that prevented upon two occasions the passage of the force bill that would have sent Northern troops into the South to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. Are those amendments as sacred to her as the Eighteenth?

Aside from that, however, Mrs. Williams lives in Atlanta and it is presumed that she reads the Atlanta papers. She knows that only last week, a committee of United States senators, sitting in her city, uncovered the corruption that has attended the Ben Davis Republican regime in Georgia. Mrs. Williams no doubt read the testimony that among those who were forced to pay regular tribute to Ben Davis and in one case, at least, to make regular trips to his office to pay that tribute, were white women of Georgia—white widows who, under the urgent necessity of providing for themselves, were willing to buy jobs from the Negro Republican leader of Georgia. If Mrs. Williams is fighting in behalf of the women of Georgia, is that not a worthwhile fight?

Mrs. Williams refers to Smith's record. Since her letter was written, and before it was written, The Telegraph has set out Smith's record as a legislator and as governor. Nobody who has appeared in public print, except Mrs. Williams, is willing to deny that he has been an able administrator and that his record as governor has been brilliant. Apparently, the only part of his record in which Mrs. Williams is interested is that which relates to his votes upon prohibition. Where does Mrs. Williams get her information about that?

Governor Smith has characterized as absurd the most widely disseminated of the pamphlets dealing with his "record" on prohibition. That "record" was prepared by O. R. Miller, superintendent of the Civic League of New York, who was proved to be a prevaricator before a Senate committee investigating campaign contributions in New York recently. Another "record" of the governor was prepared by William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in New York until he was caught embezzling the league's funds. He served a term in Sing Sing. If Mrs. Williams is not quoting from those "records", from what records is she quoting? If she is quoting from them, does she credit them?

TELEGRAM

Sulphur Springs Gaz

JUL 11- 1928

C. L. ANDERS HOPES RACE QUESTION NOT TO BE ISSUE

Prof. C. L. Anders, one of the leading teachers and citizens among the colored race in Hopkins county, has asked that we publish the following article from R. T. Hamilton, one of the leading negro physicians in Dallas. Prof. Anders hopes very much that the race question will not be made an issue in the coming campaign regardless of who is elected president

The article follows:

A NEGRO VIEWPOINT

Judging from the statement of the National Democratic committeeman from Texas, which appeared in the press a few days ago, the race question will be made a prominent issue in this state during the coming campaign. This is to be deeply regretted, because a political campaign waged on this issue always intensifies race hatred, and that, to the detriment of the negro who is trying to make a good citizen of himself and to adapt himself, as best he can, to American civilization.

I wonder if those who are bringing this issue prominently into the campaign in Texas are familiar with the record and attitude of Gov. Smith, the Democratic nominee, on this question. If they are, I can not see how they hope to win votes for him on this issue as against Secretary Hoover, the Republican nominee. Mr. Heflin, U. S. Senator from Alabama, has studied the Governor's record on the question and it is well known that while the Democratic convention was in session at Houston last month, he issued a statement to the effect that he did not intend to support Gov, Smith if nominated, and listed prominently among the reasons, the attitude of the governor on the negro question, which attitude, presumably, is not in harmony with that of Mr Heflin and other who think as he does on the question.

I think it is agreed that the Democratic nominee is a product of Tammany hall. For years he has been close to the inside of the organization, and if he has not helped to shape its policies, he has acquiesed in them Now the attitude of Tammany hall toward negroes for the past 30 or more years has been most liberal, and is becoming more so each year. Negroes hold a number of responsible positions of honor and trust under the city government of New York. And they are drawing salaries commensurate with their positions. Any well-informed New York negro will tell you that his race fares much better in this respect under Democratic Tammany hall, than it does under Republican rule. Consequently, thousands of negros in New York City are Democrats and constantly vote that ticket.

The Negro Year Book says that during 1922-1924 75 per cent of New York colored votes went to the Democrats, Henry W. Shields, a negro lawyer, was nominated by Tammany for the state legisleture from the 21st Assembly district and was elected with a big majority. John W. Smith, a negro running on the Tammany Democratic ticket, was elected a member of the New York board of Aldermen. Dr. Paul A. Collins, a negro of New York City, was elected as an alternate delegate to the memorable national Democratic convention in 1924, and took his seat in the convention when Murray Hulbert, president of the board of aldermen of New York City, for whom Collins was an alternate, found it necessary to go to Europe in connection with the Olympic games. And, further, according to the Negro Year Book, the Democrats have established a negro bureau with a negro in charge to keep negro votes in that party.

Secretary Hoover's attitude on the race question is not known, except that he issued an order that negroes employed in his department must be treated, while at work in his department, in the same way as employees of other nationalities.

Negroes all over the country are glad that the Democrats nominated Gov. Smith for the presidency, and thousands of them are going to vote for him in the northern and eastern States, feeling that should he be elected the race will receive a square deal at his hands.

The fear that a Republican congress will make lynching a federal offense is groundless. Under the present rules of the United States senate, even if the Republicans had an overwhelming majority, in that body, there would be enough Democratic senators there from the south and other sections to prevent such a bill from ever coming to a vote.

So why inject the race issue into this campaign in Texas, and intensify race hatred? Why not wage the fight on the high grounds of prohibition, farm relief and corruption in administration of the government? Everybody knows that the Republicans have not the slightest chance of carrying Texas in this campaign. And, anyway, when it comes to giving the negro fair treatment and a chance in politics,

Secretary Herbert Hoover hasn't a thing on Gov. Al Smith.
—R. T. HAMILTON

Albany, Ga., Herald
Monday, July 23, 1928

THE COLOR LINE IN A NEW PLACE.

"To bolt or not to bolt"—that is the question agitating a number of Southern Democrats as the parties line up for the 1928 battle.

There is widespread disaffection among Southern Democrats over the nomination of a presidential candidate whose record aligns him with the wet interests. He is not and never has been a prohibitionist. That being true, an undetermined number of Democrats will vote the Republican ticket.

That will be a new experience in the history of the Southern Democracy since the Civil War. It is a prospect which stirs the imagination of the student of American politics, and some of the most interesting comment we read is that appearing in Northern newspapers.

The New York Times, a supporter of the Democratic ticket in the present campaign, thinks there is shrewdness in the view of the Southern Democratic leader who, discussing the conference of Southern evangelical drys at Asheville to formulate opposition in his own party to Governor Smith, pointed out that this may give the Negro his first real chance to be represented in Southern elections. "The literacy tests and other expedients devised in the South to keep the Negroes out of primaries and elections," says The Times, "have been effective checks upon the spirit of the Fifteenth Amendment largely because the entire white community was united in enforcing them. If the white community is to split, due to Governor Smith's belief that the prohibition laws should be modified, it would not be surprising if the Negroes should decide to act on the belief that for the first time an important section of the white community, needing their assistance, will encourage them to go to the polls."

Looking forward to this interesting new alignment in a section where for more than sixty years whites and blacks have been on opposite sides in national elections, The Times has this further to say:

Since the checks on the Fifteenth Amendment were first invented, the Southern Negro community has received many of the benefits of education. Backed by prominent white men, they could make it very embarrassing if they were denied the vote after being clearly able to pass the literacy tests. For some time Negroes have been growingly conscious of the fact that many of their number need no longer be denied suffrage under the legal provisions. The story is told of the Mississippi Negro who answered all the questions and then was asked: "What does eeny meeny miney mo mean?" He answered: "It means you gentlemen don't want to let me register."

The Asheville conference, while not large in numbers, is bulging with important personalities in the Methodist and Baptist organizations and with dry workers. Its consequences may be serious. But no more serious consequence—in the Southern point of view—could come than enfranchising the Negroes, for in many Southern states they hold the balance of power. Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, the Carolinas, Texas and Virgina—ten great states—would face a condition far more momentous than prohibition if the dry split should bring their Negroes to the polls.

For this reason anti-Democratic movements in the South have always failed, and this is the chief bar to the effectiveness of the conference engineered by Bishop Cannon and the Rev. Dr. Barton. How close to the surface the menace lies is shown by the fact that the conference was just gathering at Asheville when the Negro question instantly arose.

There is some doubt about how much or how little the North knows about the Negro question in the South. It is very certain, however, that the question is perfectly understood in two quarters: The Southern white man understands it, and the Southern Negro understands it.

Those Georgia Democrats who have announced that they will bolt the party ticket this year are calling attention to the alleged fact that the Republican presidential electors for Georgia will be white men—that there will be no Negro electors. We have seen no official announcement to that effect, and we wonder if the wish is not father to the thought when Democrats, who are not supposed to know anything about what goes on in inner Republican councils, tell us what has been decided upon.

We wonder, naturally, what the average Georgia Negro Republican thinks of the new program, if it really is the program. For years he has been supplying the Republican party in Georgia with whatever strength it has had. He has been good enough to go as a delegate to the Republican national conventions. He has been deemed fit for district chairmanships, and for Georgia national committeeman. He has been "rank and file" in the Republican state conventions, and the National Republican party has been proud to claim kin with him.

But in all these years there has been no prospect of carrying a Southern state for the Republican national ticket. Georgia would go Democratic, regardless of nominees and platforms.

But now there is more or less extensive disaffection in the Democratic party in the South. A considerable number of Georgia Democrats announce that they will vote for Herbert Hoover. The Republican campaign managers hope to "make a showing" in this state, and even dream of capturing Georgia's electoral vote.

So suddenly, and for the first time since the Civil War, the Georgia Negro Republican isn't good enough to be a Republican presidential elector. And the post of Republican national committeeman for Georgia, held for years by the Negroes, is strangely and inexplicably vacant. Funny, isn't it, when you come to consider it. Yet we wonder if the Negro Republican in this state sees the joke, and, if he does see it, if his smile isn't a little grim.

But who told these Georgia Democrats who say they are going to vote Republican that there would be no Negro electors on the Republican ticket in Georgia this year? We wonder, and while we wonder we await further developments. For we are satisfied there will be some.

DEMOCRATS SEEK NEGRO VOTES

Wilmington, Del.—Plans for a statewide organization of Negro voters in an effort to marshal them behind the Democratic standard bearers, both local and national, were formulated at a meeting held yesterday at 711 French street at which time the first "Smith For President Colored League of Delaware was organized. Approximately 75 Negro leaders were present and the rooms in which the meeting was held were filled with visitors of both parties.

Previous to the organization of the league, Robert J. Nelson, regional director of the Negro Smith movement in the eastern states, made an address in which he scored the Republican party and highly lauded Senator Thomas F. Bayard, Democratic candidate for re-election to the Senate.

"The only thing," he said, "that the Negroes ever got in this State they got by fighting the Republican party." He referred to the lynching bill that was vetoed by Governor Robinson.

Senator Bayard, due to Senator Coleman duPont's illness, he pointed out, has been the only senator Delaware has had in the past two years. He called attention to the fact that Pierre S. duPont has contributed almost $2,000,000 to schools for Negroes in Delaware and stated that "it is only just that the Negroes should respect the wishes of this man."

Assailing what he termed "Abraham Lincolnism," he stated that the Great Emancipator could just as well been a Democrat. "There is no reason under the sun," he said, "why Negroes should submit to servitude under the Republican party simply because that party helped to lift them from another variety of the same thing.

"We are not slaves any longer; we are free men," he concluded. "Then why shouldn't we vote as we choose."

Following his address the League was organized and the following were elected officers: R. Hearst, president; William Augustus, vice president; Paul F. Linvingstone, secretary; Herbert M. Turner, assistant secretary.

Maurice Rouselle, director of the Negro Smith campaign in Delaware, made a brief address, in which he advised the Negroes to split their tickets so that party leaders would not be sure of the way in which they would swing and would consequently respect their wishes more.

William F. Turner, prominent Negro political leader of Newark, assailed the tactics of the Republican party locally in dealing with the Negro problem.

"The Republican party," he said, "asks you to vote for Abraham Lincoln and he has been dead for sixty years. Unless you learn to differentiate between your friends and your enemies you will not be raised above your present position."

Mr. Turner also scored the practice of local courts in segregating Negroes from others in the audience.

It was decided that regular meetings will be held at the headquarters of the League, 711 French street, and that organizations will be set up in every ward of the city.

Political—1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

SAY WALTER WHITE REFUSED SMITH POST

Others Mentioned to Head Campaign to Voters

NEW YORK — Walter White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. is unofficially reported to have declined to head "Al" Smith's campaign to attract colored voters.

Robert J. Nelson, D. C. "Eagle" editor is also mentioned in connection with campaign leadership. Unwillingness of Smith's advisers to have him make public his stand on the race question is said to have been the reason.

Such a public utterance as Smith was requested to make would have him pledge himself, if elected, to make no discrimination in the treatment of Negroes as citizens. His advisers claim such a statement would lose him more votes in the South than he would otherwise gain.

What reference, if any, Smith plans to the race question is awaited in his notification speech.

An article appearing in the New York Times this week details the potential power of the Negro vote, state by state, and says that Republican leaders are worried over the move that is being made by John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to corrall the Negro vote for Smith.

Raskob is to make every effort to line the colored vote behind Governor Smith in the East, West and border states with a large colored population.

Magistrate

As a result of Raskob's drive for the colored vote, Negroes in Harlem are insisting that George Olvany "Tammany boss," name a colored man at once as magistrate in Harlem. Leaders in Harlem say that they are going to point out to Governor Smith and Olvany the wisdom of making such an appointment now.

MR. CUNEY ADVISES RACE TO VOTE FOR SMITH

Mr. Charles S. Cuney, lawyer, of Washington, D. C. in a recent letter to a Washington newspaper declares for Al Smith and urges that the race vote for Smith and give the Democratic Party a chance to show that it is not "our common enemy" and that it can be fair to the colored man and woman.

Mr. Cuney is originally from Texas of which state his able and brilliant uncle N. W. Cuney was Republican National Committeeman and leader for many years and respected and honored by the people of Texas.

Mr. Cuney, himself, has no vote in the District of Columbia. Whether he has acquired citizenship in some State and the suffrage with it the news article failed to state. His appeal to residents of Washington may engage and hold their attention with interest but cannot be turned into votes.

In his own State of Texas the white voting population is at least five to one Negro; in only half a dozen counties in the morethan 200 counties in the State is the Negro population so considerable that the cry of "Negro domination" could be effectively used or the appeal for "white supremacy" made an issue in their political campaign. If there is a single State among the former seceding States in which the Democratic party can afford to be fair and in which it can afford to show that it is not "our common enemy" it is Texas. For many years in a large number of the counties of Texas Negroes voted for Democrats in local elections. Did voting for Democrats arouse in Democrats a spirit of fairness and justice towards Negroes? Did it inspire them with the desire to show Negroes that they are not "our common enemy?" Not on your life. In order to destroy the potency of the Negro vote and deprive him of the inflence and protection which the ballot gives a strict Democratic primary was established in which Negroes are barred from voting. And in nearly every one of the former seceding States Negro voters are barred from voting in Democratic primaries. In every one of the former seceding State except Tennessee there are disfranchising laws to reduce Negro voting in general election to a minimum and then Primary laws to absolutely bar him from voting in Democratic Primaries.

Every Negro who votes for Smith and Robinson, in[illegible] in fact the disfranchisement of his race and the [illegible] exclusion from exercising the right and privilege of Democrats to vote in Democratic primaries. It will be time enough for the Negro to take the Democratic party into its embrace with Cole Blease and John G. Richards of South Carolina, Heflin, Pat Robison and Carraway when that party shows that it is not "our common enemy" by opening its primary doors to us, and when its Senators and Representatives cease their warfare upon every measure offered in Congress for our benefit and when they cease offering measures whose purpose is to oppress and humiliate us.

$118,686.78 Spent In The Last Democratic Primary In Georgia

Sometimes it wouldn't hurt to investigate those who holler loudest about investigating others. Sometimes the real thief hollers thief to attract the attention of the public from his deeds.

While the Democrat editors are making so much noise about Republicans raising and spending $[illegible] might follow the Scriptural injunction: "Charity begins at home," and clean out their own Agean stables. The Saviour said when wicked men wanted to stone a poor woman to death, "Let he that is without sin cast the first stone," not a single stone was cast; and if the Democrat editors and politicians in Georgia would look around themselves, there would be no investigating charges, and counter-charges.

The records at the State Capitol in the office of the Comptroller-General, show that Democrat candidates spent, in 1926, $118,686.78. This enormous amount was spent for office:

For United States Senator	$13,985.48
Governor	56,319.38
Attorney General	2,647.60
Commissioner of Agriculture	18,291.38
State School Superintendent	2,783.31
Pension Commissioner	1,014.38
Public Service Commissioner	7,991.27
Associate Justice Supreme Court	6,933.49
Judge Court of Appeals	8,720.49
Total	$118,686.78

What was this $118,686.78 spent for?

It cost Senator George $10,000 to get elected Senator, more money than the Republican party collected in the state in a year to cover its entire expenses. It cost Governor Hardman $31,813.92 and former Commissioner J. J. Brown $13,305.70 to be defeated for re-election. Now what did they pay out these large sums of money for, and where did they get it from? What corporation contributed to this slush fund and how much of it was paid out for votes and hired workers? Why not investigate this lavish sum of money, as well as the investigation of Negroes' petty sums? These are pertinent questions the people are interested in. It is not written in the good book that those who accuse are always blameless.

It might help to find out how much of this vast sum of money was used to corrupt the white electorate in the white primary.

If it didn't take but $735.00 to pay the late Senator Thomas E. Watson's entrance fee and legitimate campaign expenses, why does it take $10,000 to pay primary expenses of a United States Senator

since his death?

Sometimes it pays to investigate the fellow who gives the alarm. Let the Democrats clean out their own house before they look after their neighbor's house. Get the beam out of their own eye so they can see the mote in the Republican's eye.

Democrats Bid For National Negro Vote

Republican Leaders are Perturbed Over Unprecedented Movement. Plan to Organize Voters Under Party as G. O. P. has Done

By JOHN E. MONK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Republican leaders are perturbed over news they have received that Chairman John J. Raskob of the Democratic National Committee plans to organize the Negro vote in Northern, Border and Central Western States in an effort to wind it for the Smith-Robinson ticket.

The Republican Party always has regarded the Negro vote as its own, and party leaders, therefore, were somewhat pained to learn that they would have to be up and doing this year to keep this particular segment of the voting population in line.

Making Determined Move

Raskob's bid for the Negro vote was a bold challenge that Chairman Work of the Republican National Committee met by the prompt organization of a colored voters' division to resist the Democratic attempt to wean the Negro in the North and West from his long-time political association.

According to information received here, Chairman Raskob has gone after the Negro vote in a most business-like manner. Hoover leaders are advised that he has chosen a number of intelligent young men identified with Harlem in New York, Governor Smith's stronghold, to carry on the work. These young men are to be sent to other cities with large Negro populations to convey the message that Governor Smith is friendly to the Race; that this would be a good year for the Negro to demonstrate that he is capable of independent thinking, and that he must no longer permit himself to be treated merely as a chattel of the Republican Party.

Republicans Concerned.

Definite information is lacking as to what special arguments are to be made in urging the colored voter to vote for Smith and Robinson. The Republicans have had no trouble in former national elections to hold the Negro voter in leash. They have rewarded leaders of the Race with public offices and recognition in other ways. It is a new experience for the Republicans to find themselves confronted by an organization that thinks it has a chance of swinging the colored vote into the Democratic column.

NORFOLK, VA.
Pilot
AUG 21 1928

NEGRO VOTERS URGED TO DELAY PLEDGES

Newport News, Aug. 20.—A decision to recommend to the Negro voters of Virginia that they refrain from committing themselves to the support of either Governor Al Smith or Herbert Hoover in the coming presidential election after the acceptance speech of the Democratic nominee, was reached by political leaders of the race from all over the State at a meeting yesterday afternoon at Bayshore.

HIT "AL" ON RACE

QUESTION

Southerners Condemn Democratic Nominee for Favor Shown Toward the Negro

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 15. — Governor Al Smith Democratic Presidential nominee was attacked for his stand on the "Race question" by anti-Smith Democrats meeting Monday night.

Resolutions asking that the Democrats of Alabama vote against Smith, to preserve white supremacy in the South were adopted by Democrats here Monday night.

The resolution said newspapers are trying "to mislead the Democrats of Alabama to vote for one whose record is or stands for racial equality. No man believing as Smith does regarding the liquor laws and the Negro need expect the vote of Alabama." They declared also that the purpose of the Alabama conference of anti-Smith Democrats is the "eternal elimination of Alfred Smith.

Independent
Atlanta Ga

AUG 9 1928

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BROOKLYN TIMES

AUG 16 1928

NEGRO VOTE FOR SMITH

Connecticut Editor Says 25,000 Will Back the Governor.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 16.—The 25,000 negro voters in Connecticut will vote for Gov. Alfred E. Smith in the coming Presidential election, in the opinion of John E. Robinson, editor of the Appeal, a negro liberal organ.

In an effort to stir the negro to renounce the Republican party, to which Robinson believes he has too long maintained a profitless attachment, a State convention will be held at New Haven after the Democratic and Republican meetings next month, the editor said.

Political - 1928

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

Shall Negro Domination In The Democratic Party Rule?

(Editorial)

Do white Democrats of the state of Tennessee want Negroes in Memphis to determine for them who is to be the party's nominee for Governor? This question is a most vital one and must be answered at the polls on Thursday next, August 2nd. Such plans have been laid, admittedly so, so far as actions go. So the question stands out with bold affront to sturdy, self-respecting, law-abiding white men and women of all other sections of the state. And the question is presented to the Democratic voters in Rutherford county and to practically every other county outside of Shelby in the entire state: Are you willing that 6,000 or more negro voters in the city of Memphis shall nominate your candidate for governor? This same thing was attempted in McAlister's behalf in Memphis two years ago, and again plans are under way to commit a still greater crime in this bailiwick in McAlister's behalf.

That this crime against the Democratic party and the state of Tennessee is to be put in full force and effect, if possible, in Thursday's election, is made manifest in the fact that of the 417 election officers in that Democratic primary all are McAlister henchmen, not a single representative being given to Horton. The law declares that the candidates shall have equal representation, but where full reign is given, what regard have political free-booters in charge for law. The challenge therefore comes in thunderous tone to Democrats here and all over the state where the right of suffrage can be duly and freely exercised to show contempt for such tactics and in an overwhelming defeat drive them to cover forever and a day.

The chairman of the Shelby county primary board, Mr. Stanton, seemingly is all powerful in determining matters of procedure as to eligibility to vote and all else, and he does not hesitate to say that he expects to exercise that authority to the fullest. Nor does the corruptness stop at this. The flimsy excuse offered, when the henchmen in control, felt an impulse to offer an excuse, simply was that the Negroes were Democratic Negroes.

Can it be possible that a majority of the Democrats of the state of Tennessee are willing to turn the party over to the Negroes. Not by any means is it so, we think. Yet, unless the Democrats of the state at large vote for Governor Horton in such numbers as will overcome the illegal vote promised in Memphis to McAlister, just such a thing is to happen.

The Negro has a perfect right to vote in the Republican primary and in the general election for whomsoever he pleases, but when he is induced to enter a Democratic primary by crooked politicians to overthrow the will of a party in organized rights they, the Negroes, are lending themselves to a crime that is a blight upon their own race. They should resent such an appeal as an insult and injustice to their own decent manhood. They should give in this way to these pied pipers of pollution a rebuke that they should not soon forget.

The Negro has his rights under the constitution just as has the white man, and he should esteem and guard it with his soul of honor. Make these dirty attempts of the scavenger to pollute your race and names react on his own head and drive him to cover that decency and honest elections may again have a place in the grand old Volunteer State.

This very act in Memphis, which has ever been a part of the vicious machine gang long in control of that city, is turning the tide elsewhere in the state irrevocably for Horton and against McAlister as the only sure means of averting the evil that Memphis is attempting to visit upon the state and party of Democracy.

Not only does Memphis stand convicted of voting thousands of negroes for McAlister in the election two years ago but the same crowd is also charged with diverting the votes cast in the same race for John R. Neal to the same candidate of their choice.

It is up to the Democrats outside of Memphis to see that with all of their chicanery and fraud they can not and shall not overcome the sweeping majority for Horton cast in the state at large.

WELL KNOWN COLORED MEN OUT FOR THE GOVERNOR

Ku Klux Klan Being Republicans; Thusands of Negroes GOing For New Yorker

The big boom for Al Smith, Democratic candidate for Presidency of the United States, that is sweeping the country among Negro voters has struct Louisville and Kentucky.

Everywhere one goes—on trains, in hotels, in offices and business houses, in shops and factories—wherever colored men and women are gathered, one hears the sentiment for Al Smith for president.

Gone is the old Abraham Lincoln stuff. Negroes are thinking for themselves. They are thinking about the Republican Party's betrayal of the Negroes. They are thinking about how loyal they have been to the Republican party and how that party is disregarding them and catering to the Lilly-whites of the South. They are thinking of the treatment of—Ben Davis, Walter Cohen, Perry Howard and Bob Church—all Negro leaders who have been discarded by the Republican leaders, Coolidge, Hoover and all who have been trying to convince the South the Republican party is a white man's party.

The Ku Klux Klan is controling the Republican party. It is through with the colored brother—if it can win without him. That is proven by the action of the Jefferson county Commissioners in granting the Army for the use of the Klan to bring the Negro hater, Tom Heflin here to preach religious and race prejudice.

All over the country Negro thinkers—men and women of means and intelligence whoar e not professional politicians are coming out for Al Smith as president. They are disgusted with the Republican party which has turned into a party of seggregation, Jim Crowism and anti-Negroism. The only remedy as is said by leaders of the race is for the Negro to leave that party just as it has deserted the Negro when he needs a friend.

This wek in the city of Louisville a Smith for president Colored League was formed by Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, who is traveling organizer for the National organization of that name. Dr. Thompkins is in the city with that one object in view—to organize intelligent, independent Colored men and women to vote for Al Smith as a protest to the present Negro hating Republican party, which has strayed far away from the party of Lincoln, Sumner and Grant.

In conference with such well known Race men as Al Garvin, W. W. Wilson, Dr. Wilson Ballard, Dr. M. A. Blackburn and William Warley the nucleus of a Smih organization was laid. Headquarters will be in the Pythian Building and a determined effort will be made to convince the Colored voters that their political salvation lies in dividing their vote and voting for men instead of parties.

Al Smith stands as far over Mr. Herbert Hoover in the things that count as a giant stands over a dwarf. And it is the feeling that exists that Colored voters will see clearly before election. It is not a question of party but of men. Hoover has behind him the despicable Ku Klux Klan sworn to keep the Catholics, Jews and Negroes down. He has the Negro hating Tom Heflin as one of his supporters. He says he will follow the Coolidge plicies—one of which was to disregard the Negro absolutely.

All Negroes who favor the Ku Klux Klan, who can stomach Tom Heflin, who think the persecution of Perry Howard, Negro Sational committeeman from Mississippi, persecuted by the Republican administration on a charge of which every National Committeeman is guilty of are urged to vote for Hoover. But colored men and women who resent the Klan, who resent segregation, who resent the fact that millions are spent to nforce prohibition but not one cent to support the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, who resent the catering to the Anti-Negro South are urged to vote for Al Smith who stands the opposite of all these things.

Fifteen Republican Millionaires have announced for Smith. The head of his campaign committee is a Republican. He must have merit, there must be some reason. Colored voters must use their heads and think. If one white man hates another white man because of his religion he will hate a Black man because of his race. If he hates Al Smith because he is a Catholic, he will hate you because you are colored.

Al Smith feeling certain predjudices is compelled to sympathize with a people who suffer certain predjudices.

Colored voters think for themselves. The Ku Glux Klan will run this Government if Hoover is elected. They will disappear under Al Smith. Which do you prefer—Hoover with his Ku Klux Klan in the saddle or Al Smith who knows what it is to be hated and prescribed against—THINK!

The SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

JUL 16 1928

Tired Of All This Talk About The New South

From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier

PRAISING newspapers in the Southern States for declarations in favor of Governor Smith and as champions of the cause of religious tolerance, the New York *World* says that "these utterances represent the new South at its best,"

and thereby exposes its want of understanding.

Religious toleration was the characteristic of the old South. In 1876 when South Carolina was rescued under the leadership of Gen. Wade Hampton from the Northern carpet-baggers and the native scalawags and Negroes, Gen. E. W. Moise, a Jew, was on the State ticket, and another Jew was nominated for State Treasurer, but declined.

About the same time a Roman Catholic, the late Mr. M. P. O'Connor, was elected a representative in Congress. No one inquired in those days whether a man were Catholic, Protestant or Jew, and the religious intolerance of recent years has had expression at the same time with the chatter of Mainstreetishness and new Southishness.

Hampton, Hagood, Butler and the men of their stamp would have taken the imputation that they were intolerant of Jews and Catholics as insults.

Nearly everything that is good and worth preserving in the South of 1928 is of the old South. The vulgarity, the narrowness, the lynching spirit are evils that escaped to disgrace and afflict the South when the old leadership was defeated.

The phrase "new South," whatever the good intention of its formulator, has promoted the fortunes of fools and knaves.

Religious intolerance was unknown to the old Southerners.

NEW YORK EVE. POST

JUL 20 1928

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One would think that the Southern Democrats would become weary of being drawn on the rack. Except for the Woodrow Wilson interlude, they have been for decades the tail of the kite for the radical West or the unsympathetic North. Why do they not become captains of their souls and throw in their lot with the Republican Party? Here, save for the negro question alone, they would find a political asylum far nearer to their point of view than the Wet and urbanized party which Al Smith offers them today.

In proclaiming allegiance to a Republican these Asheville bolters break the bonds of sixty years. Why cannot other Southerners have a permanent breakaway?

PIGGLY WIGGLY POLITICS.

The recent Democratic primary campaign in Tennessee was marked by a series of political advertisements or proclamations, published in the Memphis Commercial Appeal, which for racial intolerance and virulence exceeded the limit. These proclamations bore the name of Clarence Saunders as the author. Saunders is the inventor of the Piggly Wiggly system of groceries, which flourished exceedingly, until its author undertook to take it into Wall street for a killing. As the killing came off on the wrong side, Mr. Saunders withdrew with some violent language about the methods of New York financiers.

In this primary campaign in Memphis Mr. Saunders has published some equally violent diatribes against the participaton of Negro voters in Democratic primaries—a thing which from his statements must be permitted under the statutes and party customs of Tennessee. But Mr. Saunders thought it threatened defeat for the cause which he supported, so he sought to incite the spirit of the whites against it, even at the risk of promoting mob violence and rioting. Here are some of the arguments which he advanced in his last full page advertisement the morning before the primary:

> Tomorrow Bob Church and Ed Crump will swell with pride and in gluttonous glee will stand upon the necks of the white citizenship of Shelby County with their feet of political trickery and election stealing, or on tomorrow we'll kill forever the dastardly attempt to put Negro voters on an equality with white voters in a Democratic primary.
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> The job is yours—white men and women of Shelby County—to show by your votes that no Bob Church-Crump gang can put the Negro vote against yours in a Democratic primary and find you marking ballots side by side with Negroes in an election that by every moral right—every decent right—should have none but white men and women decide by their votes.

The intensity of this appeal to the fires of racial hatred was shown in the excoriation of Ed Crump, as "a white man—southern born—who is a political buddy of Bob Church—a Negro." "This white man says to other white men, come with the Negroes to the polls on election day and we'll outvote the true blue white men with this mixed assortment of white and black." Said Mr. Saunders, with the venom of a lynching rooter:

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Mr. Saunders gets a little incoherent toward the close, but there is no misunderstanding his efforts to "start a fire of hate between the white and black races," regardless of whom it may consume. Such characters as this man Saunders are a menace to the peace of the South and to its material prosperity. The wits and sense that enabled Saunders to build up a success in the chain grocery business appear to have deserted him. In view of the fact that he closed this last proclamation with the invocation, "And if you do may God have mercy upon your soul!" is suggestive. A writ in lunacy proceedings would appear to be in order, if his ravings cannot be otherwise subdued.

Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun
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(*From Albany, Ga., Herald.*)

"To bolt or not to bolt"—that is the question agitating a number of Southern Democrats as the parties line up for the 1928 battle.

There is widespread disaffection among Southern Democrats over the nomination of a presidential candidate whose record aligns him with the wet interests. He is not and never has been a prohibitionist. That being true, an undetermined number of Democrats will vote the Republican ticket.

That will be a new experience in the history of the Southern Democracy since the Civil War. It is a prospect which stirs the imagination of the student of American politics, and some of the most interesting comment we read is that appearing in Northern newspapers.

The New York *Times*, a supporter of the Democratic ticket in the present campaign, thinks there is shrewdness in the view of the Southern Democratic leader who, discussing the conference of Southern evangelical drys at Asheville to formulate opposition in his own party to Governor Smith, pointed out that this may give the Negro his first real chance to be represented in Southern elections. "The literacy tests and other expedients devised in the South to keep the Negroes out of primaries and elections," says the *Times*, "have been effective checks upon the spirit of the Fifteenth Amendment largely because the entire white community was united in enforcing them. If the white community is to split, due to Governor Smith's belief that the prohibition laws should be modified, it would not be surprising if the Negroes should decide to act on the belief that for the first time an important section of the white community, needing their assisance, will encourage them to go to the polls."

Looking forward to this interesting new alignment in a section where for more than sixty years whites and blacks have been on opposite sides in national elections, the *Times* has this further to say:

> Since the checks on the Fifteenth Amendment were first invented, the Southern Negro community has received many of the benefits of education. Backed by prominent white men, they could make it very embarrassing if they were denied the vote after being clearly able to pass the literacy tests. For some time Negroes have been growingly conscious of the fact that many of their number need no longer be denied suffrage under the legal provisions. The story is told of the Mississippi Negro who answered all the questions and then was asked: "What does eeny meeny miney mo mean?" He answered: "It means you gentlemen don't want to let me register."

The Asheville conference, while not large in numbers, is bulging with important personalities in the Methodist and Baptist organizations and with dry workers. Its consequences may be serious. But no more serious consequence—in the Southern point of view—could come than enfranchising the Negroes, for in many Southern states they hold the balance of power. Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, the Carolinas, Texas and Virginia—ten great states—would face a condition far more momentous than prohibition if the dry split should bring their Negroes to the polls.

For this reason anti-Democratic movements in the South have always failed and this is the chief bar to the effectiveness of the conference engineered by Bishop Cannon and the Rev. Dr. Barton. How close to the surface the menace lies is shown by the fact that the conference was just gathering at Asheville when the Negro question instantly arose.

There is some doubt about how much or how little the North knows about the Negro question in the South. It is very certain, however, that the question is perfectly understood in two quarters: The Southern white man understands it, and the Southern Negro understands it.

Those Georgia Democrats who have announced that they will bolt the

and thereby exposes its want of understanding.

Religious toleration was the characteristic of the old South. In 1876 when South Carolina was rescued under the leadership of Gen. Wade Hampton from the Northern carpet-baggers and the native scalawags and Negroes, Gen. E. W. Moise, a Jew, was on the State ticket, and another Jew was nominated for State Treasurer, but declined.

About the same time a Roman Catholic, the late Mr. M. P. O'Connor, was elected a representative in Congress. No one inquired in those days whether a man were Catholic, Protestant or Jew, and the religious intolerance of recent years has had expression at the same time with the chatter of Mainstreetishness and new Southishness.

Hampton, Hagood, Butler and the men of their stamp would have taken the imputation that they were intolerant of Jews and Catholics as insults.

Nearly everything that is good and worth preserving in the South of 1928 is of the old South. The vulgarity, the narrowness, the lynching spirit are evils that escaped to disgrace and afflict the South when the old leadership was defeated.

The phrase "new South," whatever the good intention of its formulator, has promoted the fortunes of fools and knaves.

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party ticket this year are calling attention to the alleged fact that the Republican presidential electors for Georgia will be white men—that there will be no Negro electors. We have seen no official announcement to that effect, and we wonder if the wish is not father to the thought when Democrats, who are not supposed to know anything about what goes on in inner Republican councils, tell us what has been decided upon.